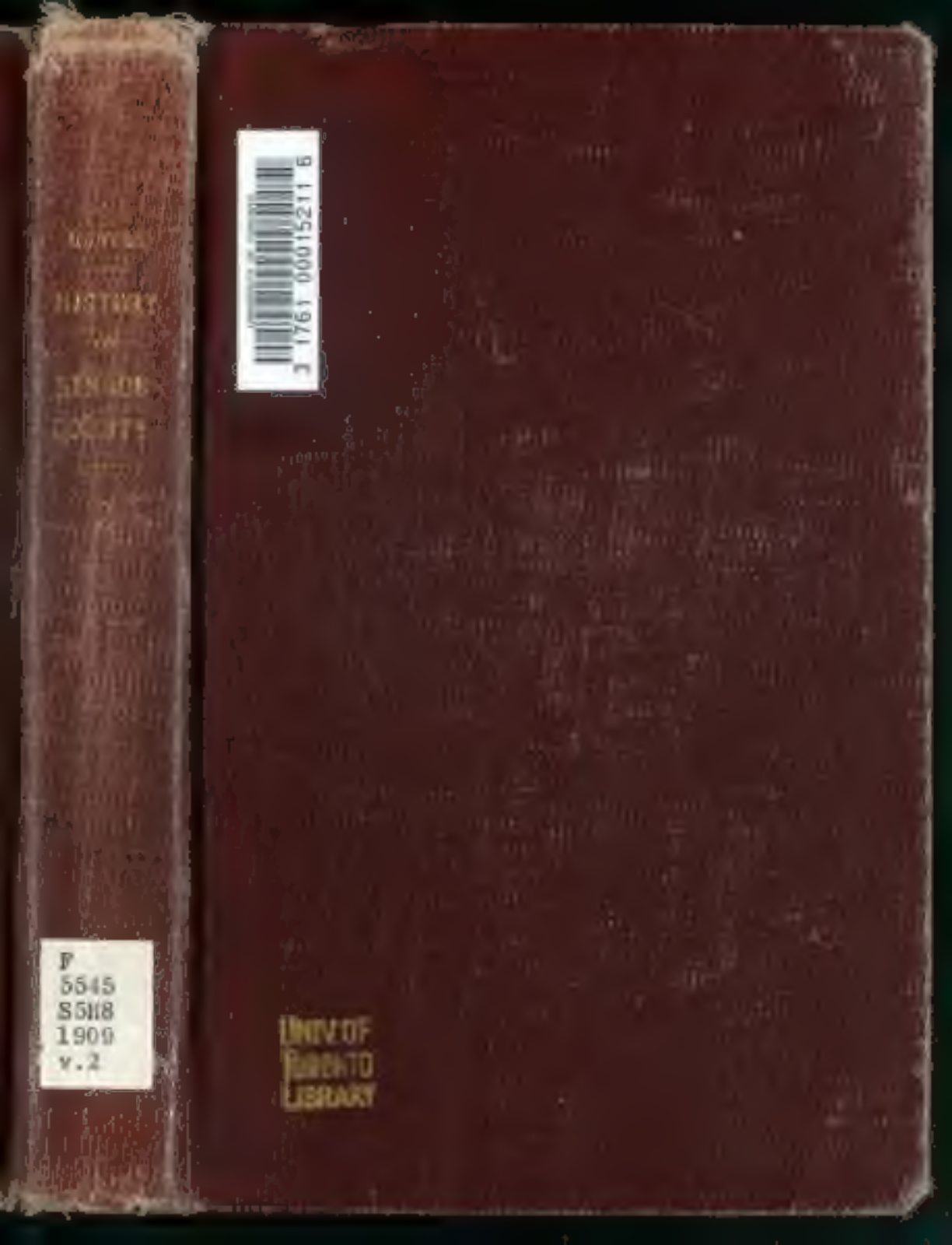
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A History

of

Simcoe County

By

ANDREW F. HUNTER

IN TWO VOLUMES

Volume II.—The Pioneers.

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BARRIE, ONT.
PUBLISHED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL
1909

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A History of Simcoe County.

Vol. 2. The Pioneers.

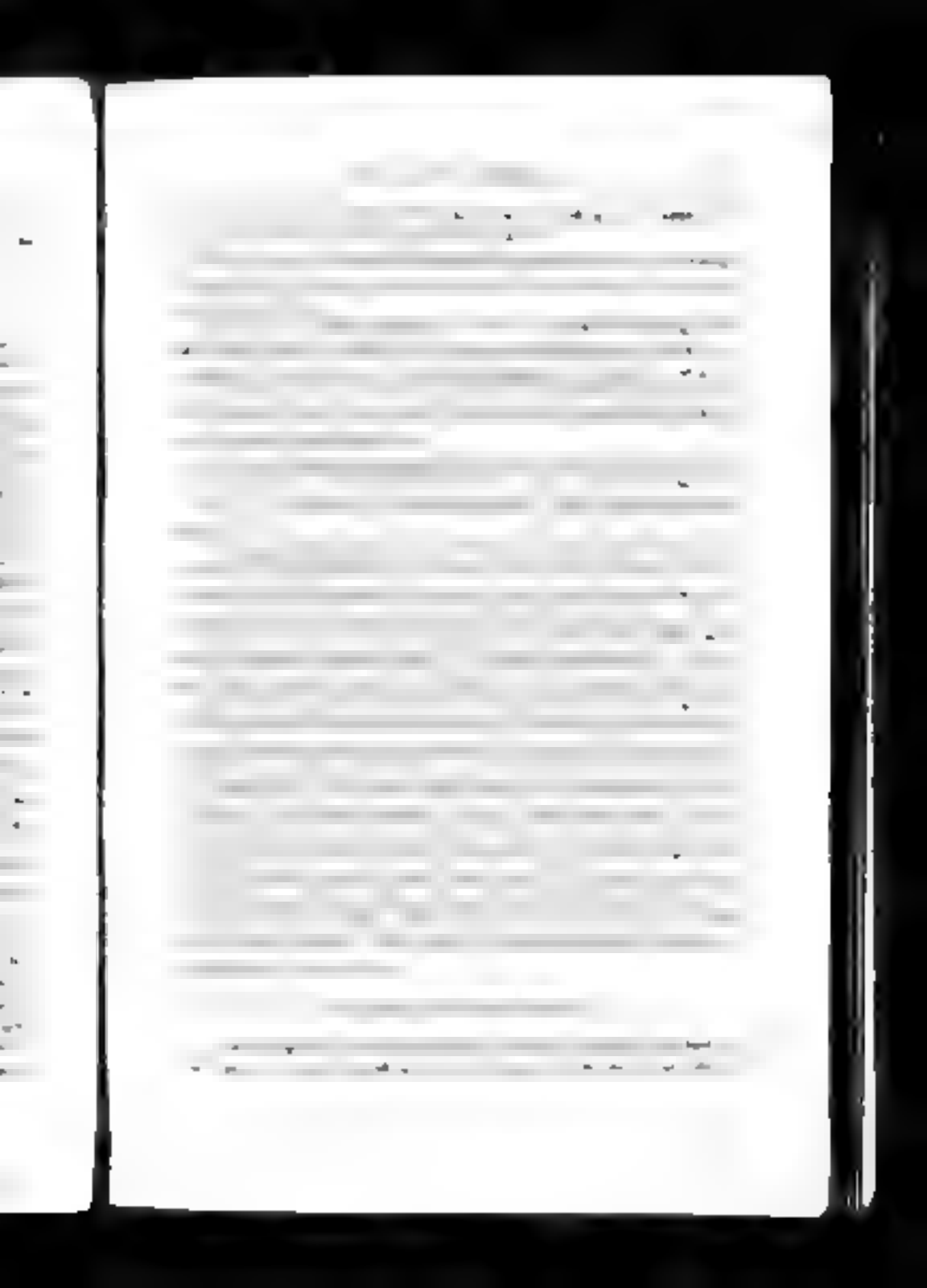
Chapter I.

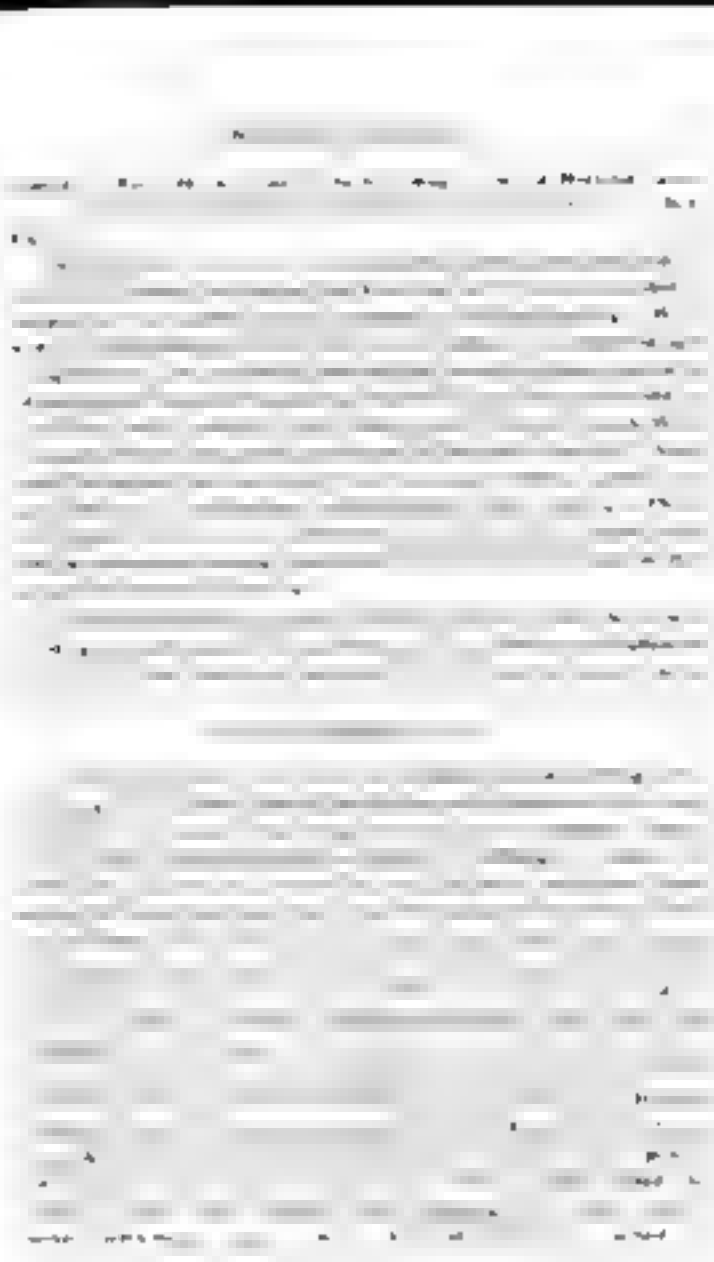
[illegible]

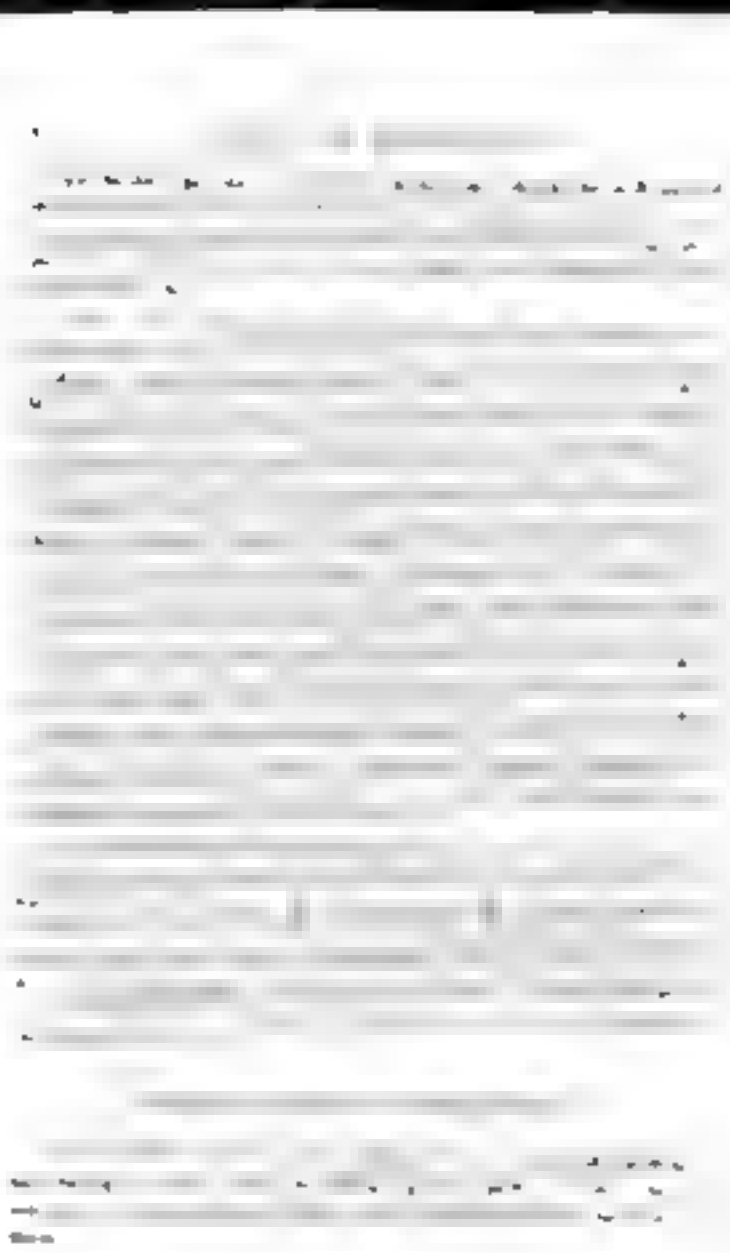
[illegible] to begin with Holland [illegible] Holland [illegible] [illegible]

Holland [illegible] [illegible]

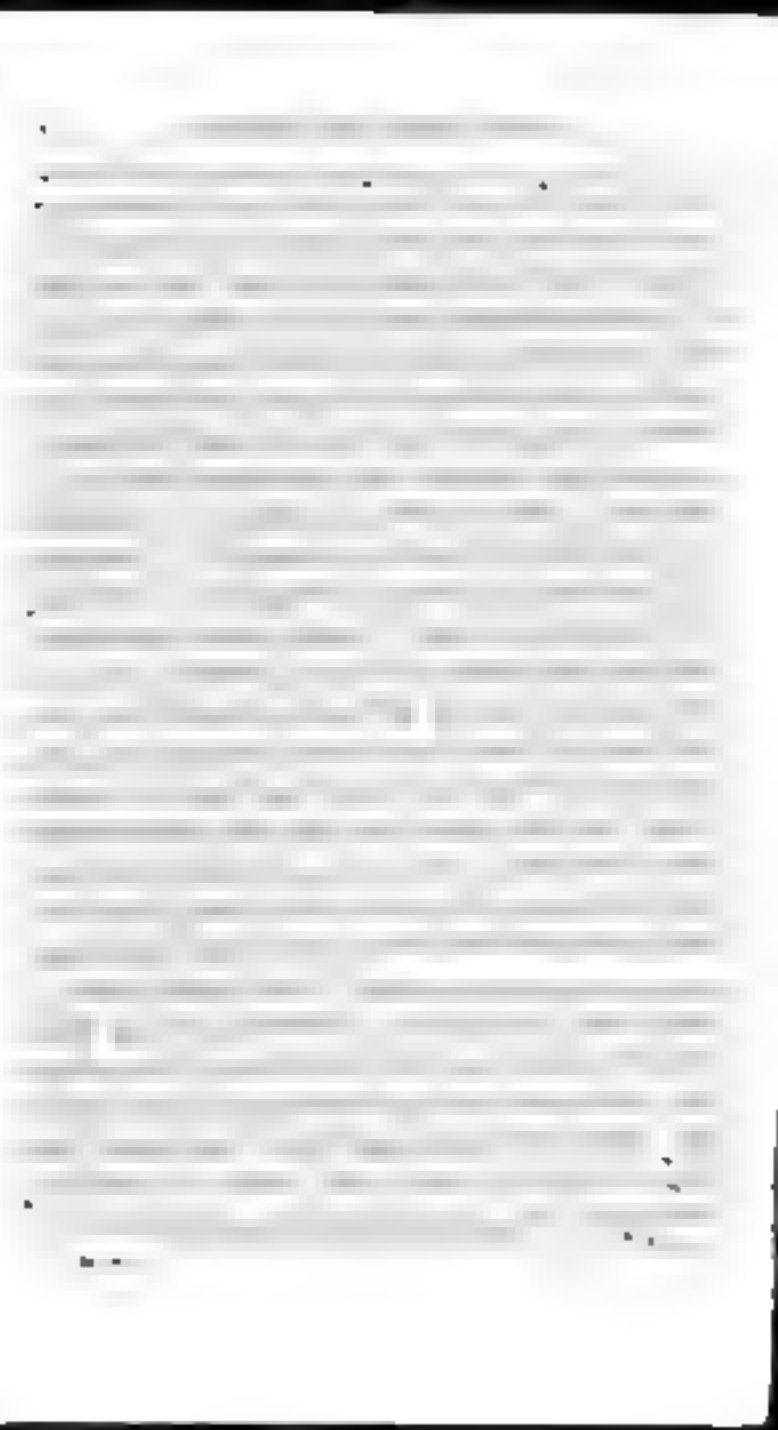
[illegible] in the Crown Land Office of Ontario. This large map is the earliest







Benjamin W. Smith, the First Sheriff of Nassau County, 1643-45



there were other general stores in the village but these latter only bought grain.

Douglas Laidlaw was a live business man. John Davidson engaged with him as a clerk now and subsequently attained to a partnership with Laidlaw whose sister also entered into a matrimonial partnership with Davidson. The opening of the railway in 1855 caused Holland Landing to decay and more merchants' places to exist. When this occurred, Laidlaw & Davidson removed from Holland Landing and became merchants in the more modern village of Aurora. Here they again did a good and extensive business in the grain trade.

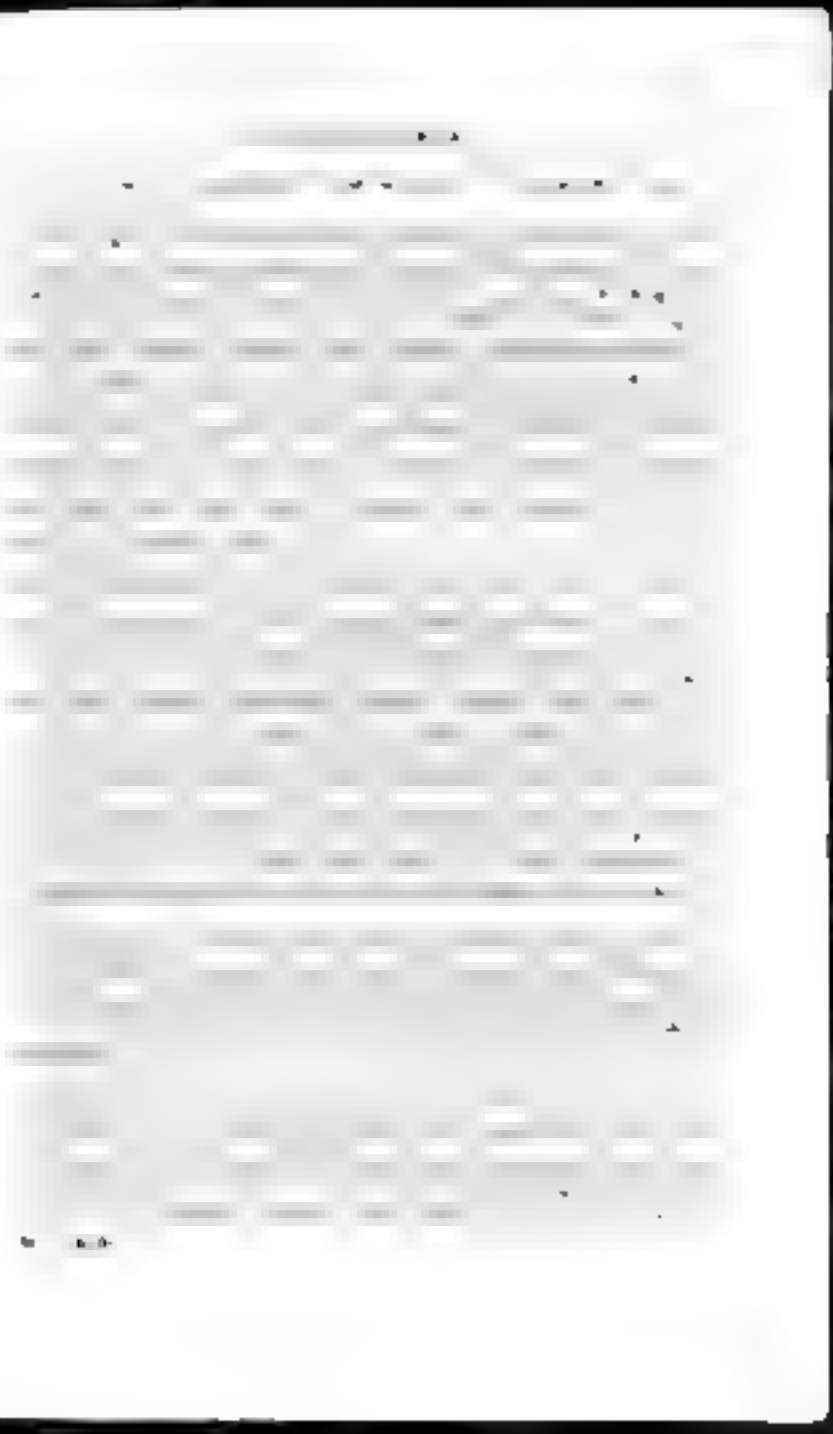
While residing at Holland Landing Laidlaw married Elizabeth, daughter of Squire Benjamin Ross of Innisfil, and afterwards removed to Toronto. Davidson was for a few years a member of the Innisfil Township Council.

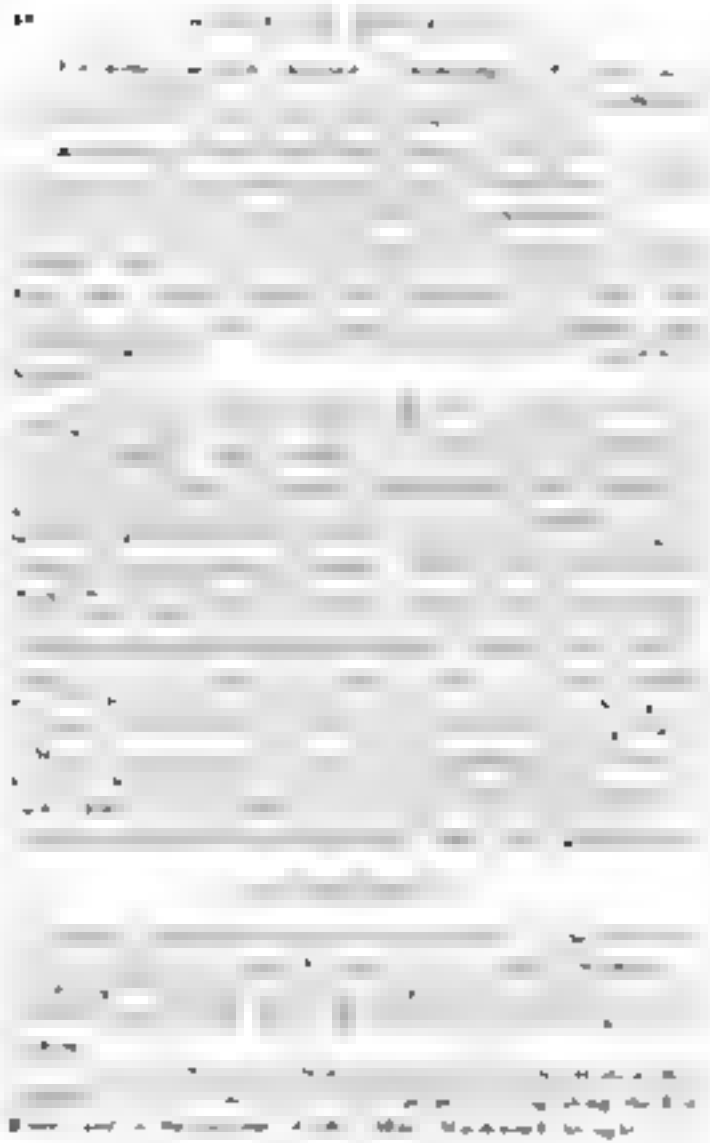
The same cause which transferred Laidlaw & Davidson to Aurora, the opening of the railway through McMaster from Holland Landing to Bradford.

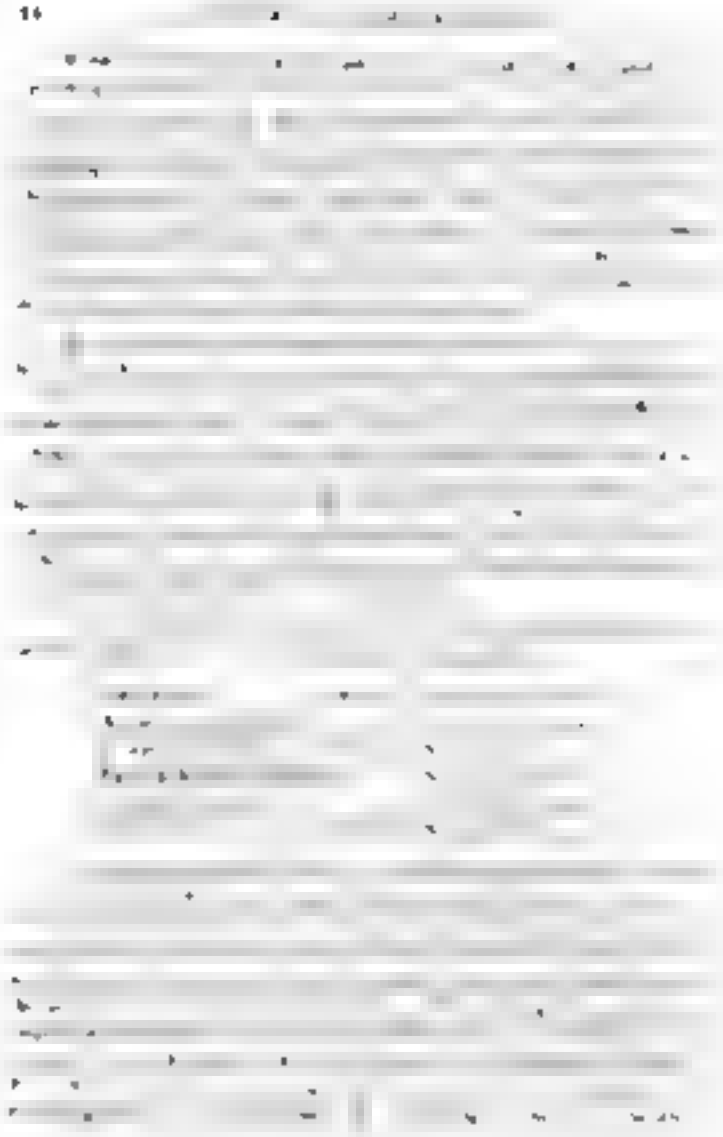
About the time of the construction of the railway the largest hotel in Holland Landing was kept by Thos. Nash. But this institution has gone to decay along with many other substantial buildings, and the place wears a somewhat worn out appearance.

In the appendix to this volume the reader will find a list of the heads of families in Holland Landing in 1830.

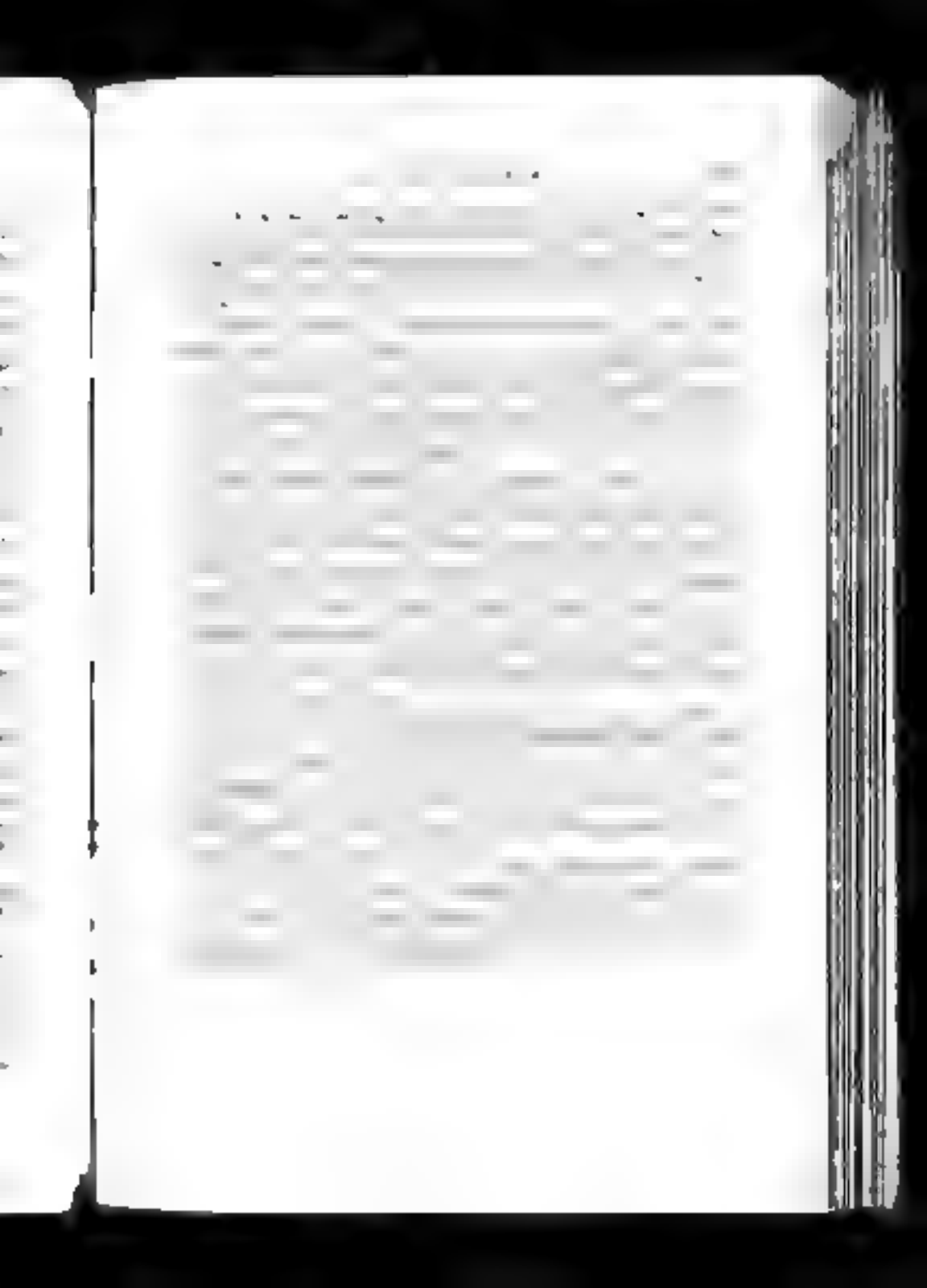
Diagram of the Original Residence, Elmhirst Pavilion in Reference to the Present Hotels







Thomas Atkins West, Williamsburg, Virginia. 87.



Chapter II.

[illegible]

[illegible]

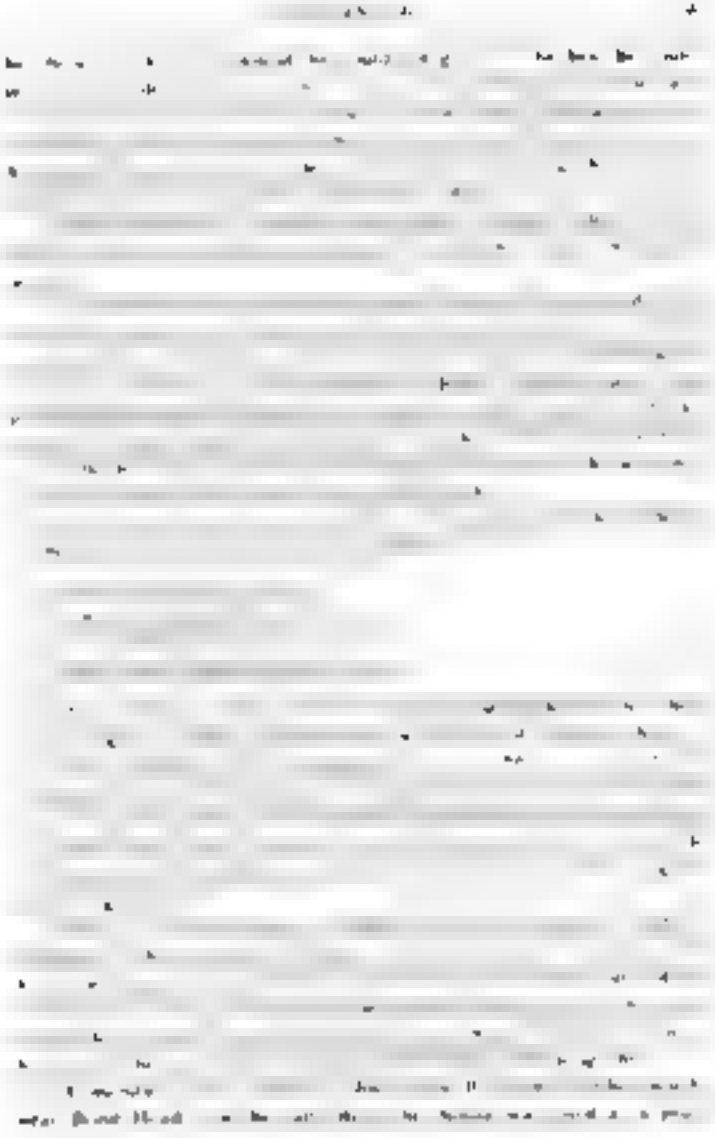
Year	Population
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

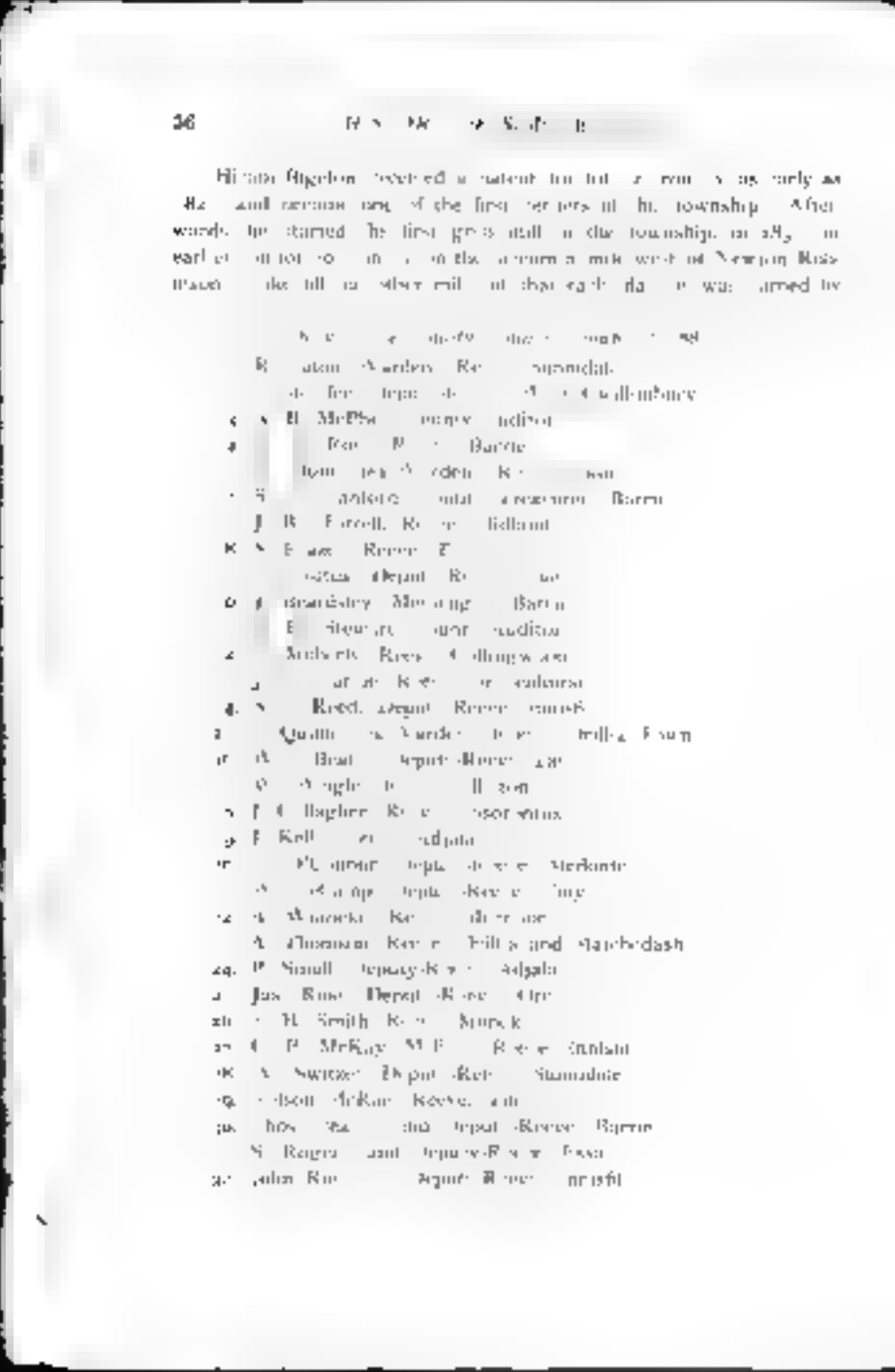
Notwithstanding [illegible]

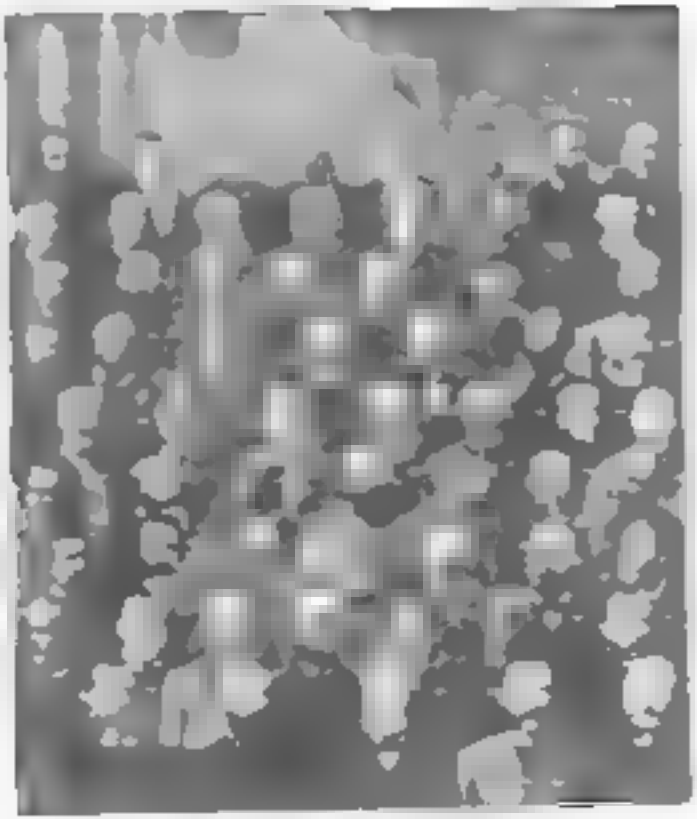
[illegible]

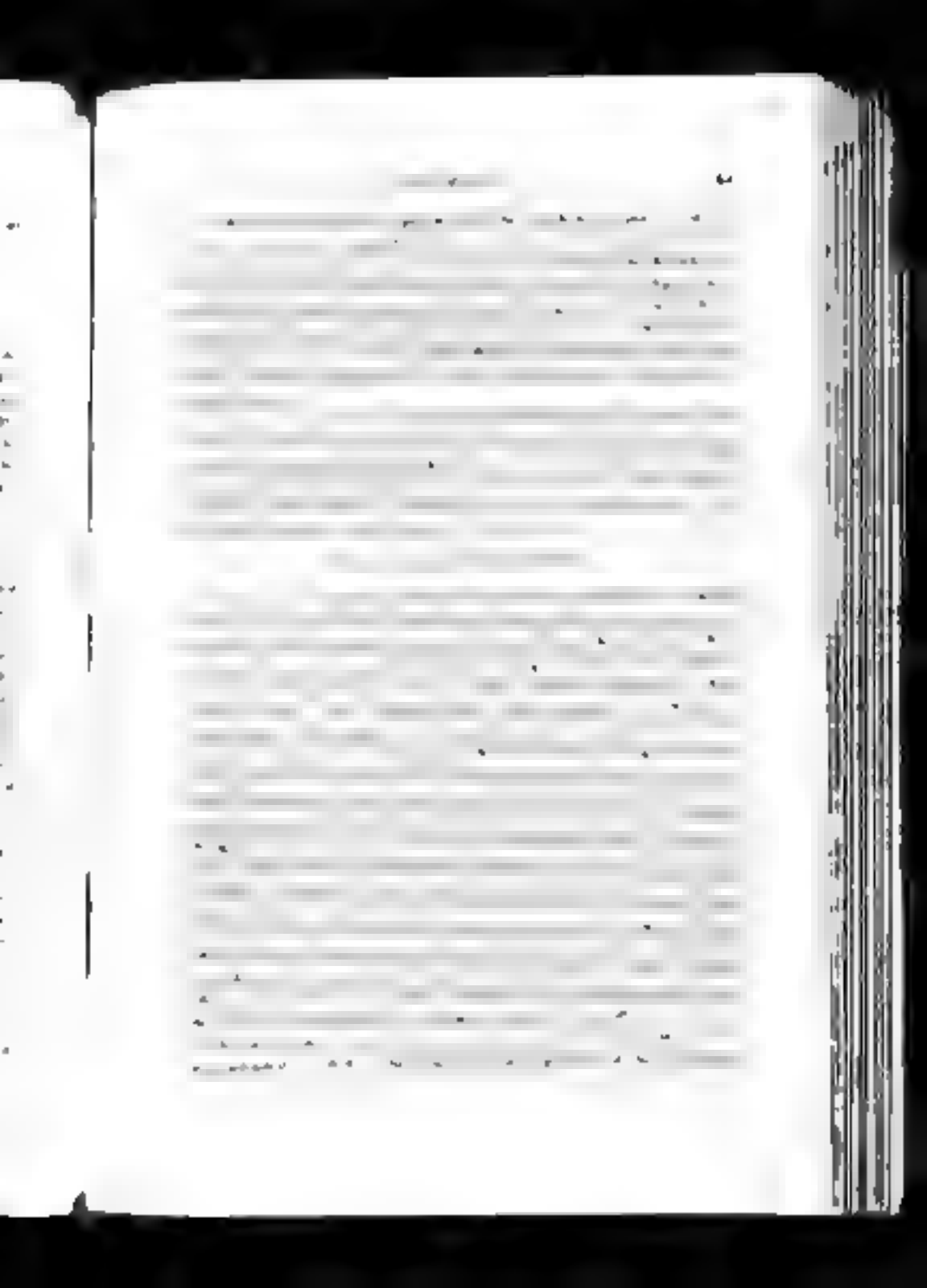
[illegible]

[illegible] those days and Enough Clark offered the merchant as much wheat as





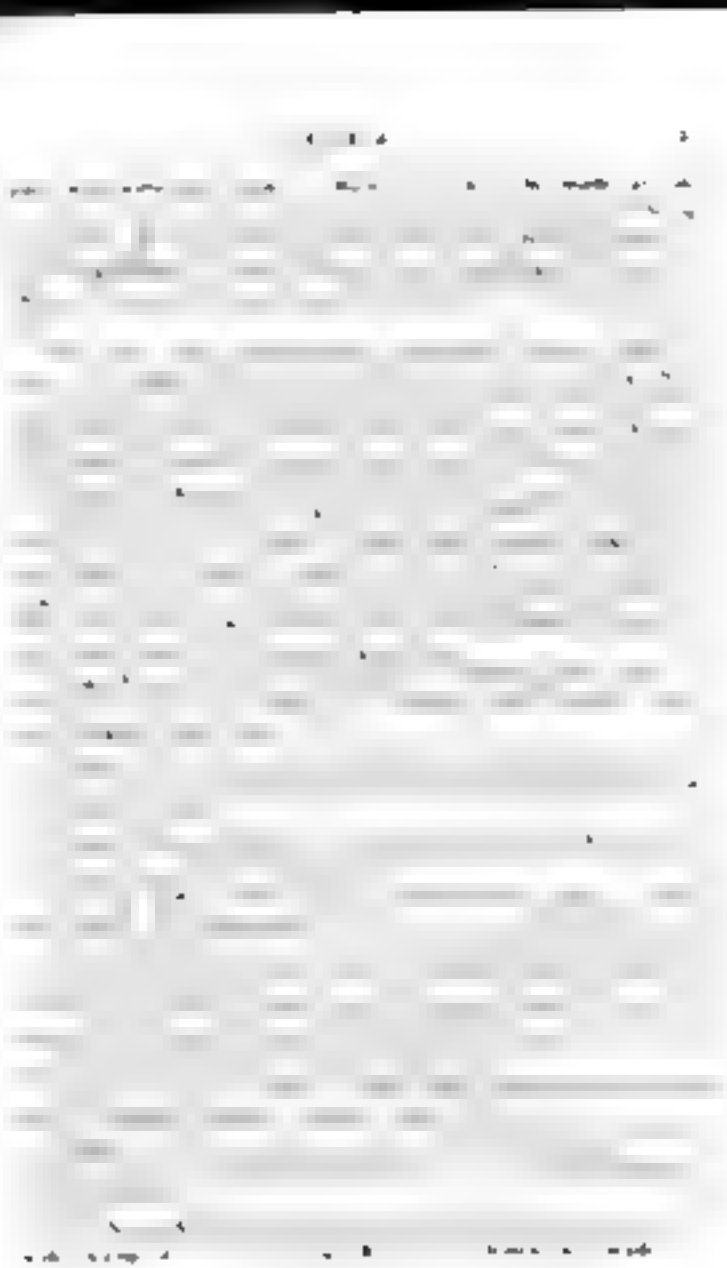




x the first Pagan. She came to signed to his political effusions which used to appear in local newspapers. A volume of his poems was printed in Toronto in 874, written during the preceding thirty years. They were mostly of local interest the titles of the pieces, and many references throughout them, recall scenes and events of bygone times in Scarisbrick and Adjala

Chapter IV

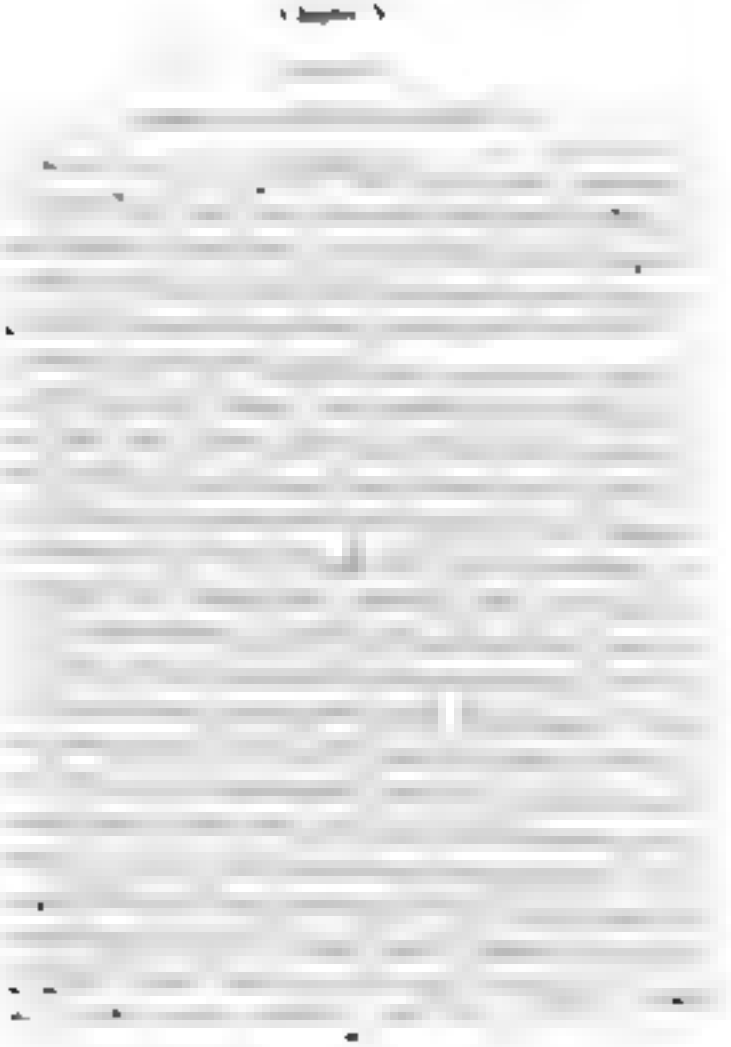
George McClellan, Major USA, Warrior, 1862

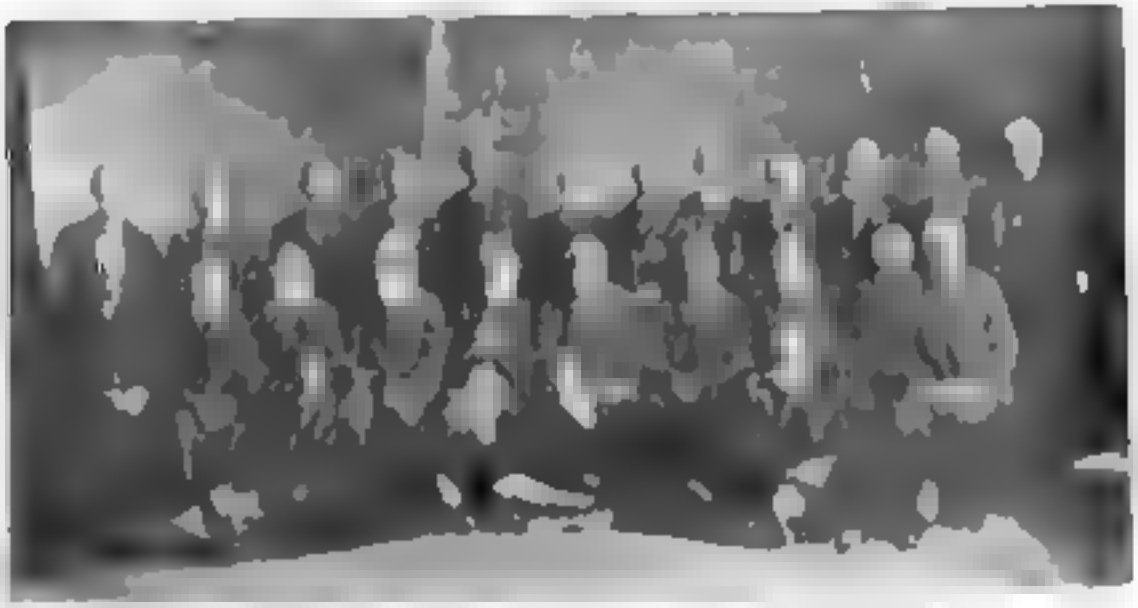


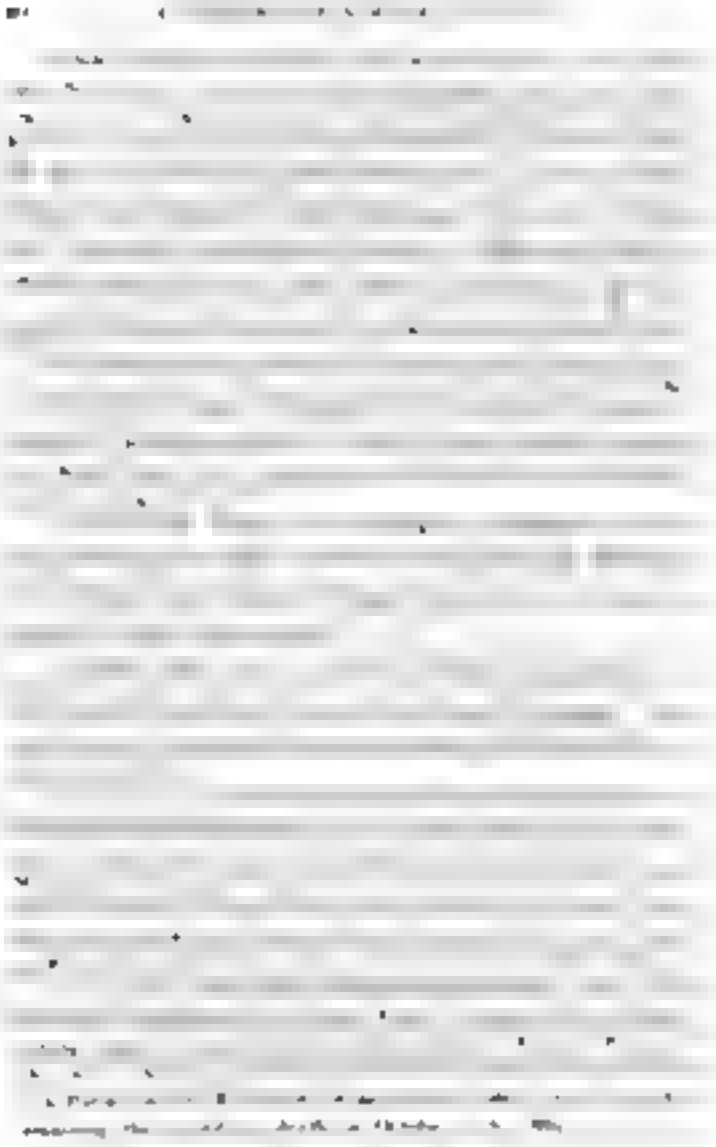
soon after the southerly parts. Among the first settlers in this part were the following:

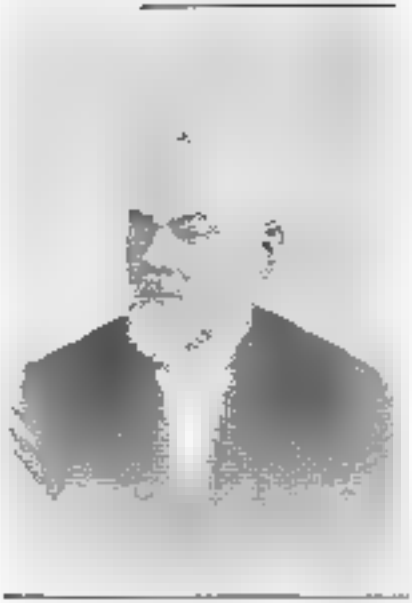
William Cassidy, occ. [illegible] lot 29.
Matthew [illegible] occ. [illegible] lot 28.
Michael Healy occ. 5, lot 29.
John Joey occ. 4 lot [illegible]
Thomas Irwin occ. 4 lot [illegible]
Thomas Langley occ. [illegible] lot 29.
John Reilly occ. 6 lot 30.
William Ryan occ. 5, lot 21.

The first named on this list received a patent for his land in 1837 but did not actually settle so early.





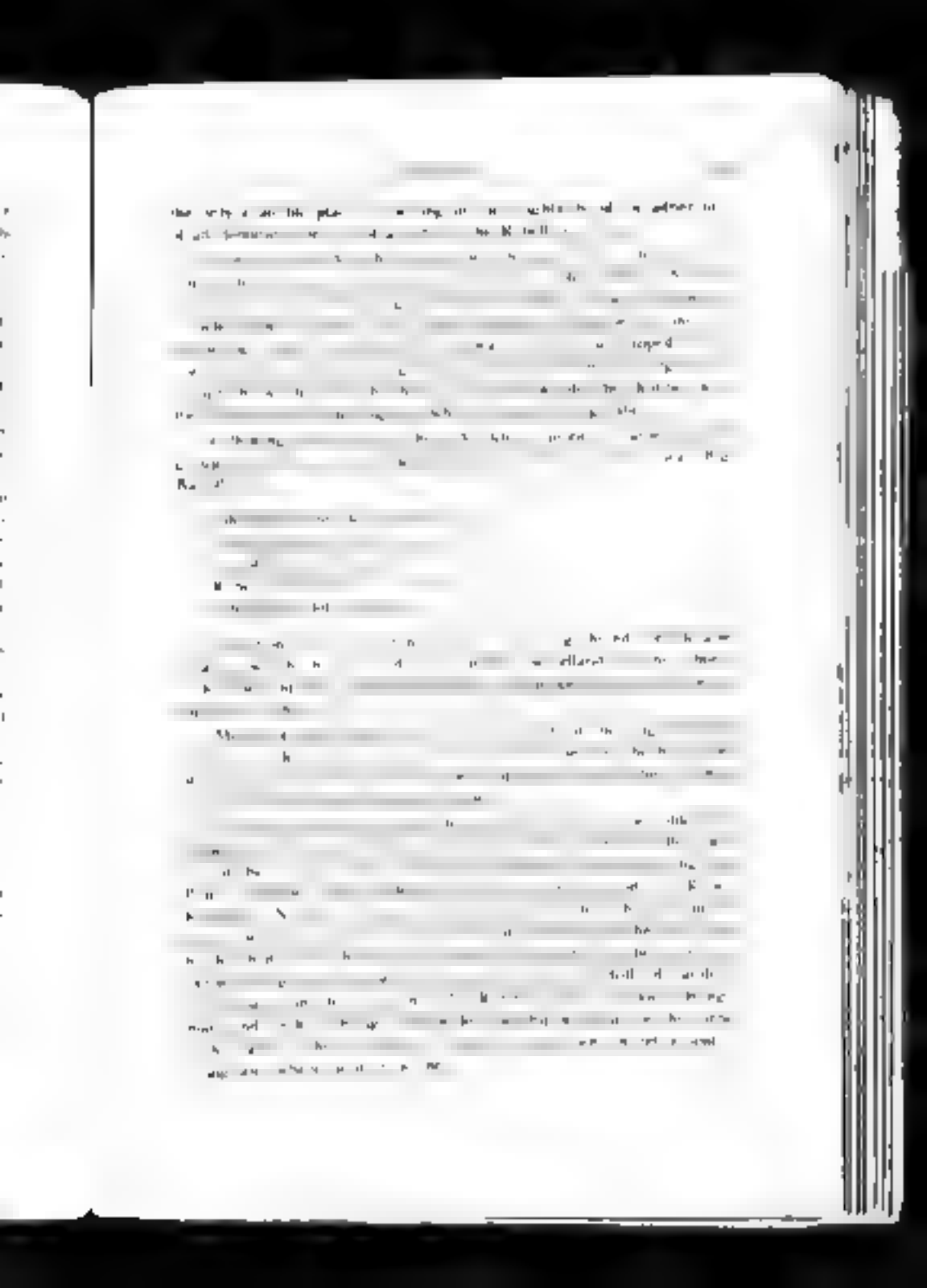




Thomas D. McConkey. Warden, 1961-. M.P. for North Simcoe, 1962-.

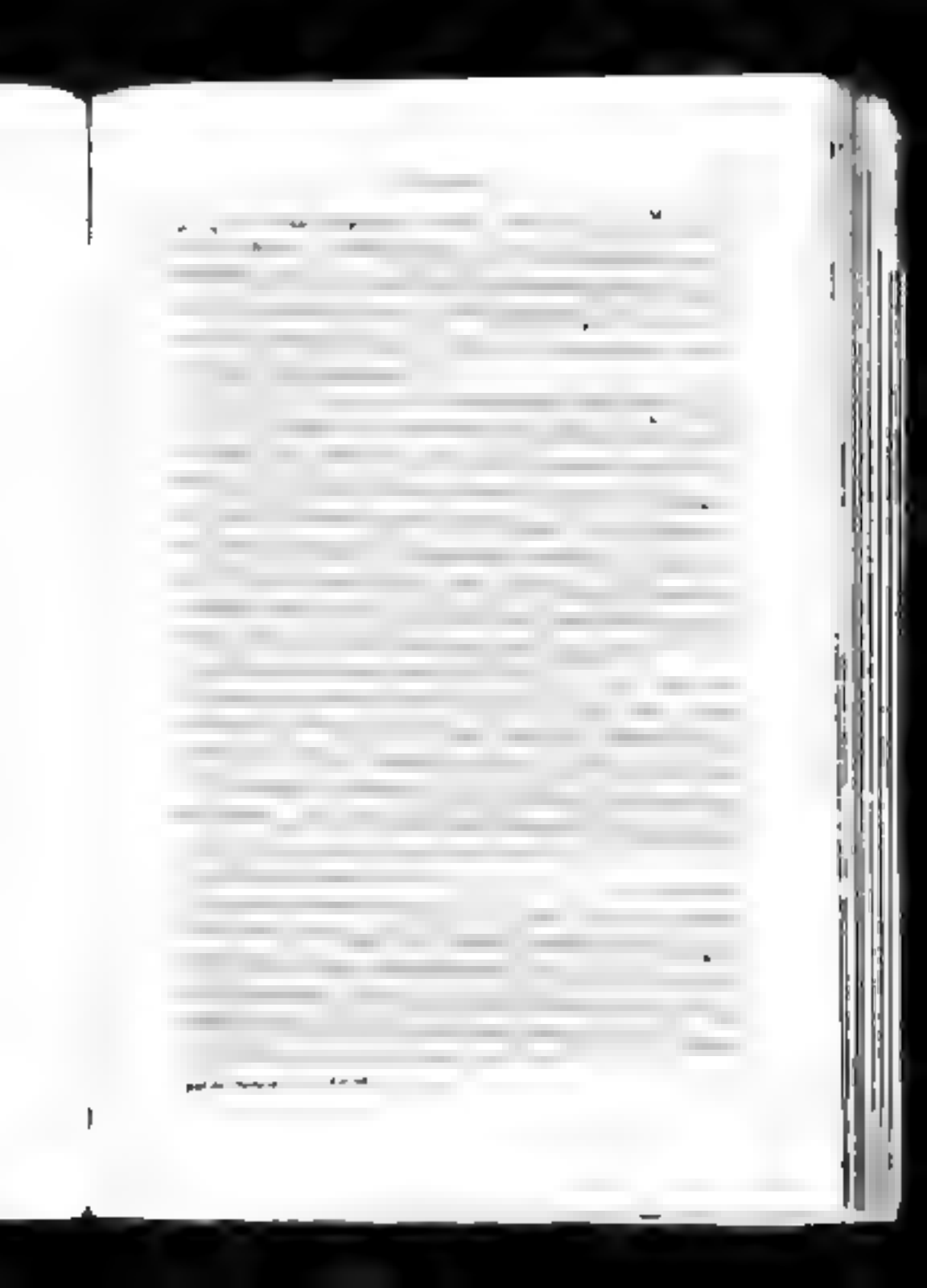
Church Street, Charlestown.

Thomas H. Ferguson. Warrior, 1858 and 1862-
for South Pacific 1863-67



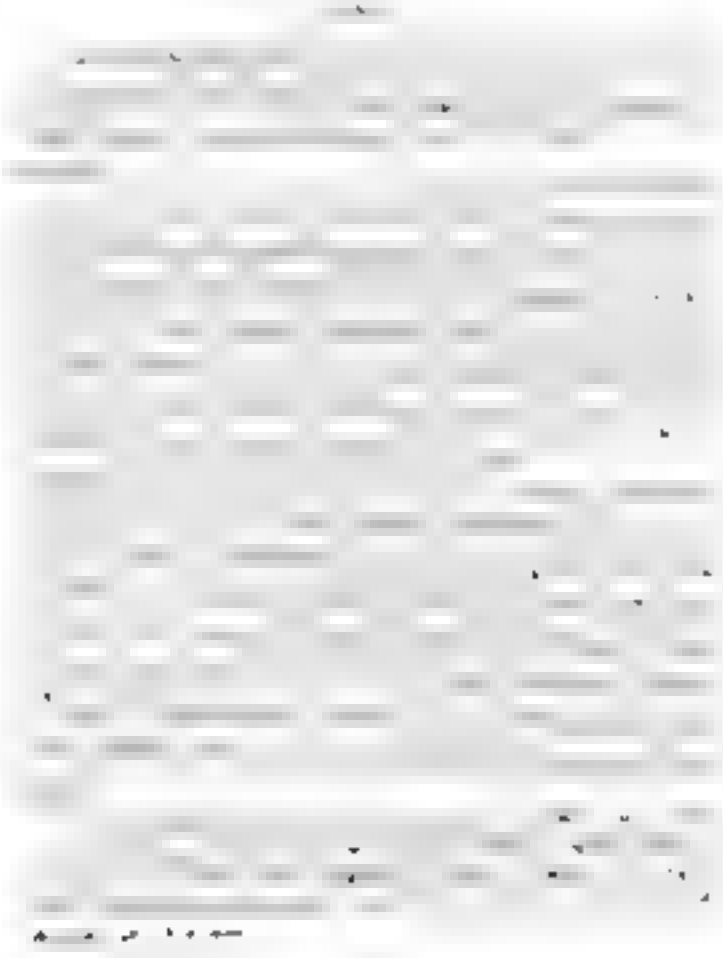
Raimond R ..ty ..unt Treasurer 1948-51

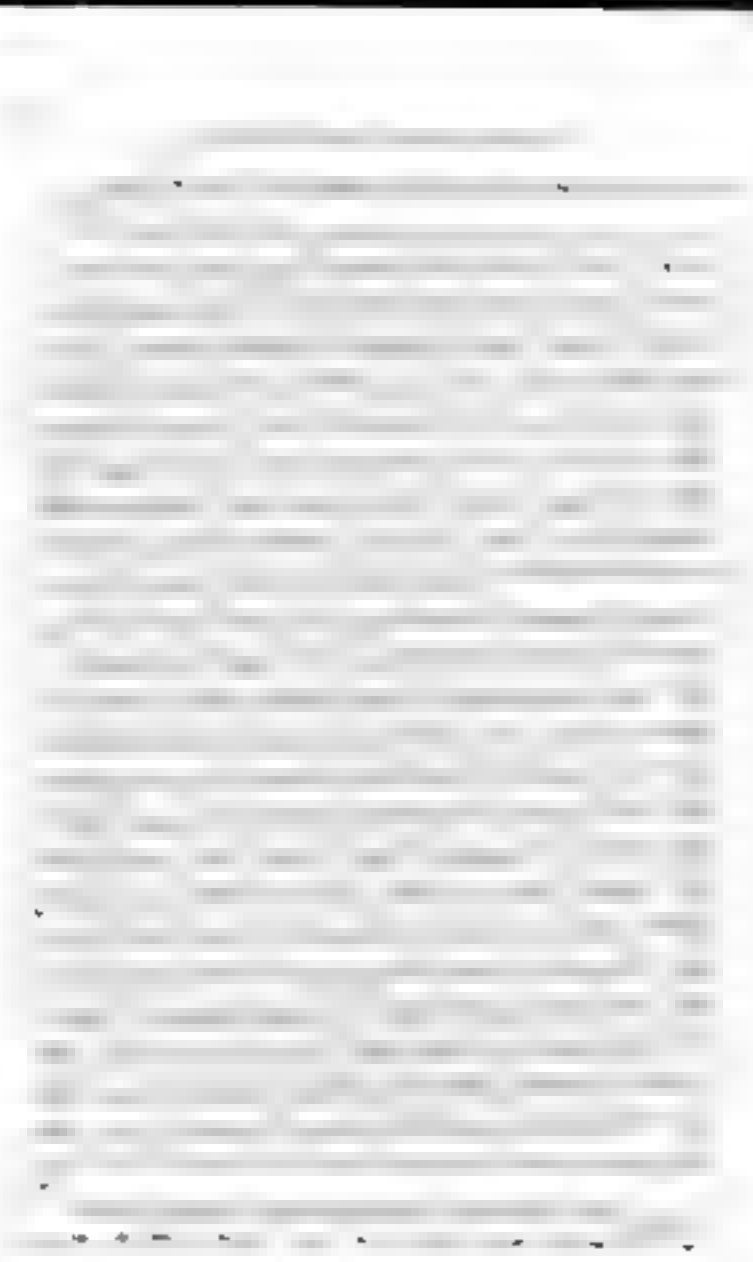
W. C. Little, M. P. for North Simcoe, 1907-09

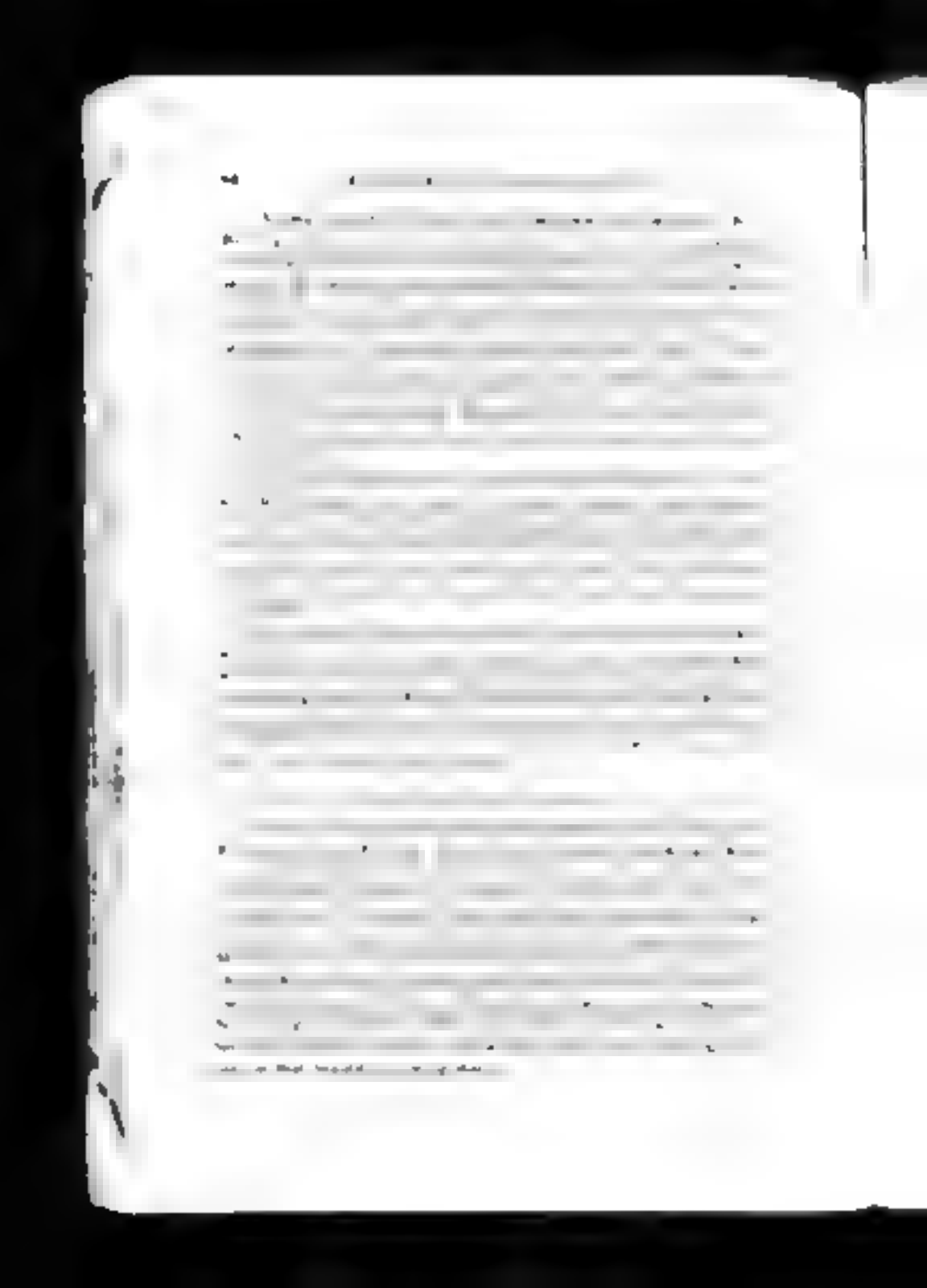


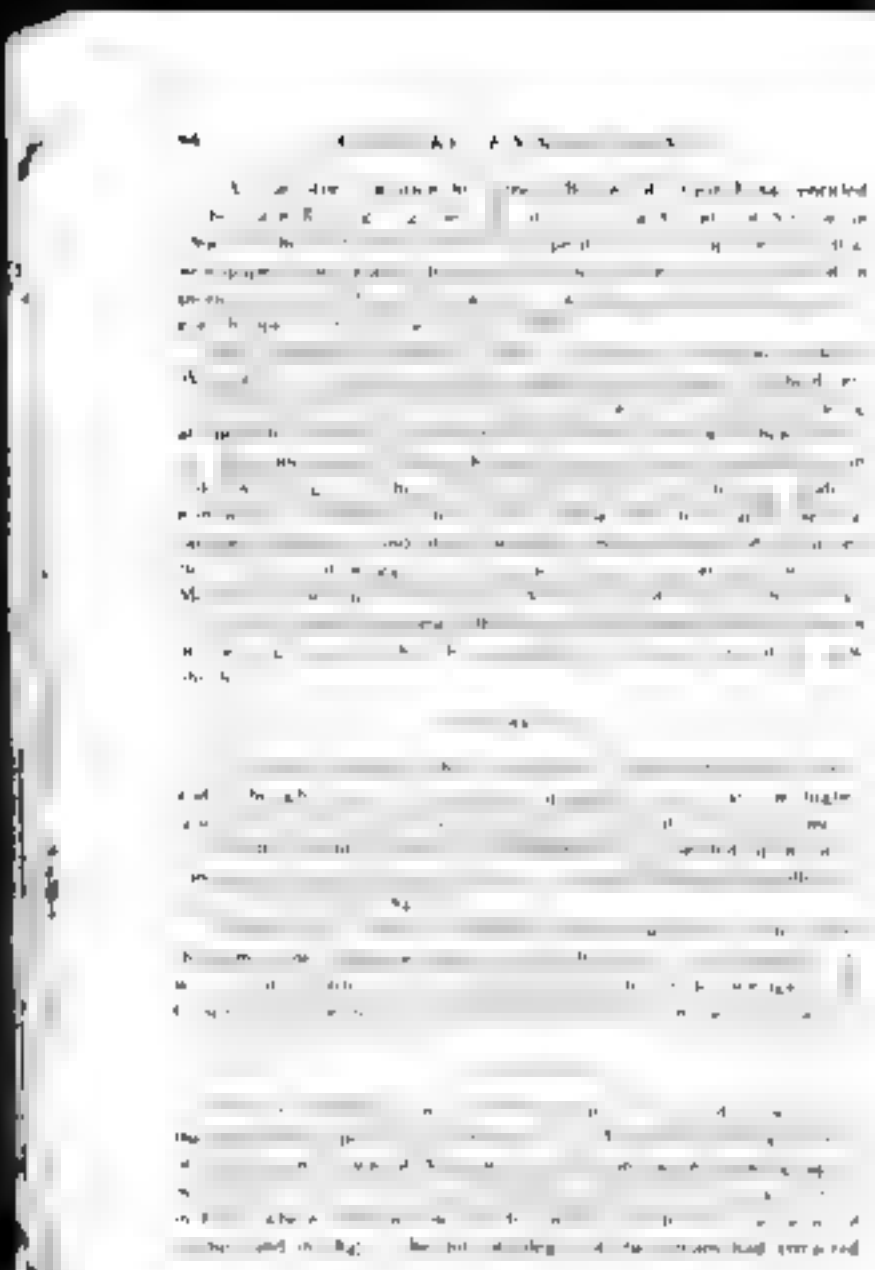
Robert Simpson, in 1841, built a brewery at Tolleedah, but it was destroyed by fire Jan. 18, 1848. Inducements were then held out to him to locate his business at the county town, which he did. Thirty Meldrum also had a distillery at Whitehall in its palmy days, which was also destroyed by fire.

Among the later arrivals in the northern portion of Oldmeldrum may be mentioned Dr. Alexander Ogston, a native of Gloucestershire, England. He had received an appointment as a surgeon in which calling he served for some time in Australia, and was also in India, where he was engaged as a visiting physician's private assistant. He came to Aberdeen in 1849 and in 1850 to the practice of Dr. Ogston, his father. In 1854 he became a member of the Aberdeen Council and in 1856 was chosen one of Oldmeldrum's representatives to the county council. He served the township in the County Council for many years, retiring at the end of 1889. He was first elected M. P. for South Essex in 1868 and continued to represent that constituency in the House of Commons until his death, December 1, 1880. His son, Alexander Ogston, represented Aberdeen in the Scottish Legislature from 1874 to 1906, also becoming Registrar of the Sheriff Court for the County. Another son, Alfred Ogston, joined his brother in practice, and is Medical Health Officer in the county town.









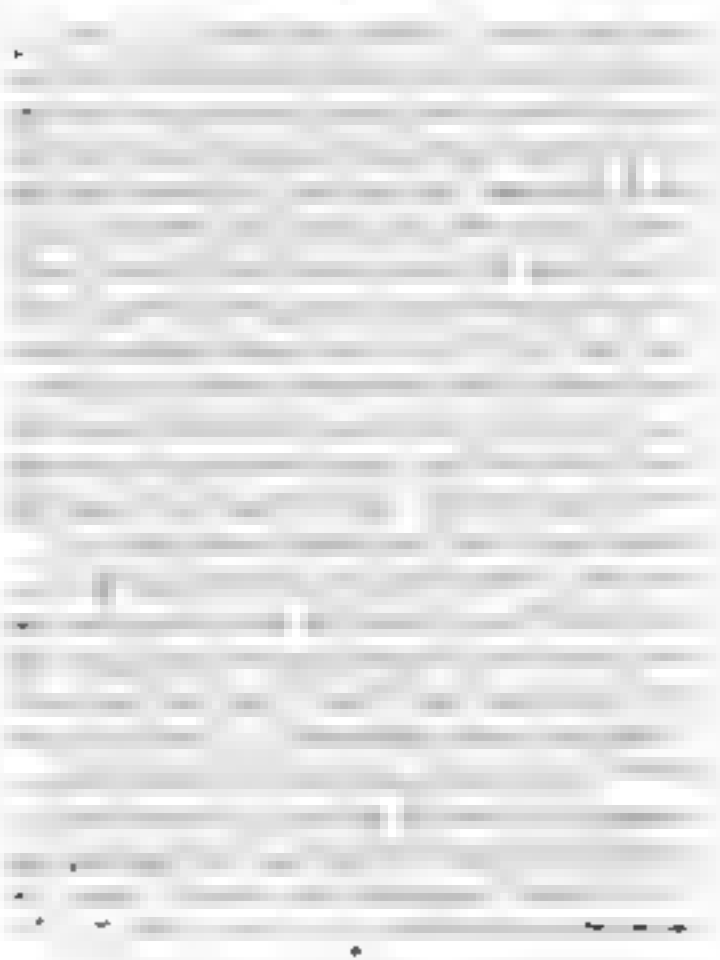
The Boyne River, at Allsa...

him thither and in the following year in conjunction with his sons John and George he erected a sawmill there and a gristmill in 1815. A village soon grew up at these mills Allison Turnbull being one of the first storekeepers

In June 1874 the question of incorporating the place as a village came up and Mr Samuel Rushton appointed as census enumerator John Albert whose census return showed that it contained more than the requisite number of inhabitants necessary for incorporation so they passed a by-law to incorporate it as a village

A great fire in the winter of 1877 destroyed in a few hours the business part of the place after which it was rebuilt on a more substantial manner The village in 1884 granted a bonus to Enoch Allison agricultural implement makers, in rebuilding the three storey brick factory situated for the place an industrial establishment.

Another severe fire visited Allison in the early part of 1891 and in the following year the place which by this time had been made a town passed fully to a telephone as also that a system of water works was put in for fire protection as well as domestic use



a cotton worker in Carlops Peeblesshire following this branch of the [illegible] of years for fourteen years when he sold his household goods and left for Canada. His sons James and John, may also be named as among the first settlers of Toronto. The latter coming in 18[illegible] and his grandson F[illegible] Reid, has won for himself a [illegible] some years ago.

Another pioneer of this locality was John [illegible] who settled upon the east half of lot 8 concession [illegible] Peter [illegible] was his District [illegible] to ownership in 18[illegible]

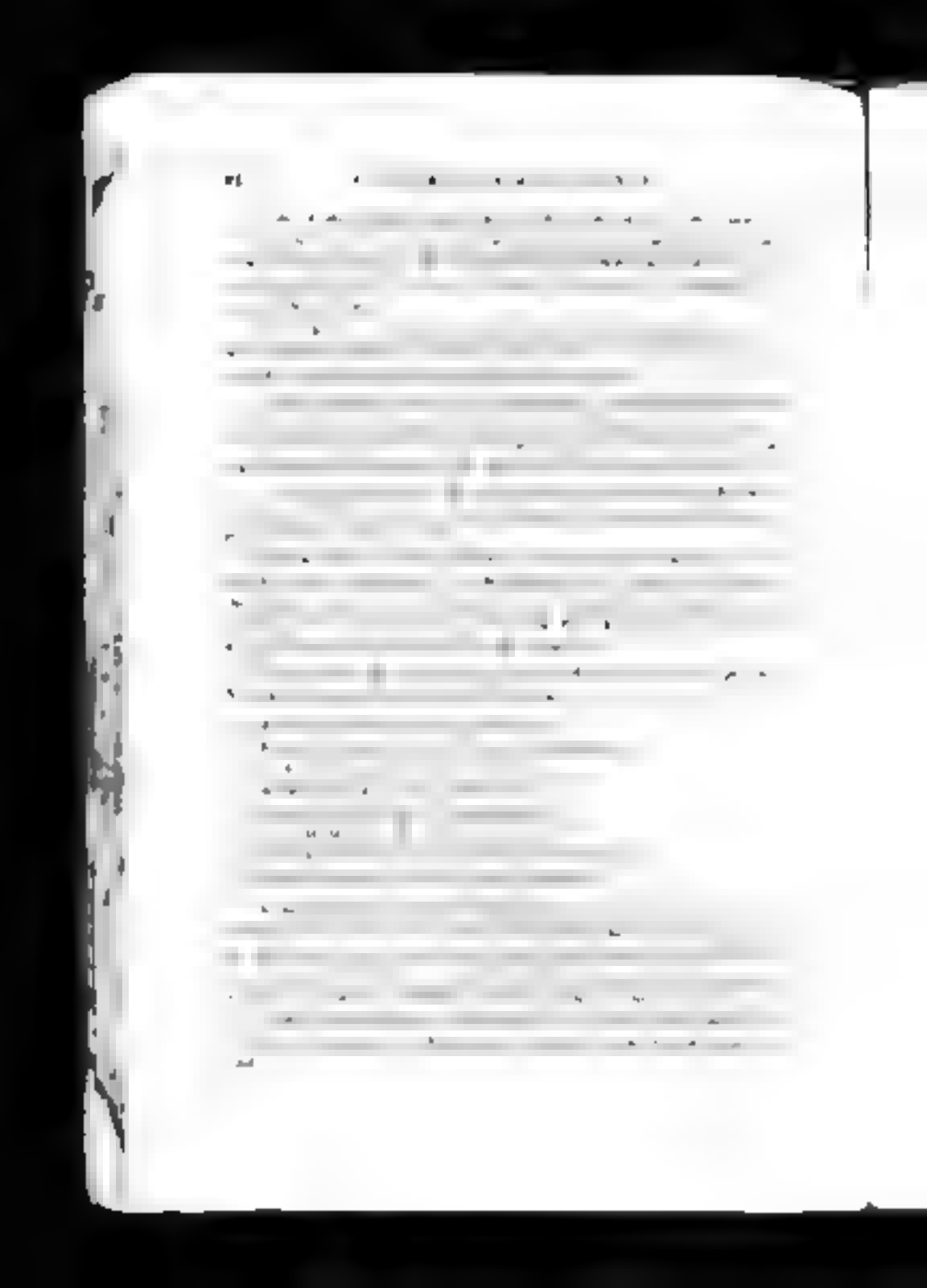
John Graham a native of [illegible] Fermanagh Ireland, settled on lot [illegible] concession 6, quite early. This was a pioneer Methodist

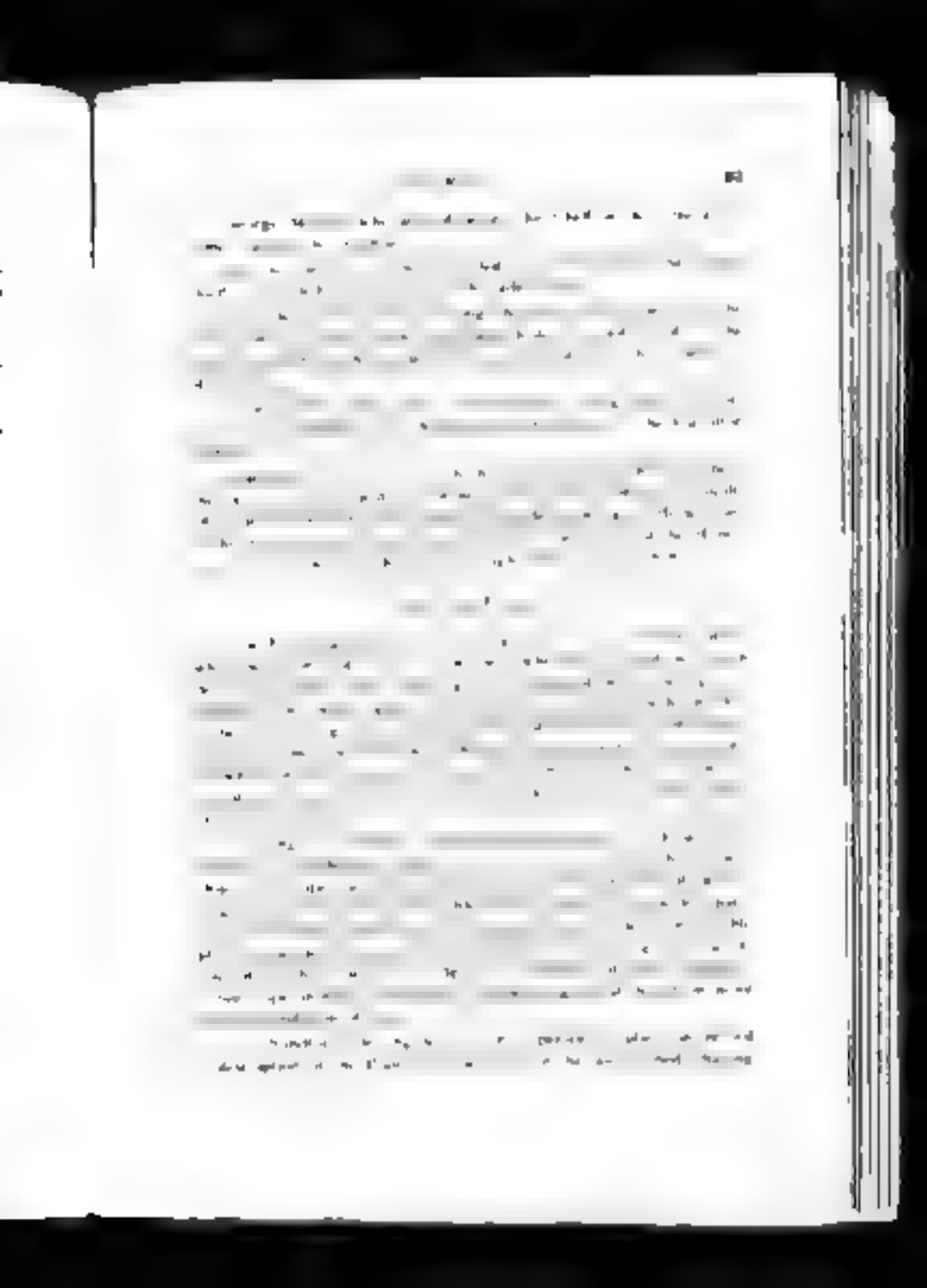
Victoria Street, a Hitch looking East

branch of the place and would [illegible] under as the resting place of several early settlers.

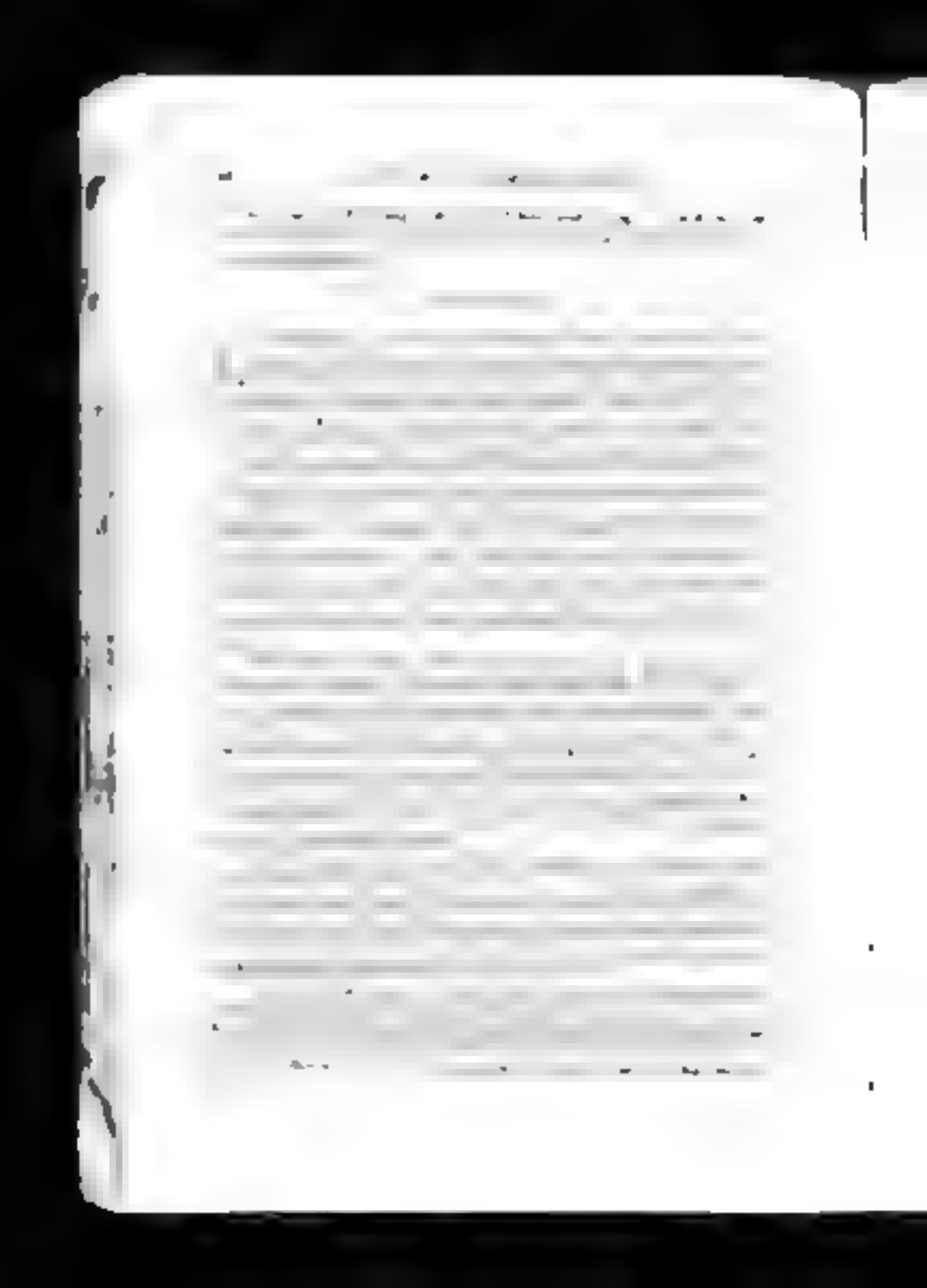
In 18[illegible] and 18[illegible] The Hill of Scrumbie began to settle but not in greater numbers than before. [illegible] about the same time along the south of the township facing [illegible] several settlers [illegible]

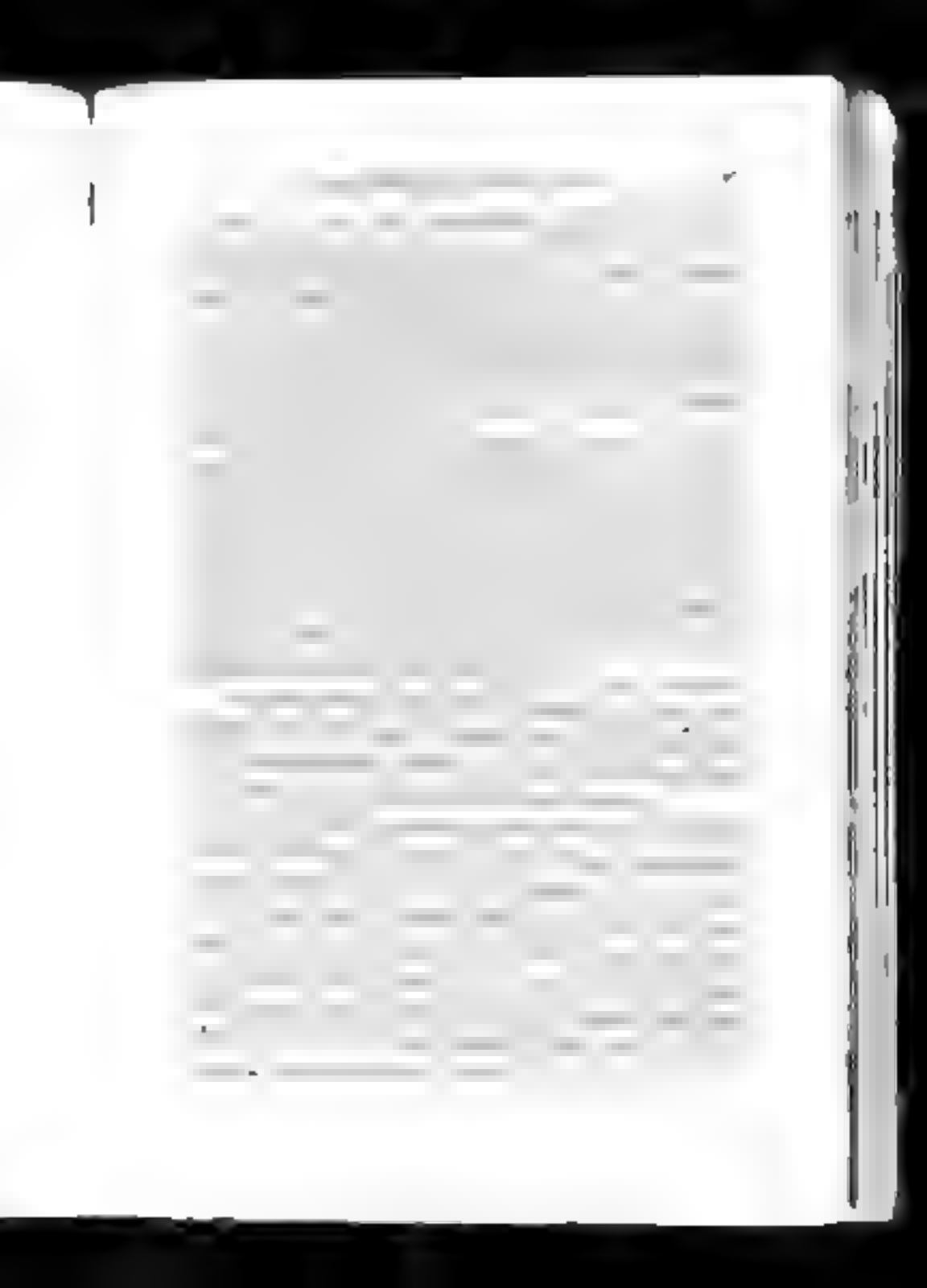
In the first mentioned locality the Hunter family were early residents. James Hunter having been in District Council of the township in 18[illegible] and [illegible] belonged to the same neighbourhood, and Thomas died January 6, 1894 aged [illegible] years, having been an early settler on lot 6, concession

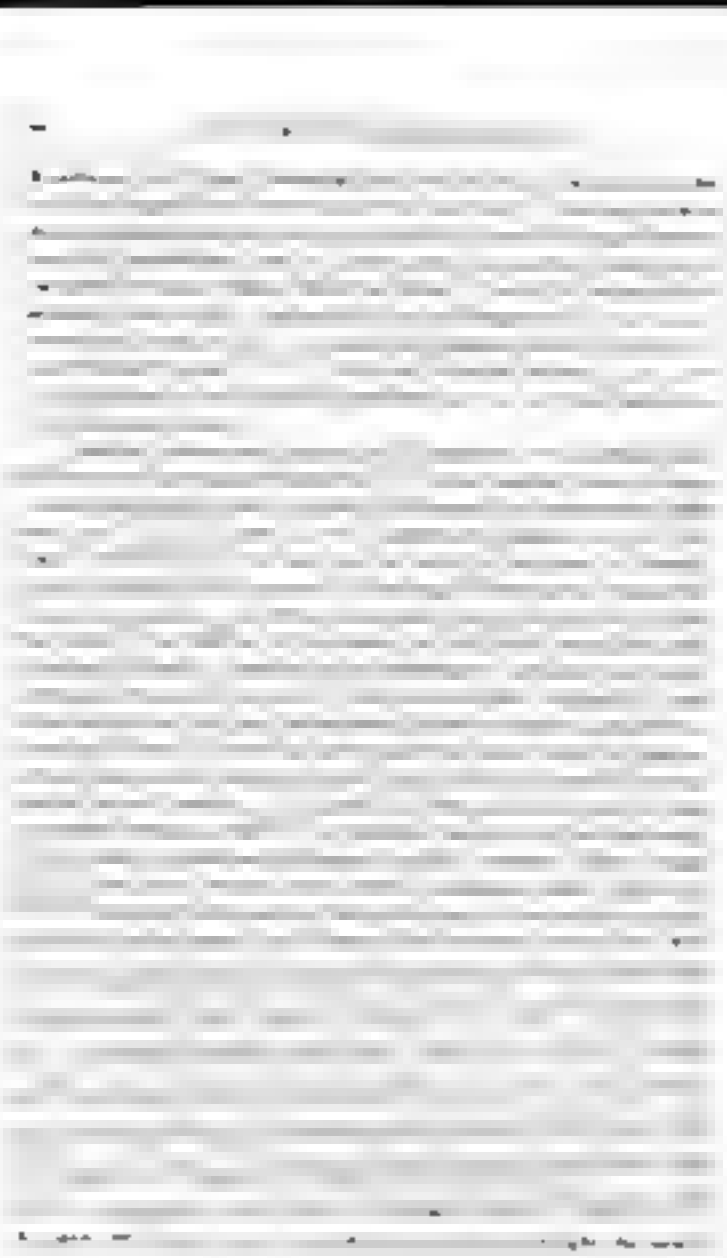




described them under the name of the Burnt Lands in his sketch of the Valley of the Nottawasaga (in the Canadian Journal, of which he was in 1852-53. He had become acquainted with the Plains while assistant engineer on the Northern Railroad about that time, and some parts of them, at least, had been over-run by fire at an earlier date. The land being so light a strip of Toronto and of the adjacent townships of 200 were annually in the hands of sale for many years. Farm lots having been once patented, mostly to lumbermen, and after the timber was removed they were not considered worth the taxes.







on clear way into the northern part of Oro and Medonte and Wellesley Ritchie, the government agent, lived on the Coldwater Road, at Gas Lake to place new settlers on their lots. Perhaps no person could have given a better account than Mr. Ritchie were he living of the settlement of this country especially the northern half.

But to return to Kempenfeldt which thus suffered in the competition with other landing places. When the agent of Simcoe was to be several years he did some things Matters Kempenfeldt made a vigorous protest to become the county town, as it was the original plan. Thereupon Tollerton across the bay put forth its claims to be recognized. In the strife which followed it was decided to locate the county seat at the head of the bay as a result of which the site of the older Village of Kempenfeldt became useless as all time to come

First Settlers on the Penetanguishene Road (Vespra and Innisfil). From Kempenfeldt northward to Craighurst.

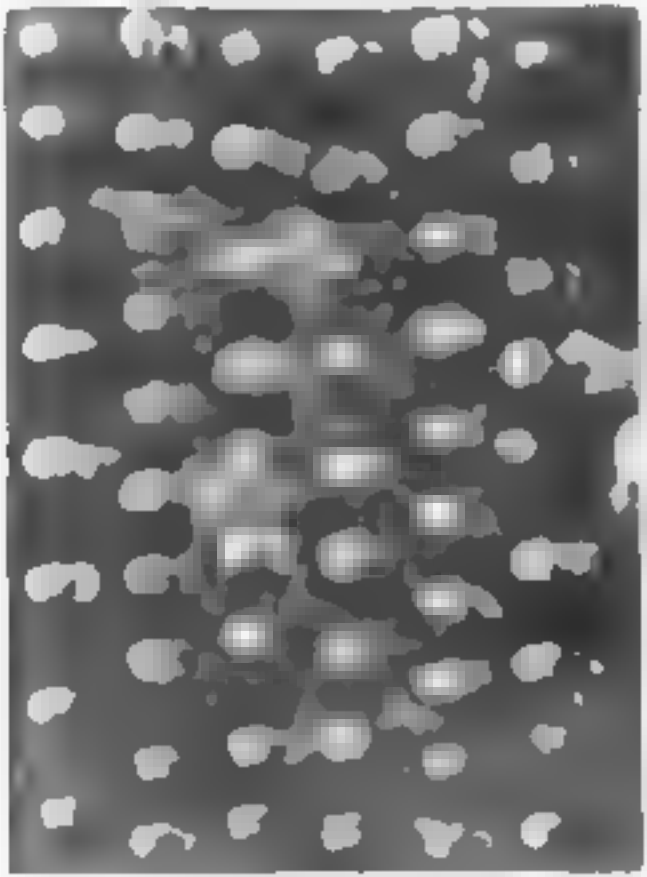
		40	Craighurst.	
	James Johnson	1820	39	George [illegible] 1820.
			38	
			37	
	Richard Williams	1820	36	William Richardson 1820
			35	
			34	
			[illegible]	
				Isaac Fitch 1819.
	John Bruce. 1819.			
			30	Joseph Drury 1819.
			29	
			28	James Watson 1819.
	Charles Johnston 1820			Eustace Gosnell 1819.
	Peter Hill 1819.		26	James White 1819.
	[illegible]		25	
			24	
			23	Charles Corridge. 1820
			22	
			21	
	John Brown. 1819.		20	Samuel Brown 1820.
	John Innes. 1819.		19	Michael Burgess. 1819.
			18	
	William Partridge 1819.		17	Charles Partridge 1820.
	Crowehill*		16	Edward [illegible]ck 1819
			15	George Hickling [illegible] 1819.
			14	
			13	
				Richard Druce 1819
	Thomas Mills 1819.			Thomas Druce 1820
			10	*John [illegible]outh. 1820
			9	
			8	
			7	Thomas Ambler 1819
	John Lawrence 1819.		6	George Oliver
	Neil Johnson and Allan [illegible] Burton 1820			Kempenfeldt plot

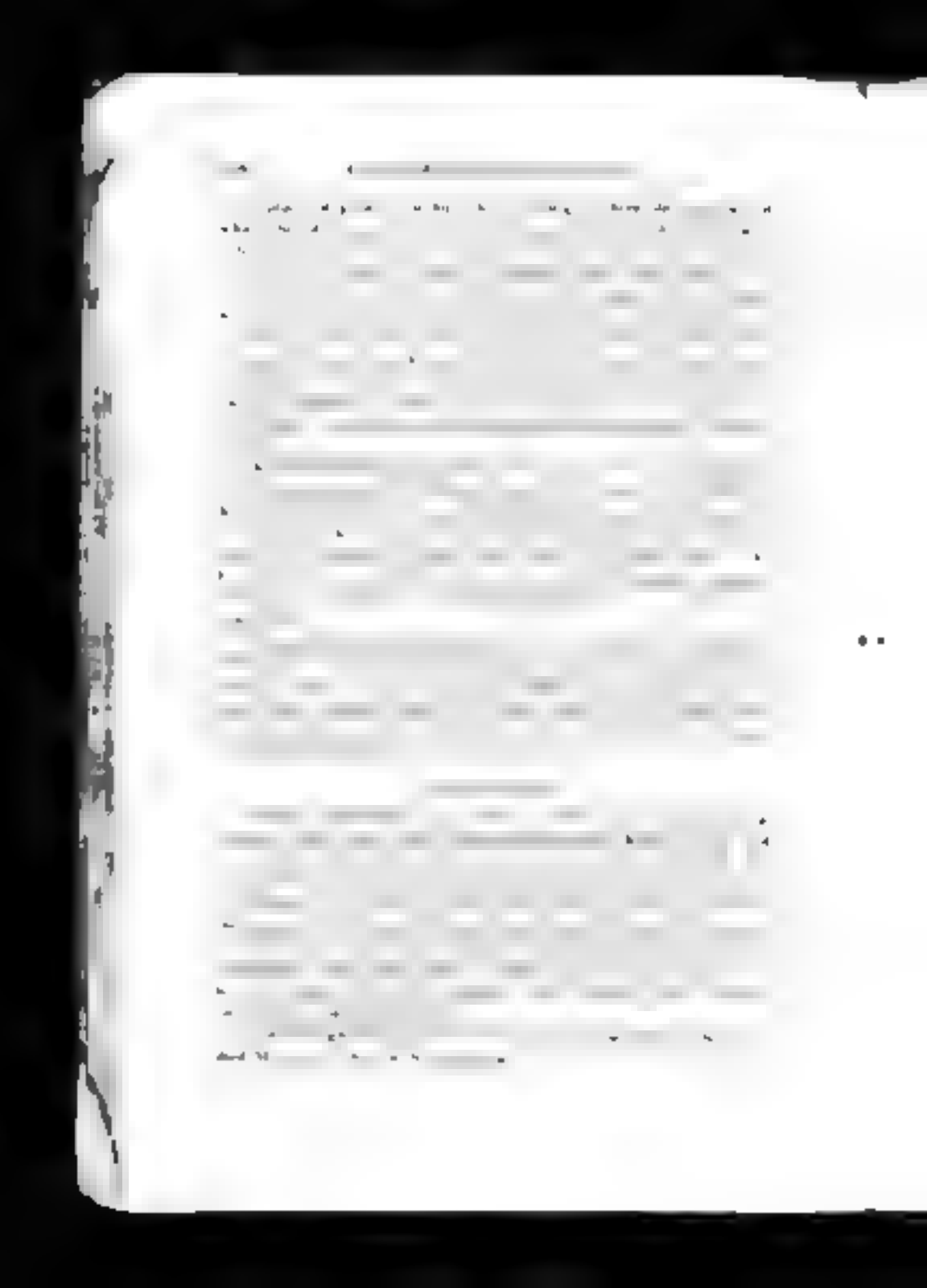
*The name of John [illegible]ough appearing on lot No. 6 should properly appear on a gore lot numbered "Letter D" between lots 10 and 11 on the head on the Penetanguishene Road at [illegible] place not being shown on the list

amongst a number of half-pay officers and soldiers settled in the county, especially in Medonte, to secure their enfranchisement. But [illegible] whole [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] the first representation of Simcoe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] no telling what effect might have been produced on [illegible] events. The [illegible] of [illegible] spring [illegible] following year in which [illegible] a part [illegible] has [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] although not [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] until [illegible] when the [illegible] Captain [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] was also connected in other ways with the municipal government of Nespra[illegible]. The minutes of [illegible] meeting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] date [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

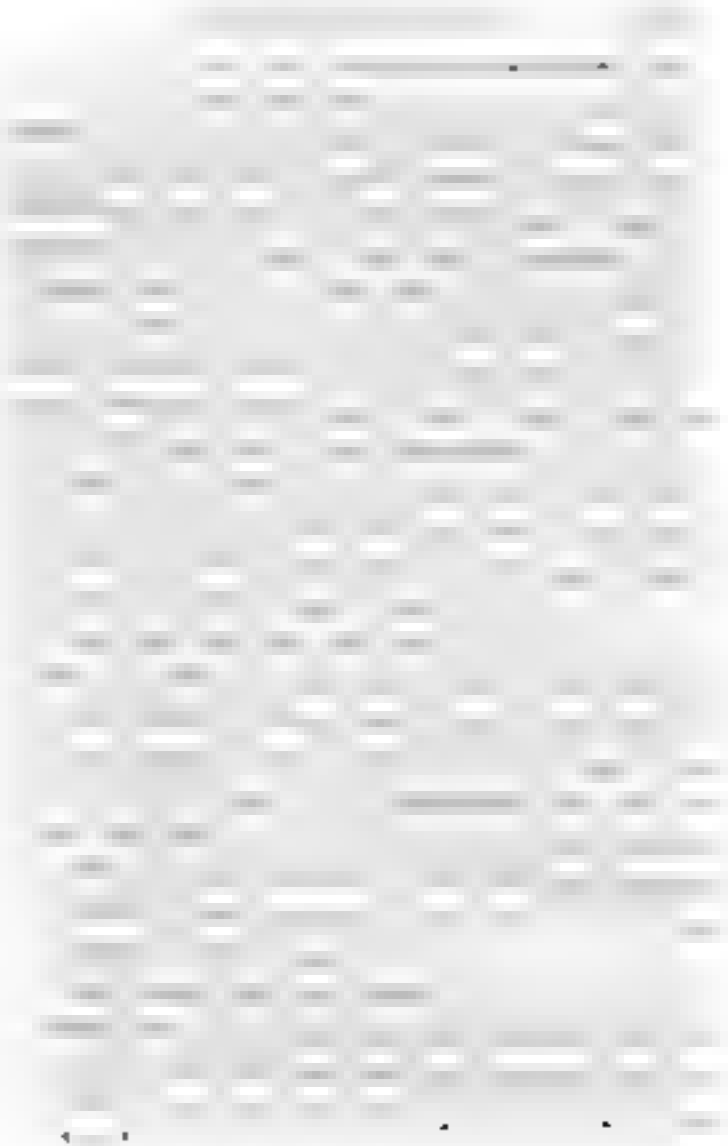
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

John B[illegible] [illegible] Vardens
2 Joseph [illegible] Becton
[illegible] Nottawasaga
4 [illegible] Hamilton, Nottawasaga
5 [illegible] Wilson [illegible] Flimbel
6 John Nettleton, [illegible]
John [illegible] [illegible]
8 [illegible] Beath [illegible]
9 [illegible] Spence [illegible]
10 [illegible] Mo[illegible] Medonte
R. [illegible] [illegible]
12 [illegible] Quinn [illegible]
[illegible] Kerman [illegible]
14 [illegible] Stewart [illegible]
Roder[illegible] Mc[illegible] [illegible]
16 John S. [illegible] [illegible]
17 Walter [illegible]
18 Thos. [illegible] [illegible]
19 [illegible] Bros [illegible] [illegible]
20 Chas. Mc[illegible] [illegible]
21 Thomas [illegible] [illegible]
22 John Stewart [illegible]
George [illegible] [illegible]
24 [illegible] Robertson [illegible]
25 [illegible] Ross [illegible]
26 [illegible] Tudhope [illegible]
27 Joseph Milligan, [illegible]





Charles Dwight Sherrill, 1844–1901



Mr. Richardson had a family of seven sons, six of whom became pioneers of the neighbourhood. John, Adam, William and George settled in Floo[illegible] in Logan; Robert at Edgar; and Henry at Craighurst.

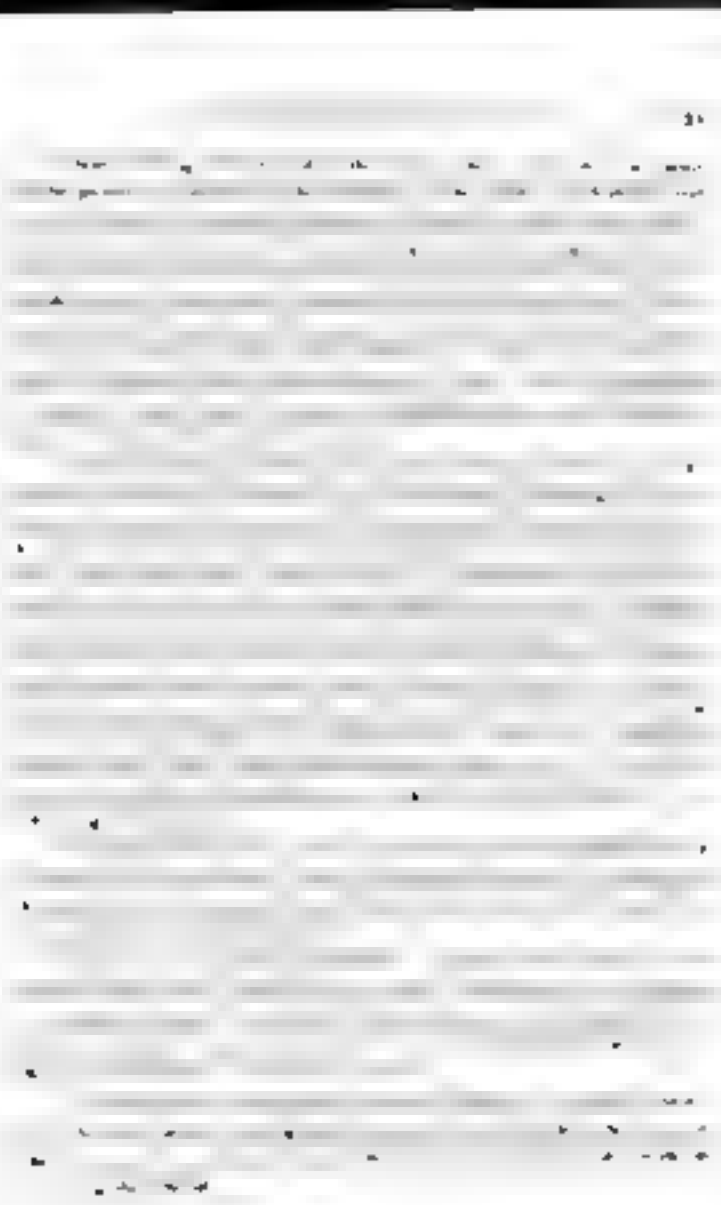
George Millicent, a native of Dundee, Scotland, located in Ohio upon lot 38. He died February [illegible], 1850, aged 6[illegible] years. His family included John, of Kempenfeldt, who died March [illegible], 1870, at the age of 58 years; John, whose death occurred on December 10th, 1880, and who was for years a dealer in grain; and George, who remained upon the homestead.

First Section on the Penicuikgate Road (Hew and Medonte).
From Craighouse to Waverley.

Waverley

Thomas [illegible] 7
James Craven 7
James Hunt 4
71
John Rowley 6
69
68
[Orr illegible] 67
66
65
64
63
62
Wm Campbell & D McGeeverty 61
John Hamilton 2 60
40 Patrick Murphy Boy
59
58
57 [illegible]
56
55
William Pre [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] Bun 2
[illegible] [illegible] 5
50
49
48
47
46
45
Daniel McDougal Bak 4 John Craig 8
43 Thomas [illegible] 84
Stephen Bishop 42 Alex Laing Bak
John Richardson 41 [illegible]

John Craig Medicine. (Windsor, 1851.



First Settler on the Pentangleshire Road Troy and Taxy
From Waverley to Pentanglesbere

Pentangleshire	5	Stephen Jeffrey
Edward McDonald	4	
		Shire Monday
	60	
	100	
	108	
	107	
	7	John Smith Self
	105	
	84	
	0	
	92	
	0	...ger Ludlow
Arthur Crawford	8	...liam ...ilson
	99	
	98	...illiam Cowan
	3	...ames ...ewsome
	96	
Robert Bell	95	
Angus ...	94	
W...rley ...	97	
	91	
	93	
	90	
	89	
	88	
	87	
Archibald Stamp	85	
	83	
	82	
	81	
	80	
James Rawden	80	
	79	
	78	
	7	
	76	Daniel Bannister Esq

[illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] settled upon [illegible] in [illegible]. He had served [illegible] during [illegible] and had been at the [illegible] when [illegible]. He was [illegible] to [illegible] and settled here.

[illegible] passed through a [illegible] quite [illegible]. Their regiment was on the march [illegible] and when [illegible] and was unable to go any further. [illegible] brother [illegible] him [illegible] the night [illegible] in the morning finding that [illegible] brother [illegible] company of soldiers [illegible] along [illegible] near the place where they had been [illegible] found them both dead [illegible] together. [illegible] up their bodies the companions [illegible] about seven miles [illegible] and there buried them in the [illegible] on the hillside [illegible] graves. [illegible] a headstone with [illegible] inscription:

Erected

[illegible] Comrades

[illegible]

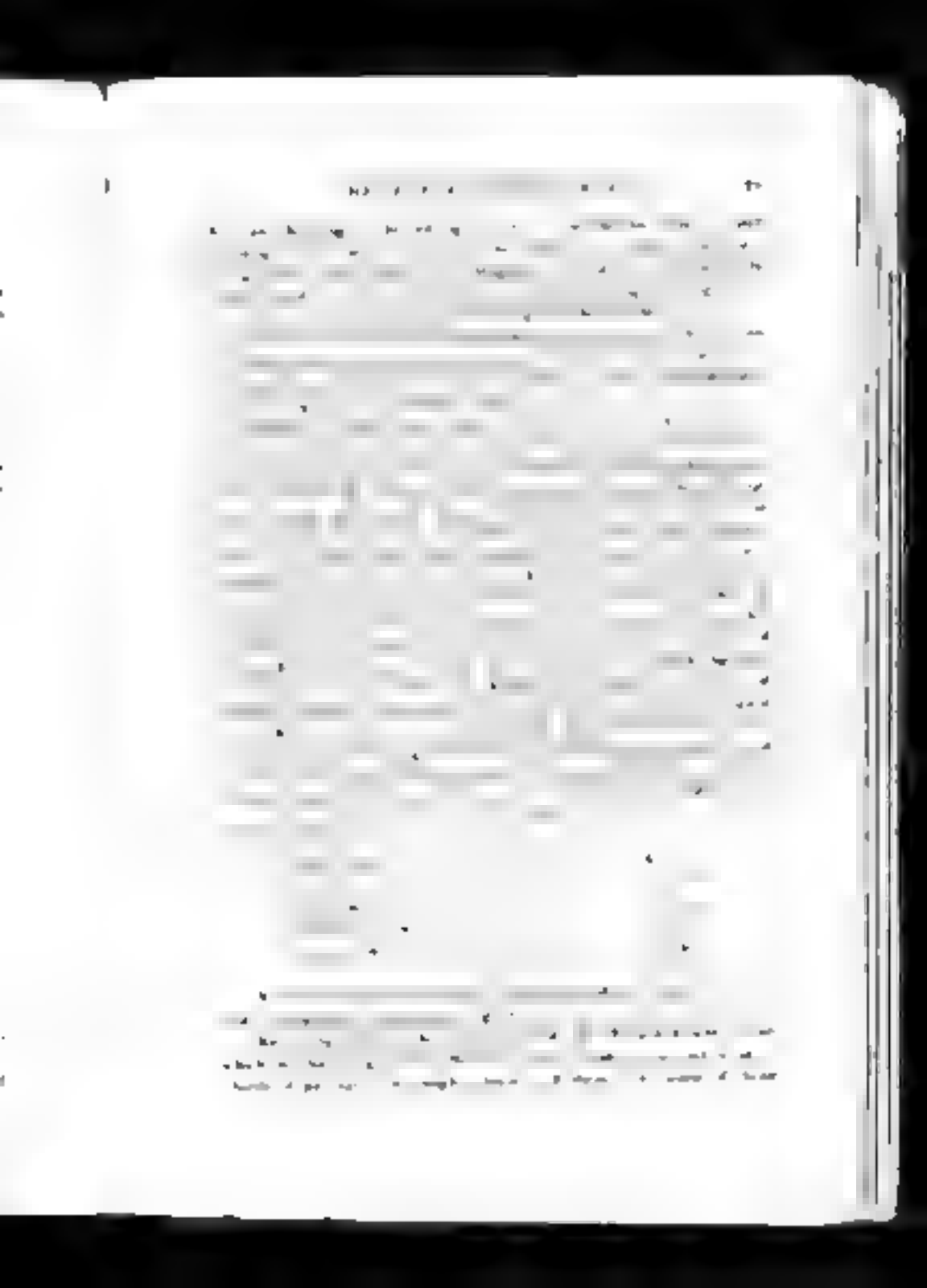
[illegible]

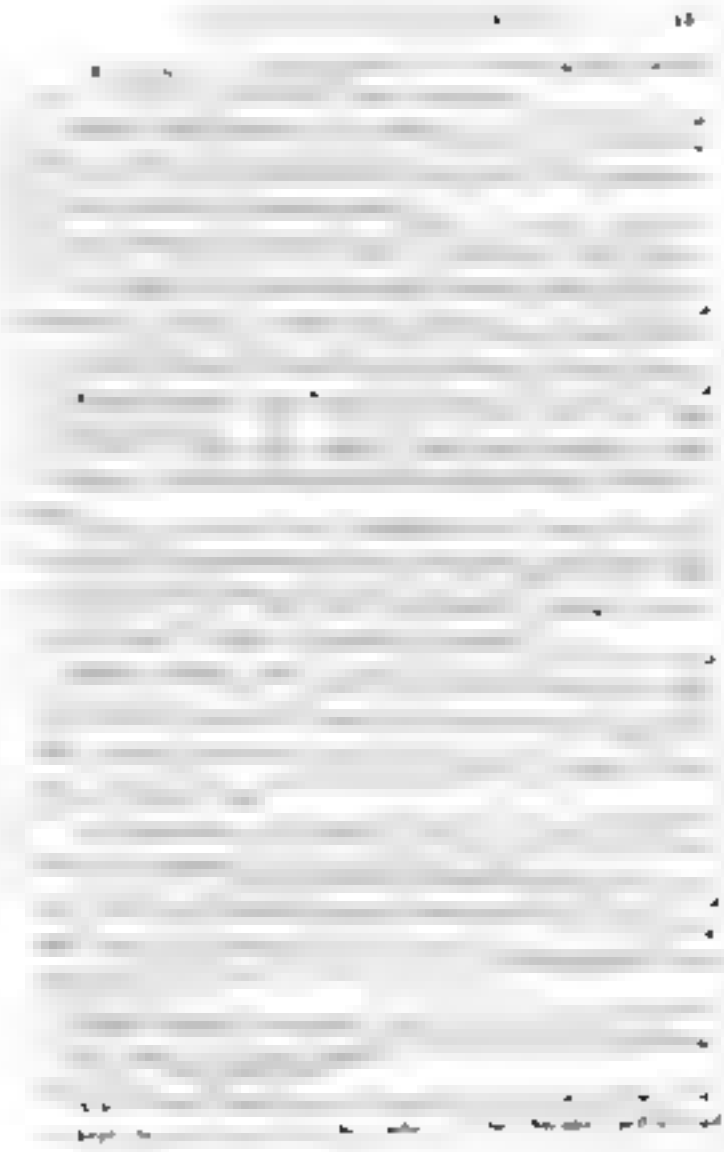
[illegible]

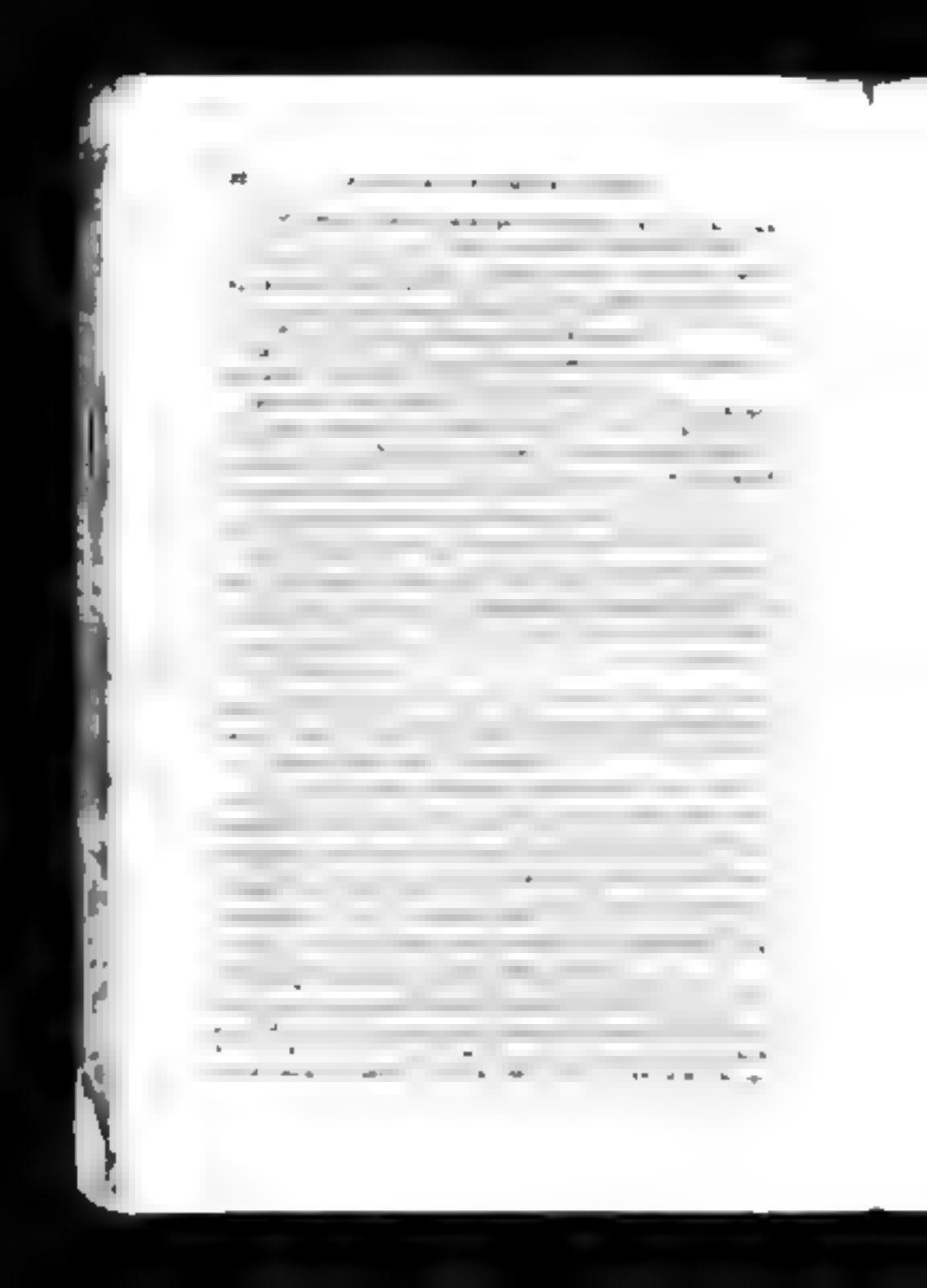
[illegible]

two brothers [illegible] Regiment who died on the march [illegible] John aged [illegible] Samuel aged [illegible]

In the midst of life we are in death.





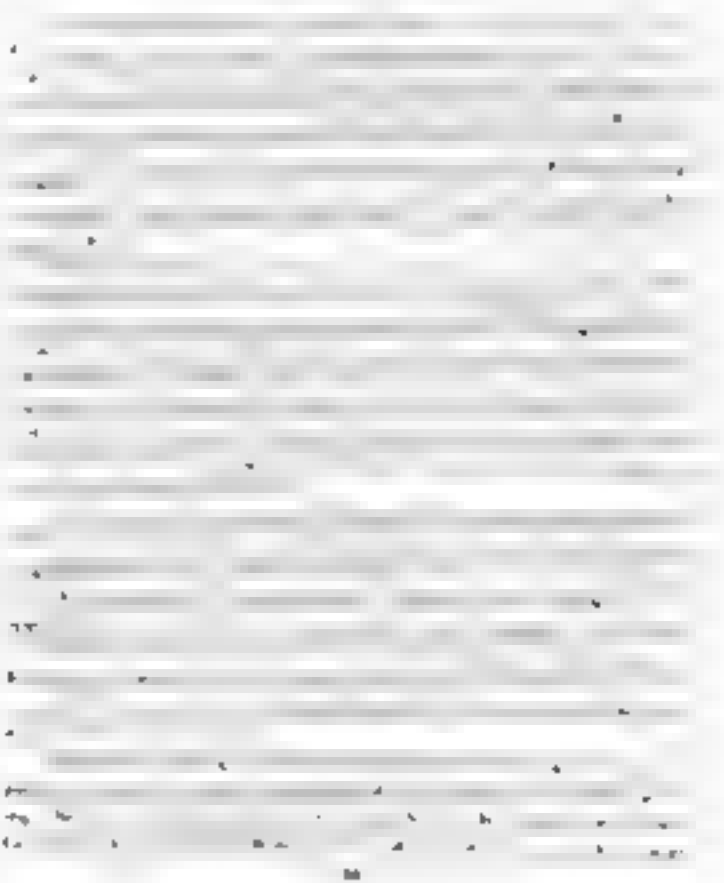


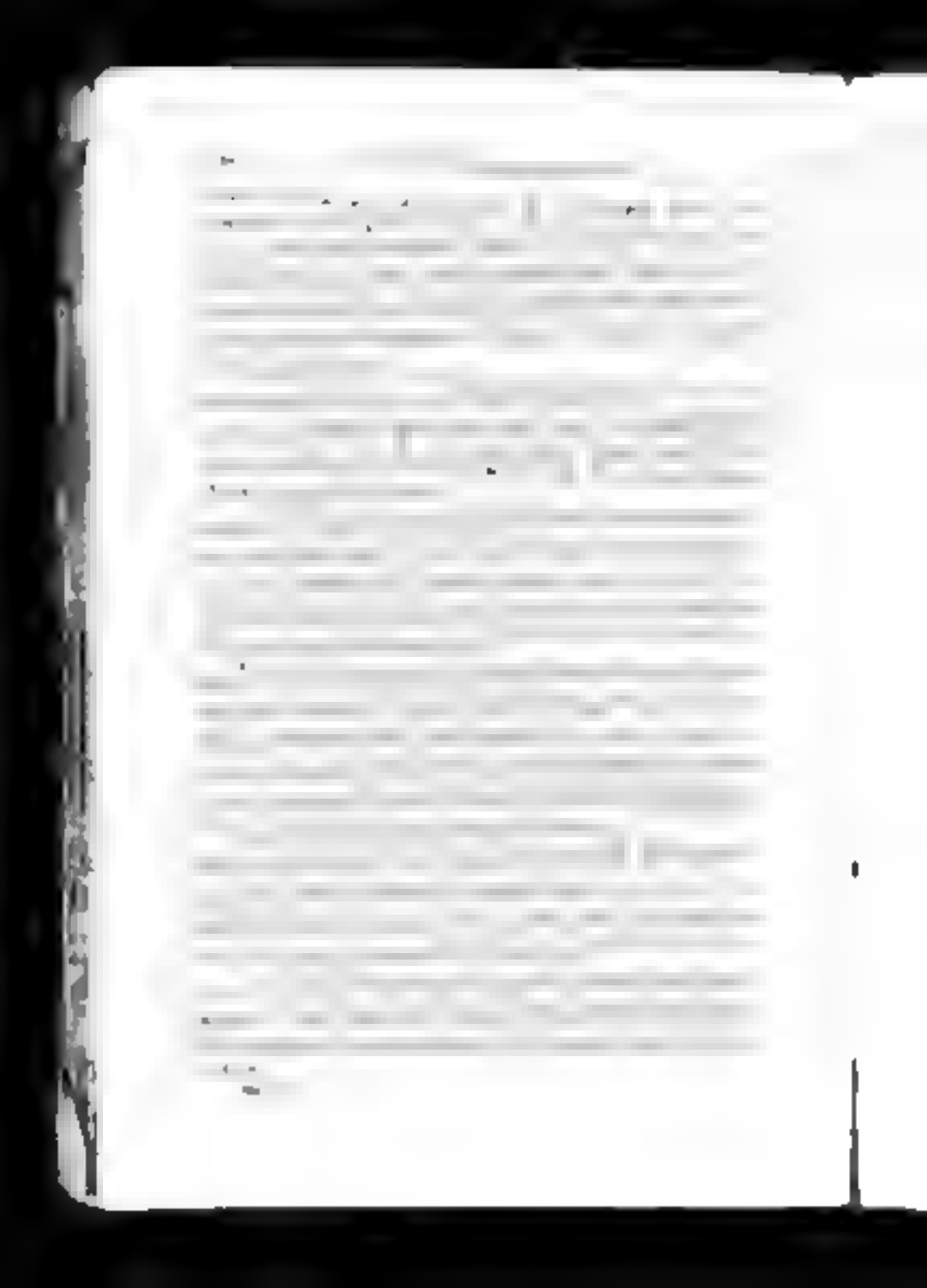
son, was first elected to the Ontario Legislature in Centre Simcoe in 1898, and is the present member for the constituency.

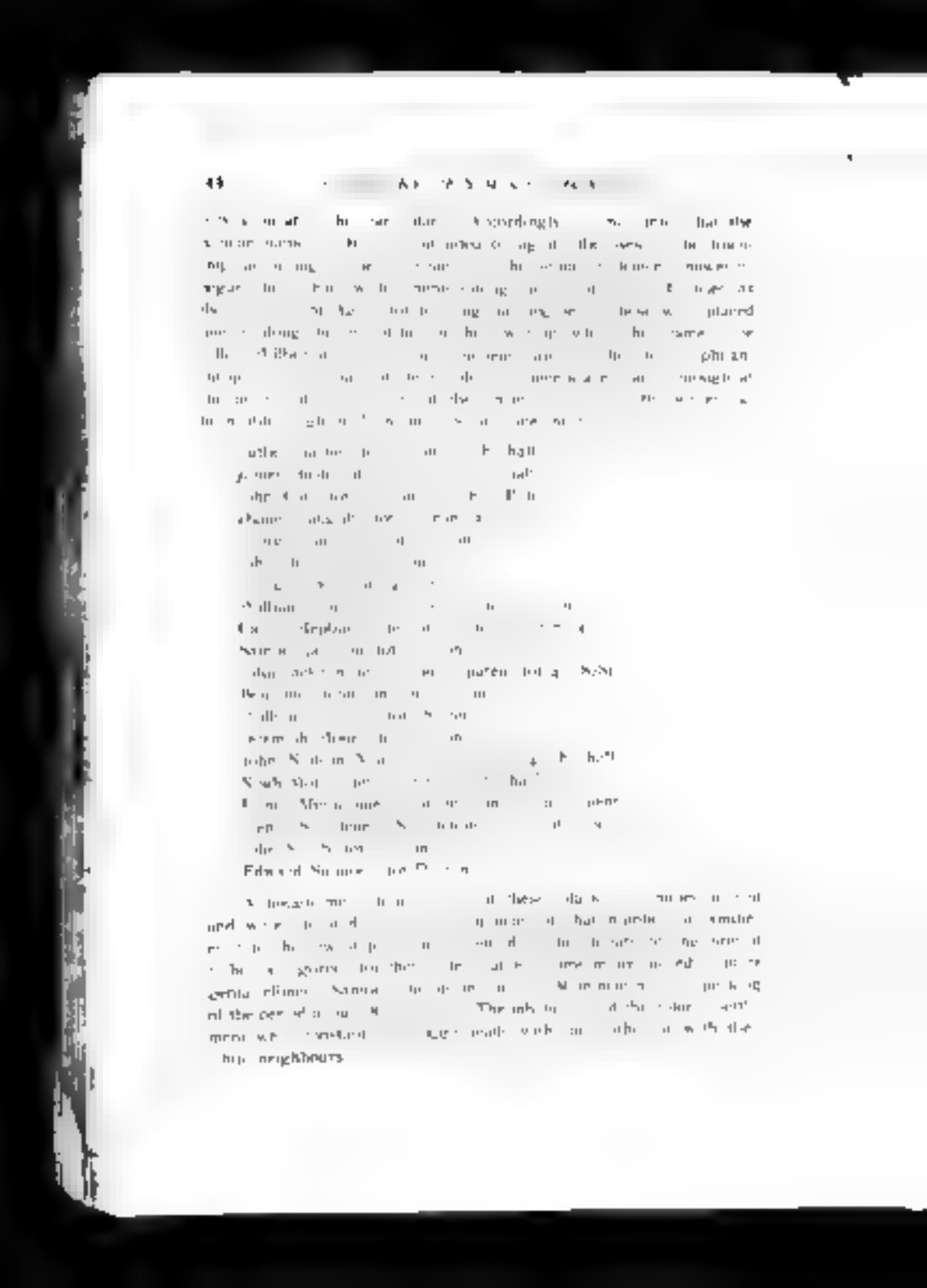
With a view to incorporation as a village, the County Council in June, 1873, appointed an enumerator to take the census of Penetanguishene, viz., Walter Keating who found a population of 84 in the proposed limits of the new corporation. Accordingly the county passed a By-law incorporating it as a village. An Act to incorporate the said town was passed by the Legislature, March 10, 1882, and on the third Monday after the date, the first election of Mayor, Reeve and councillors of the new town took place.

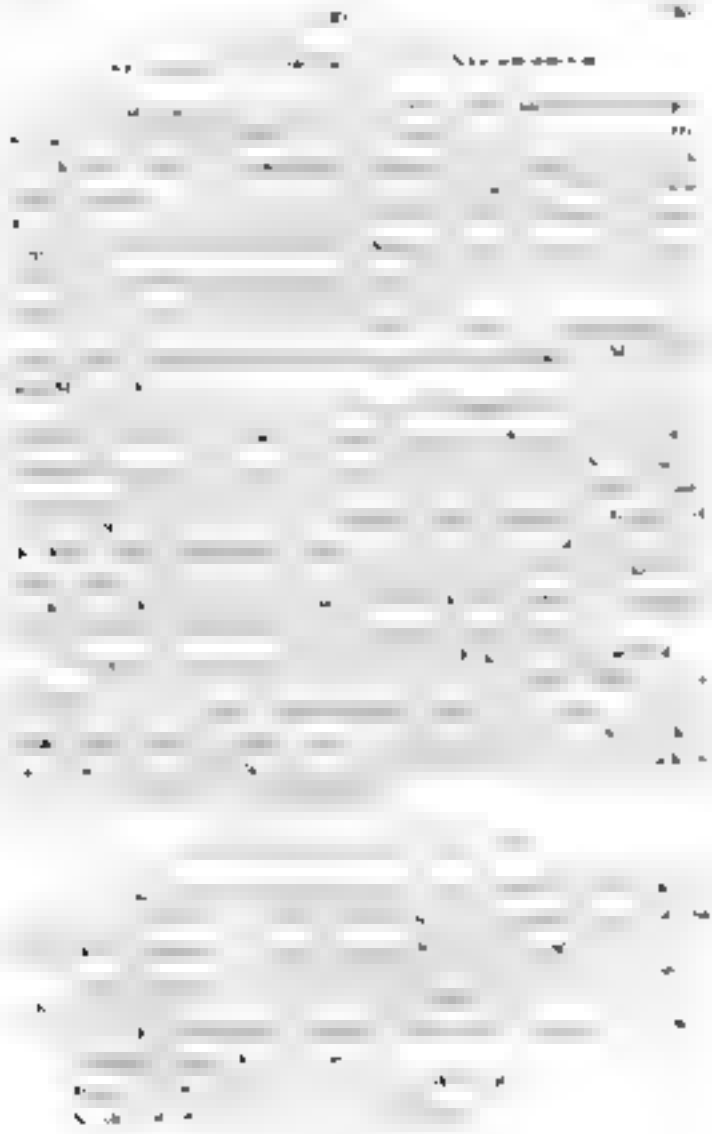
In 1888, the town raised $ 9,000 by debentures to be used in erecting harbour improvements and building an esplanade. In 1891, the town inaugurated a system of waterworks, carrying a By-law to raise $10,000 for the purpose.

Chapter X

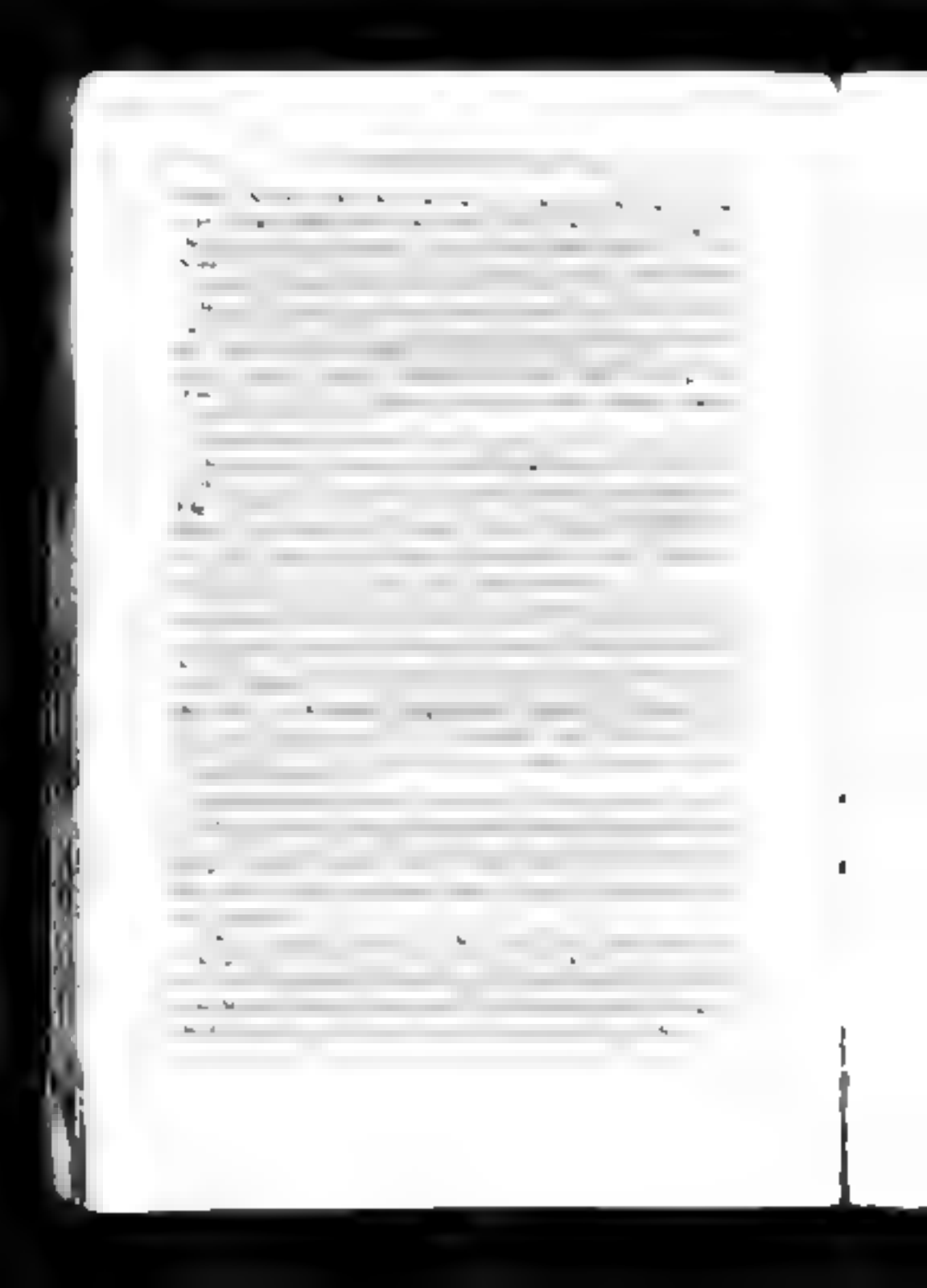




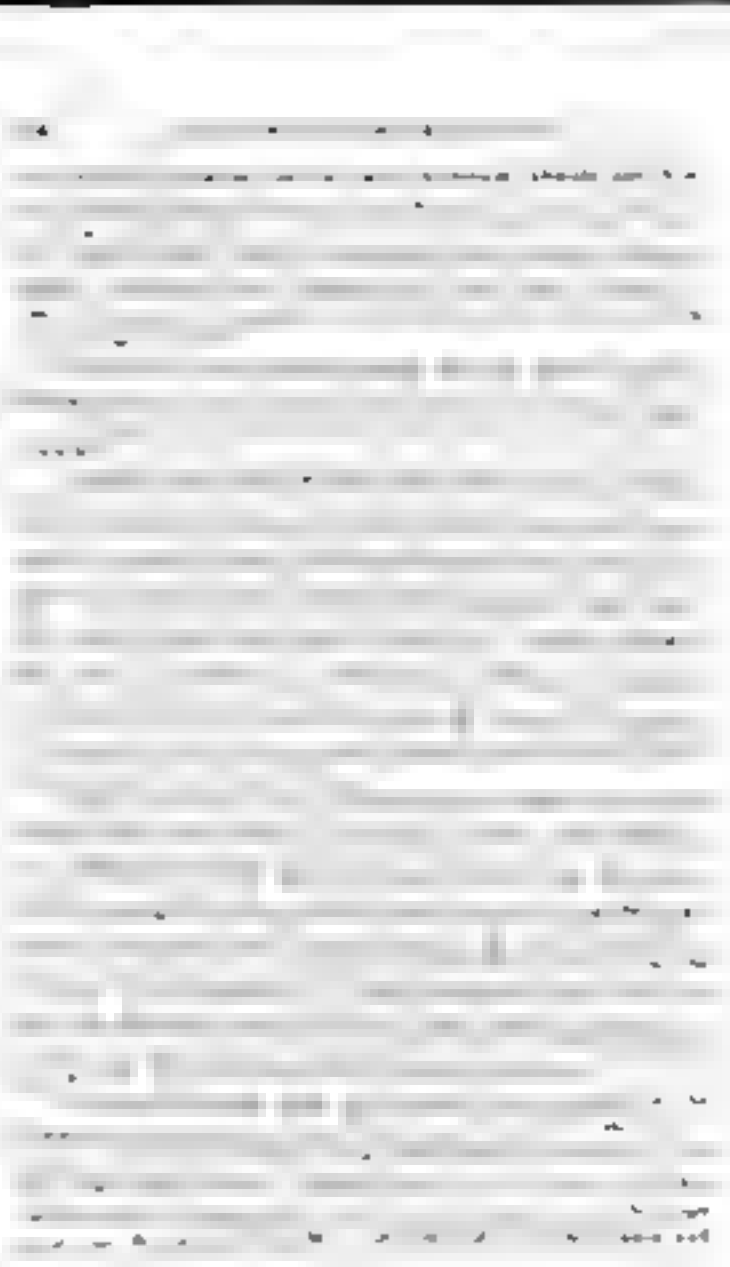


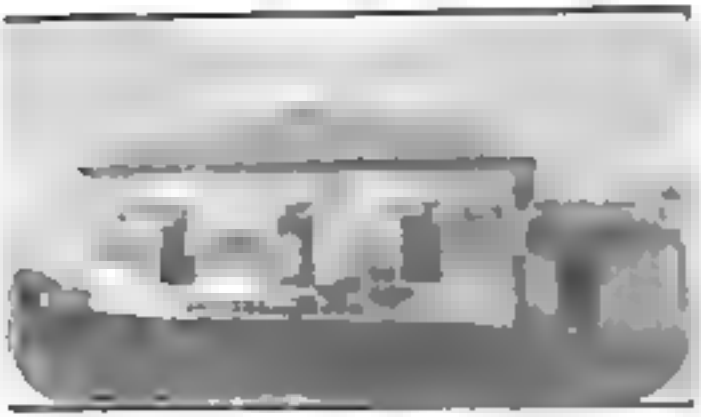


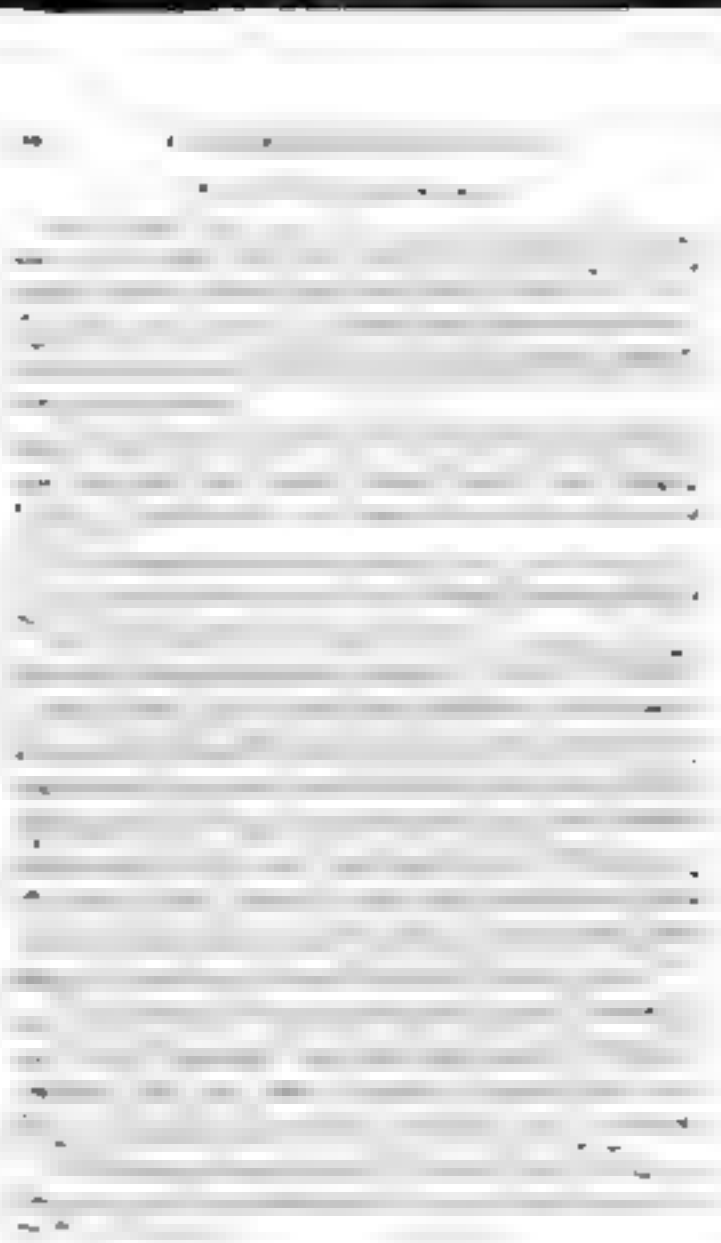
John Steele, Gen. Warden. 573



Henry A. Callow, Junior School, Interior
1840-50







Brough then proceeded to erect a mill which began operations shortly afterwards. Peter McCallum took up lot 6, con. 10, at an early date while his son, Daniel, who had previously attended Princeton College, joined him in 1870.

THE VICINITY OF BASS LAKE

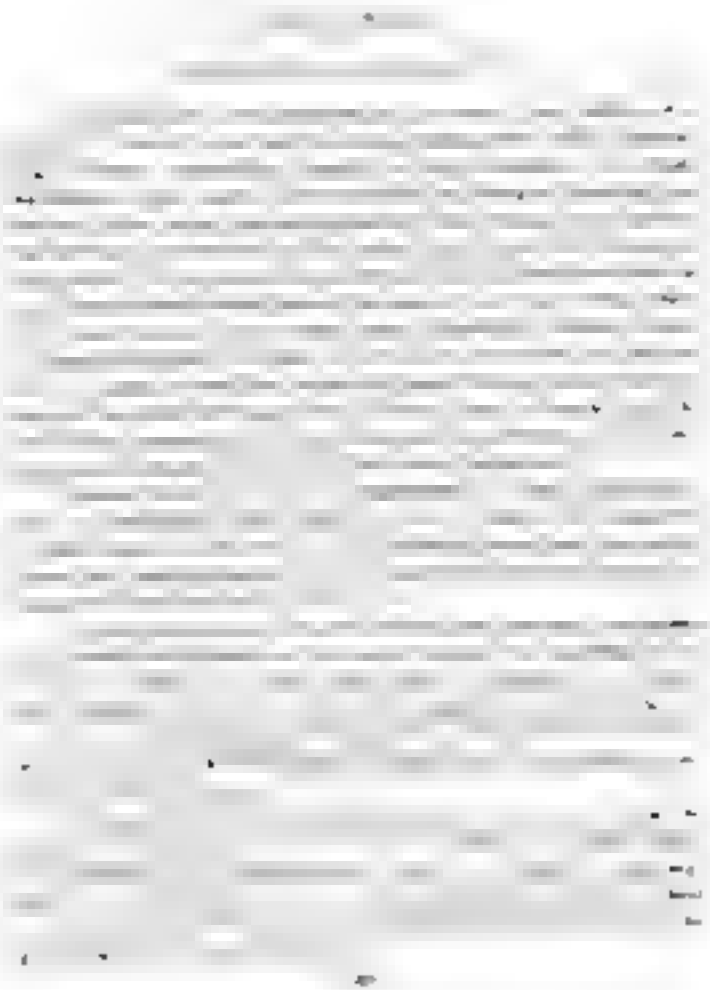
In the year 1871, three or four pioneers with their families settled in the wilderness south of Bass Lake, and began to subdue its wilderness. These were the following:

Joseph and Nicholas Langmaid, natives of Cornwall, England, who took up lot 6, con. 4.

John Hardie on lot 6, con. 3.

Francis Buchanan, lot [illegible] (W. half), con. 13.

As already stated in this chapter under the subdivision of Huntsville, Wellesley Richie, the Government Agent for placing settlers on their lands, was stationed in 1871 near Bass Lake on account of its convenient position for the performance of his duties. See also "Memories" of Rev. Thos. Williams, p. 47.



Throughout [illegible] County [illegible] the local [illegible] have [illegible] the newspaper [illegible] [illegible]

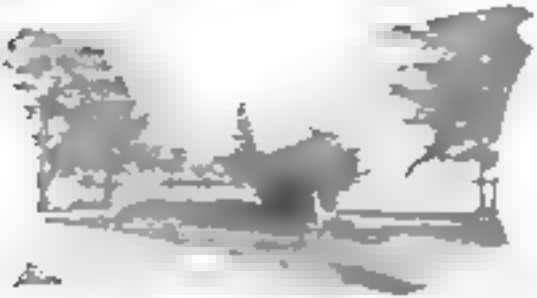
[illegible]

[illegible]

John J. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] August [illegible] appeared



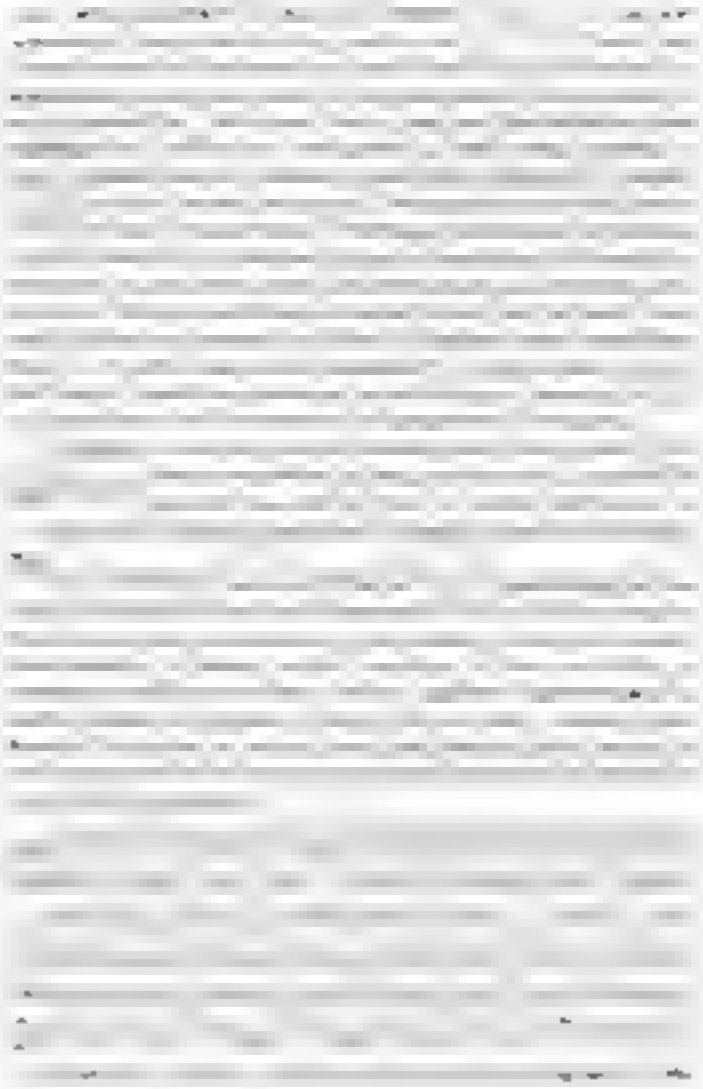
Evans, barrister, as the returning officer for the first municipal election. The first reeve chosen for the new village was James Quinn, viz: for the year 1867.

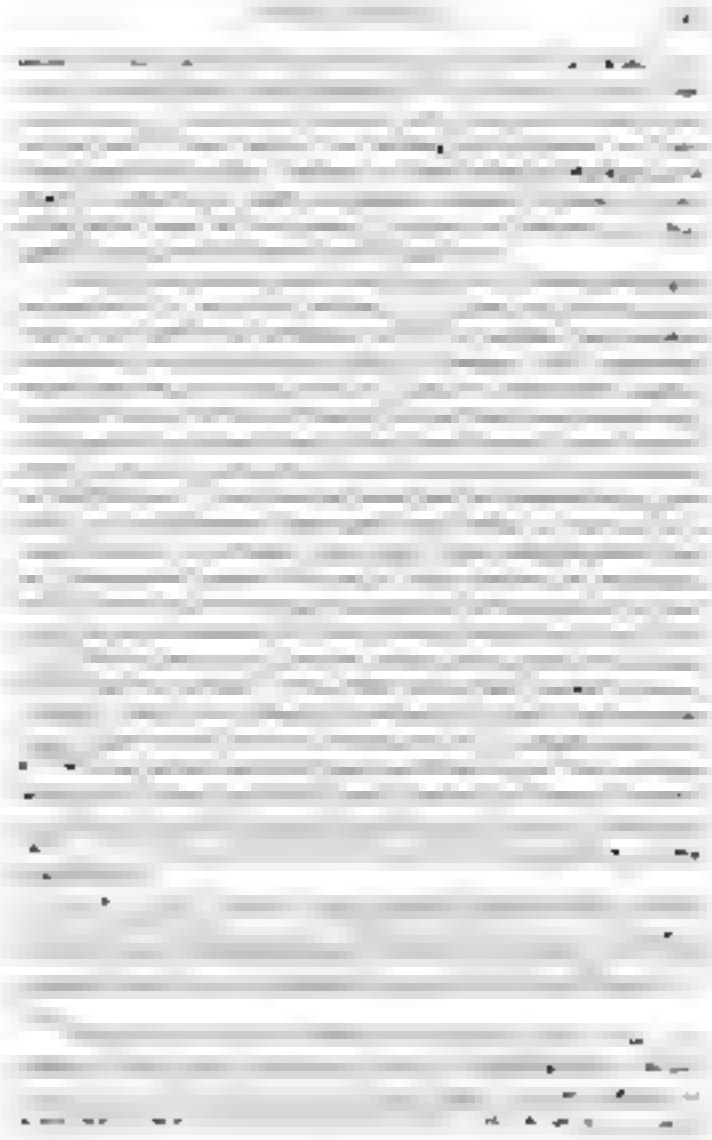
A historical sketch of Orillia, with illustrations, was printed by the Orillia Times in an edition of the Canadian Annual for 1895, and contained much interesting matter on the history of the place for the preceding sixty years. The Times also issued an illustrated souvenir number in 1906. There have been historical sketches and descriptions of the town also issued at various times by the News-Letter and by the Packet. The Memories of Rev. Thomas Williams, in the last named newspaper, contained many references to the early days of Orillia.

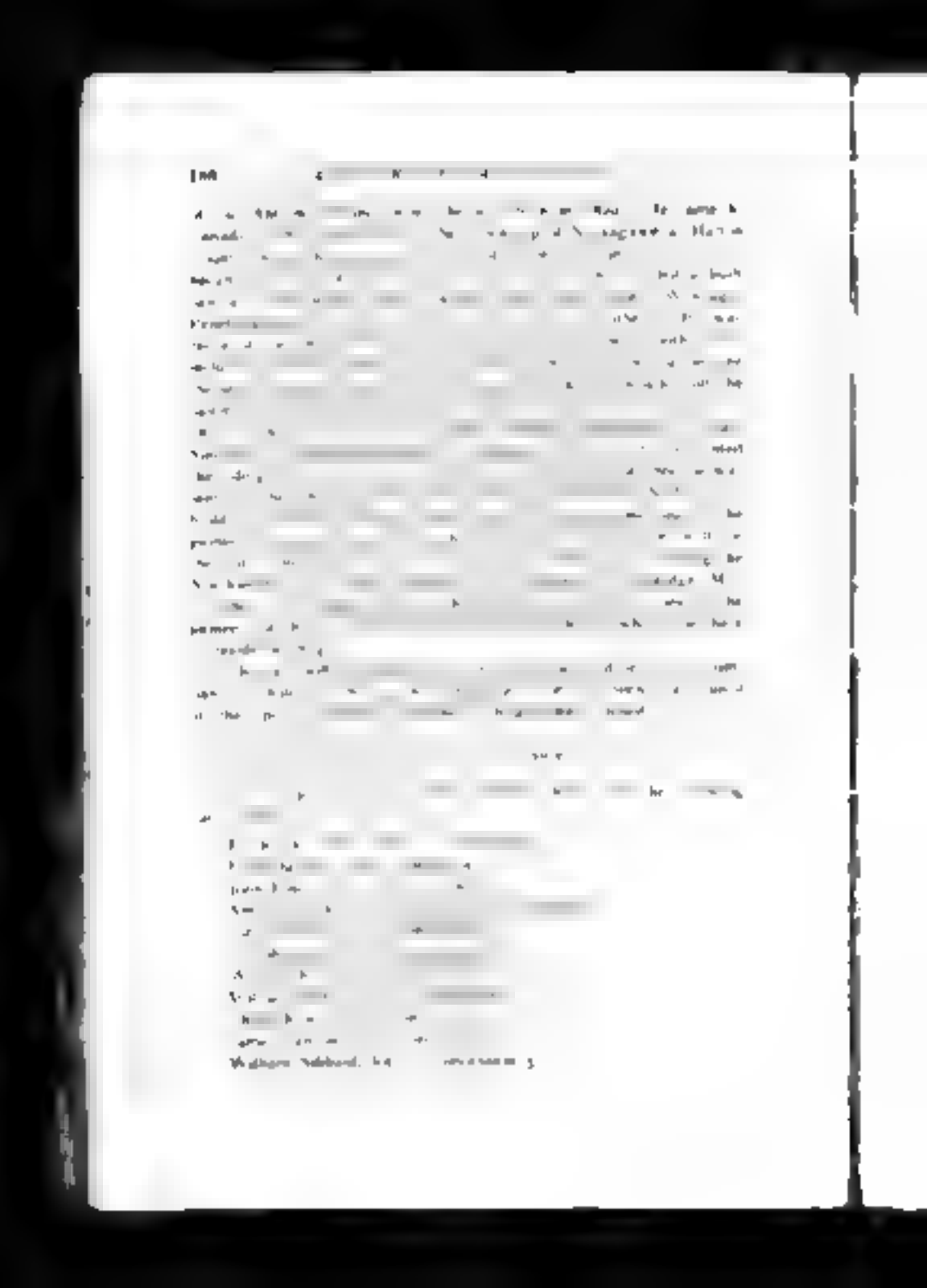
The Municipal Building, Orillia

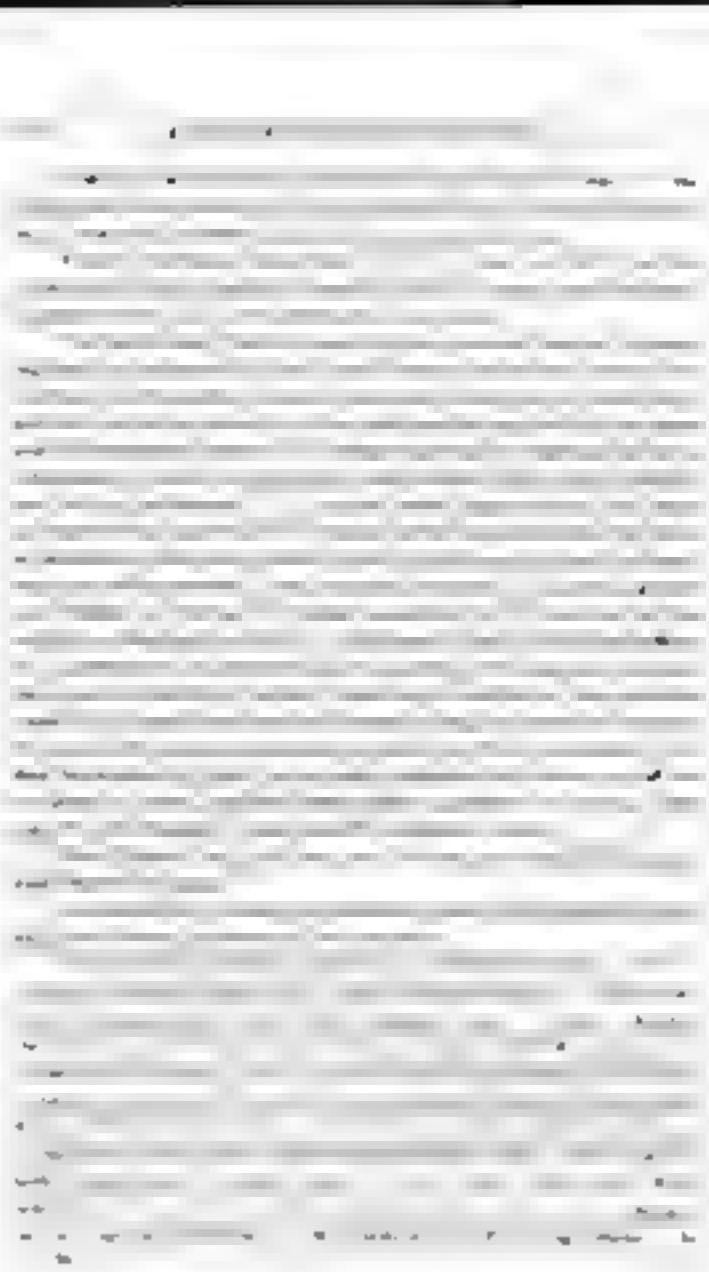
Josiah Hill came to Orillia from Newmarket and was the millwright in connection with the Indian Department. He had a family of fourteen children, nearly all of whom became residents of the district. He has been described as a very intelligent person, originally a citizen of New York State who had emigrated to Canada from Albany and Troy, N. Y.

A man of considerable prominence in the early days of Orillia was John Sanson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to Canada in the fall of 1832 and settled in Orillia Township. After a short time at his first location he moved to the place known as









the early days of Orillia Township. Mr Rowe was chosen township clerk and held the office for a generation or more His death took place on December 29, 1854.

A few of the first settlers along the shore of Lake Couchiching in this township were half-pay officers, as also in Oro Township n other words the line of half-pay officers through Oro extended onward through South Orillia into North Orillia and indeed into Rama on the opposite side of Lake Couchiching Among those officers who took up lands in South Orillia were three mentioned in the above list viz Capt Wm Iverson, Capt St John and Capt John Thompson.

Chapter XII.

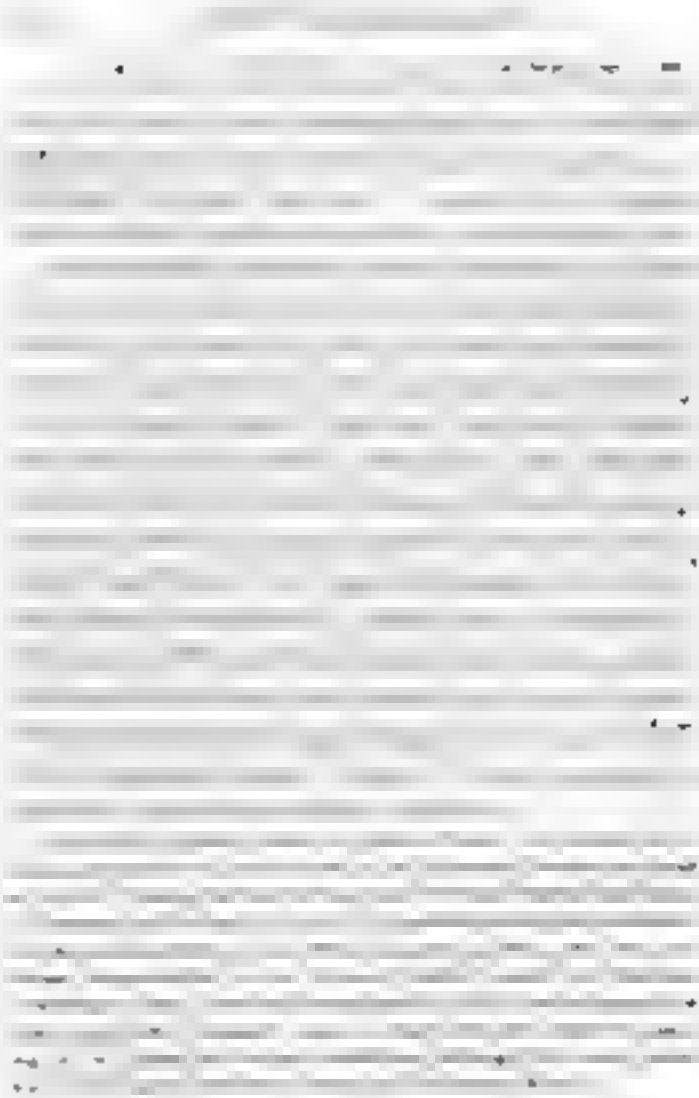
NORTH ORILLIA

A considerable number of the pioneers who settled in North Orillia were not related. Those who took up land in the township came to Ontario in the following list:

Robert Booth, 1st concession, 3
Drinkwater, 1st concession
Henry Fraser, 1st concession
Robert George, 1st concession, 4
Thomas Golding, 1st concession
W. C. Hume, 1st concession
Patrick Moore, 1st concession, 2
J. Morgan, 1st concession
John Mortimer, 1st, 2 concession
Wm. Patterson, 1st concession, 4
John Peters, 1st concession
John Reeve, 1st concession
John Richards, 1st concession, 2
C. Robinson, 1st concession, 3
James Rose, Base Line, 1st concession, 4
Robert Taylor, 1st concession
J. Thompson, 1st concession
Wm. Wood, 1st, 2 concession
John Wright, 1st concession

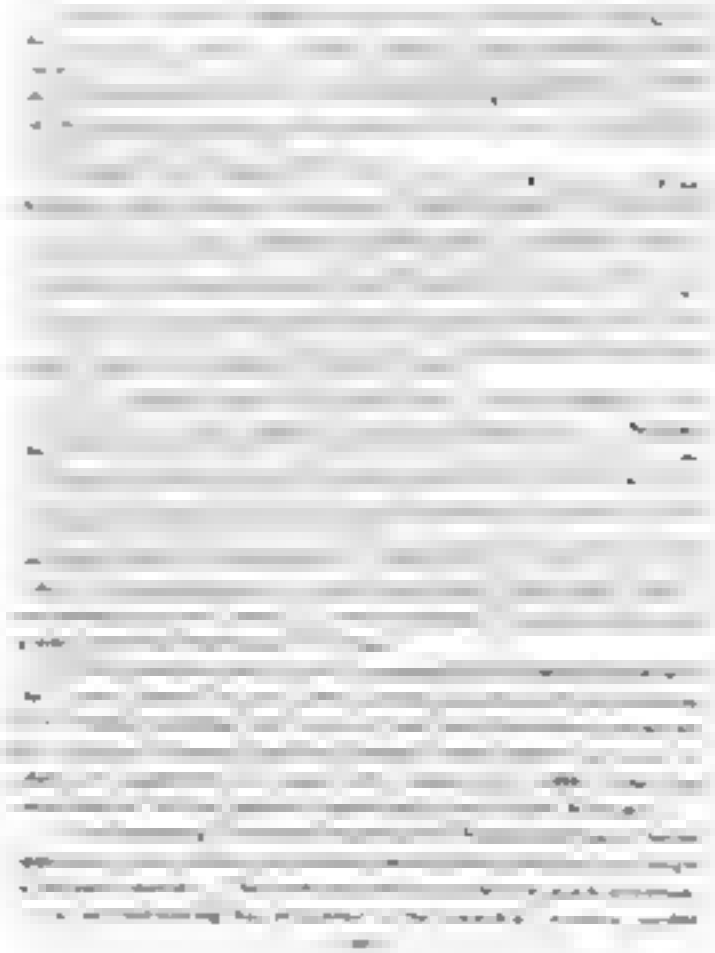
A Mr. Arundel, Robert Booth, came to England from here in 1832, and was followed in his mind he was not. There he remained until 1841. Mr. Arundel, at the mill, was all living in the same building. Members of his family were Joseph Booth, [illegible] and R. H. Booth of Boston. Out and later [illegible] in the United States.

A notable pioneer was Captain John Drinkwater, who settled in the concession [illegible] Fred Drinkwater, [illegible] Drinkware and T. H. Drinkwater became well known residents of the locality. The latter was well known as Captain of the Orillia Company of the 35th Battalion, for several years.



John Bean. Orilla. Wanted. 1968

Enoch Bradley and 186 other ratepayers of North Orillia presented the Council in June, 1893, for separation from South Orillia for municipal purposes, and the County Council thereupon passed a by-law for the purpose. But it was soon discovered that to do this required an Act of the Ontario Legislature. At the following session of the Council in November having had before them the opinion of the county solicitor on the illegality of the by-law they came to the conclusion that it was illegal and passed another by-law to repeal it.

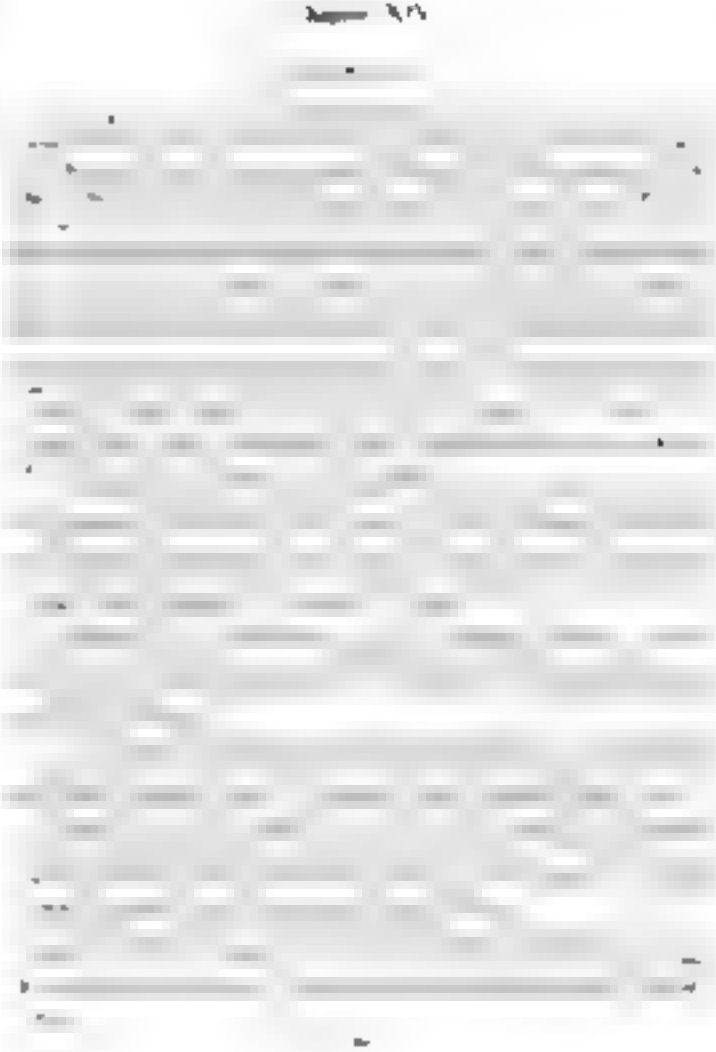


of deviations are required to avoid obstacles, especially rocks. But the survey of Matchedash allows a selection of every third lot and thus gives the township more roads to choose from in selecting those for construction, than in the cases of other townships southward.

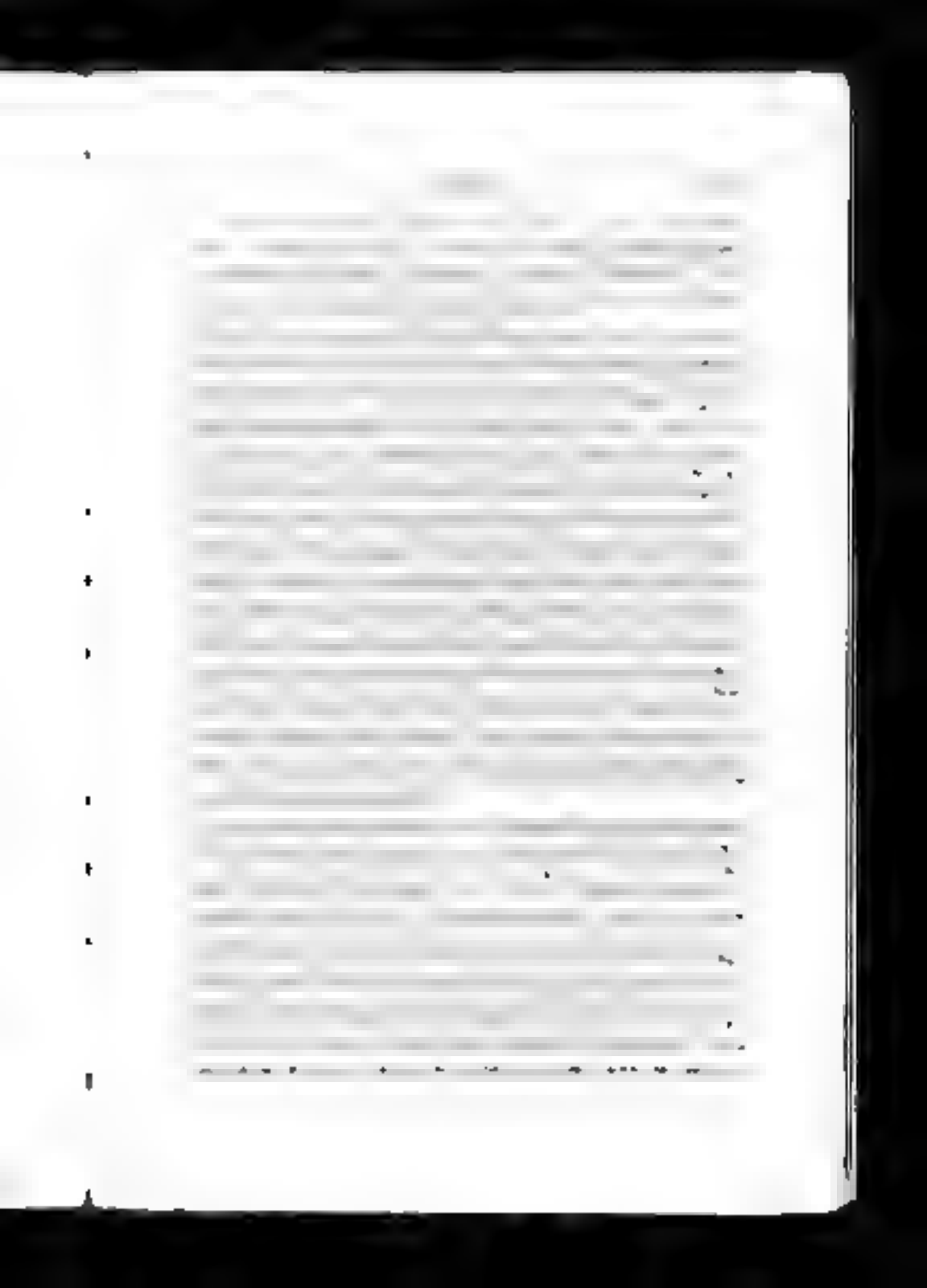
In January, 1883, before the separation from Orillia, the County Council had confirmed By-law No. 286 of Willis and Matchedash, passed October 3, 1882, to establish a road on part of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions of Matchedash. In June, 1889, the Council granted $100 to build a bridge over the North River at the 2nd concession Matchedash. The Matchedash Council passed, in 1891, By-law No. 28, to avoid certain rock cuts by allowance for road between the 1st and 2nd concessions by a deviation at lot No. , and the County Council confirmed the deviation.

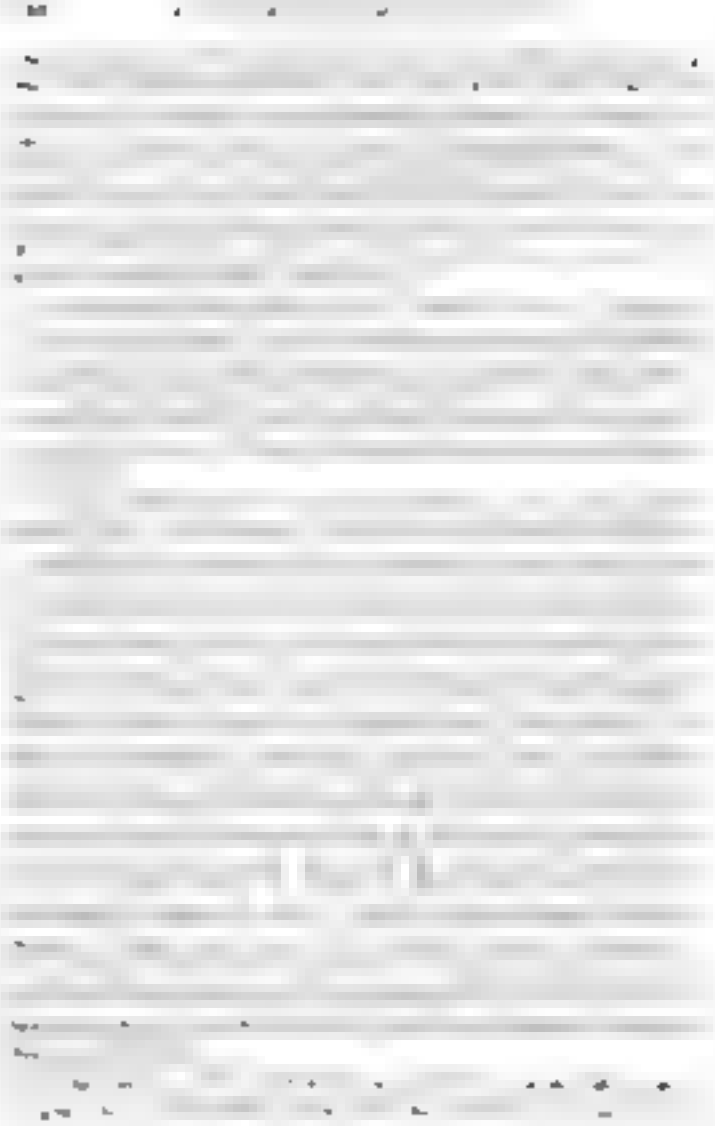
Step by step the Matchedash Council has pushed the development of the roads into the interior of the township. In 1892 a bridge was built over the Black River in the 6th and 7th concession line. And in the same year, on December 5, the council passed a by-law to establish a deviation road on the 4th concession line across lots 2, 3 and 4, thus making a divergence on account of the obstacles presented by the Black River.

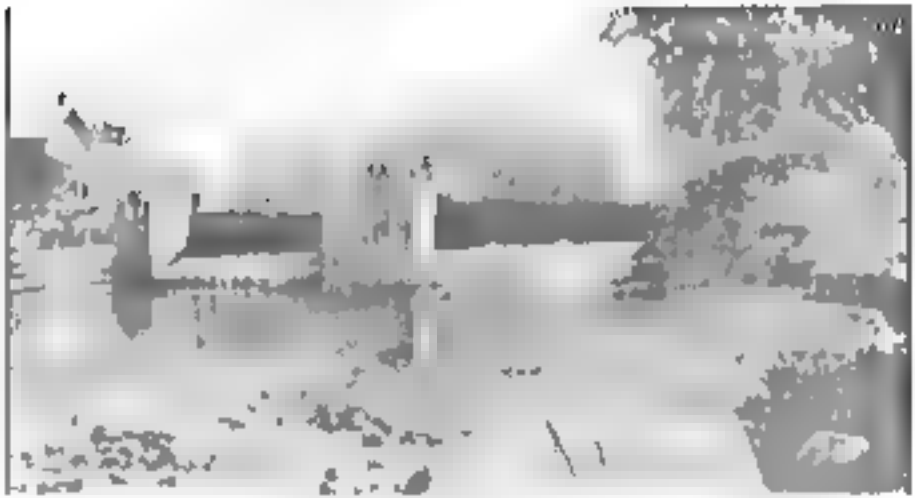
The construction of the C. P. Railway through the township, and its opening for traffic in 1907 with the erection of stations at Lovering and Buckskin, have helped to open up the township more rapidly than before.

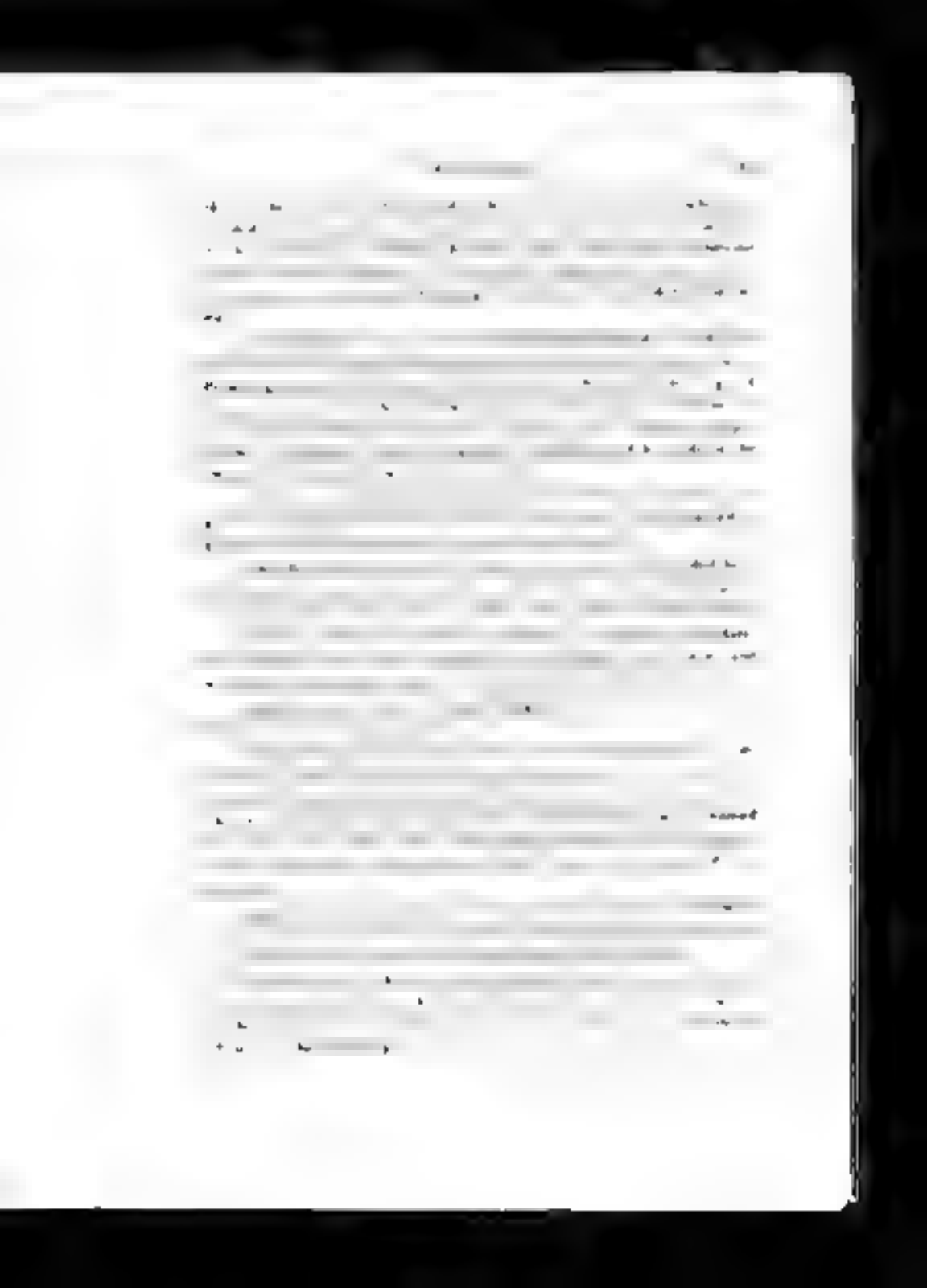


W. S. Rudledge, delineat. (Paris, 1867)









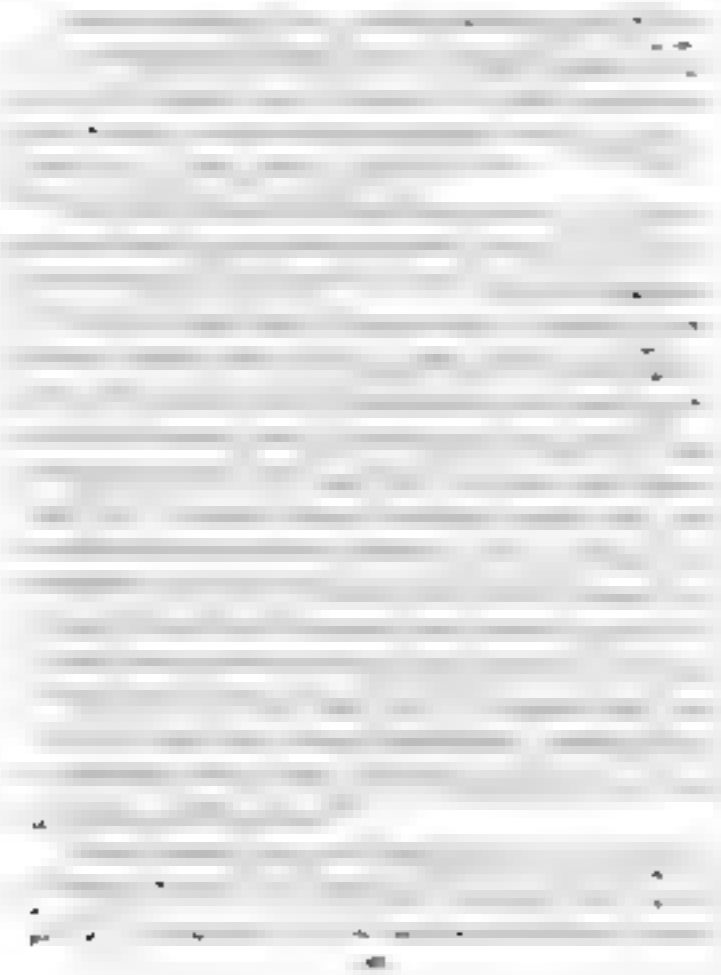
William Thompson came from Ireland to Canada in 1834 and took up lot 10 in the 8th concession. His only son also named William, lived here throughout his life which closed April 28, 1896, in his 86th year.

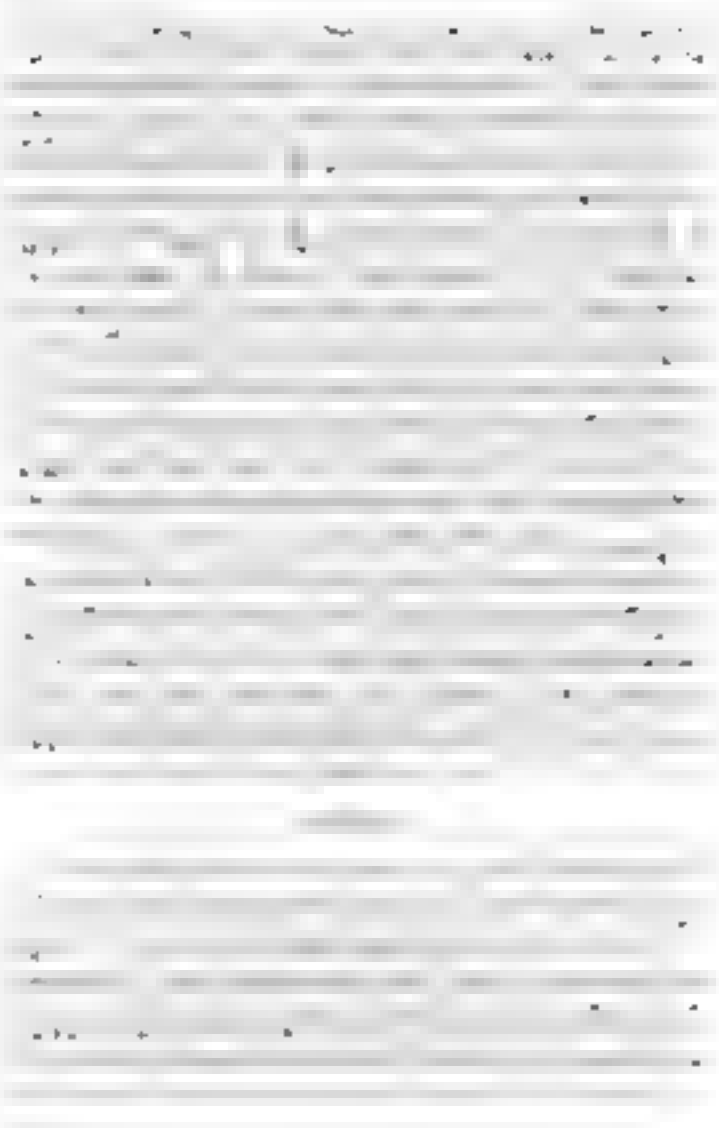
John Fowler arrived in 1832 with his family and took up lot 8 concession 5. Alex and Joseph of this family were also classed as among the pioneers.

At Mount St. Louis a few settlers located in 1832 and shortly afterward. One of those who came in 1834 was John P. Hussey who kept a store and was also at Mount St. Louis at which he was appointed the first post master in 1837.

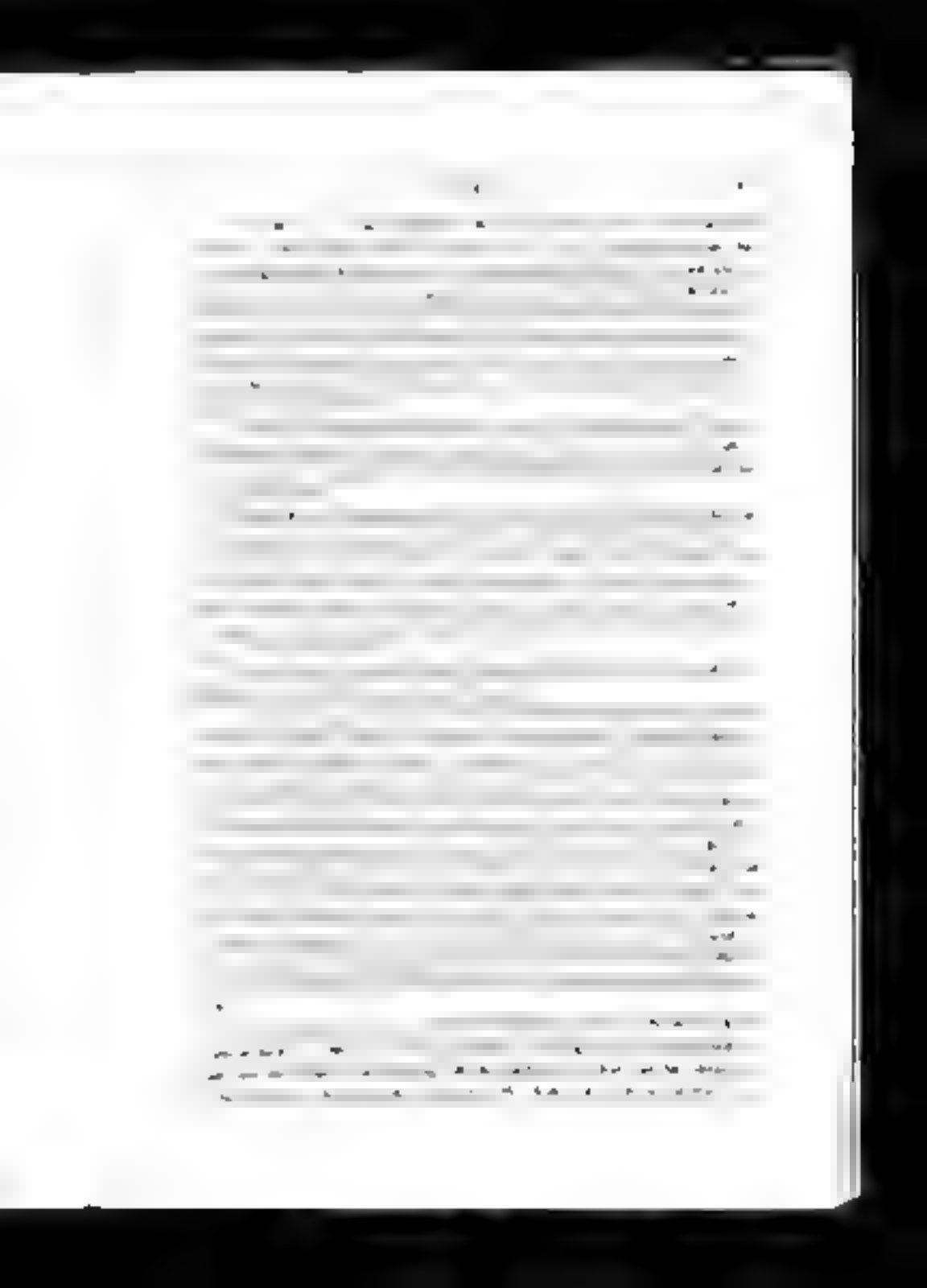
Charles Fitzgerald also came in the same early period to that neighbourhood. John Fitzgerald, of the same family was in first deputy-reeve of Mulmur in 1852 and held in succession for four years being also a township councillor at other times. He died April 9, 1870 in his 47th year. Although he too lived a life with great returns, by industry and perseverance he prospered and became comfortably well off.

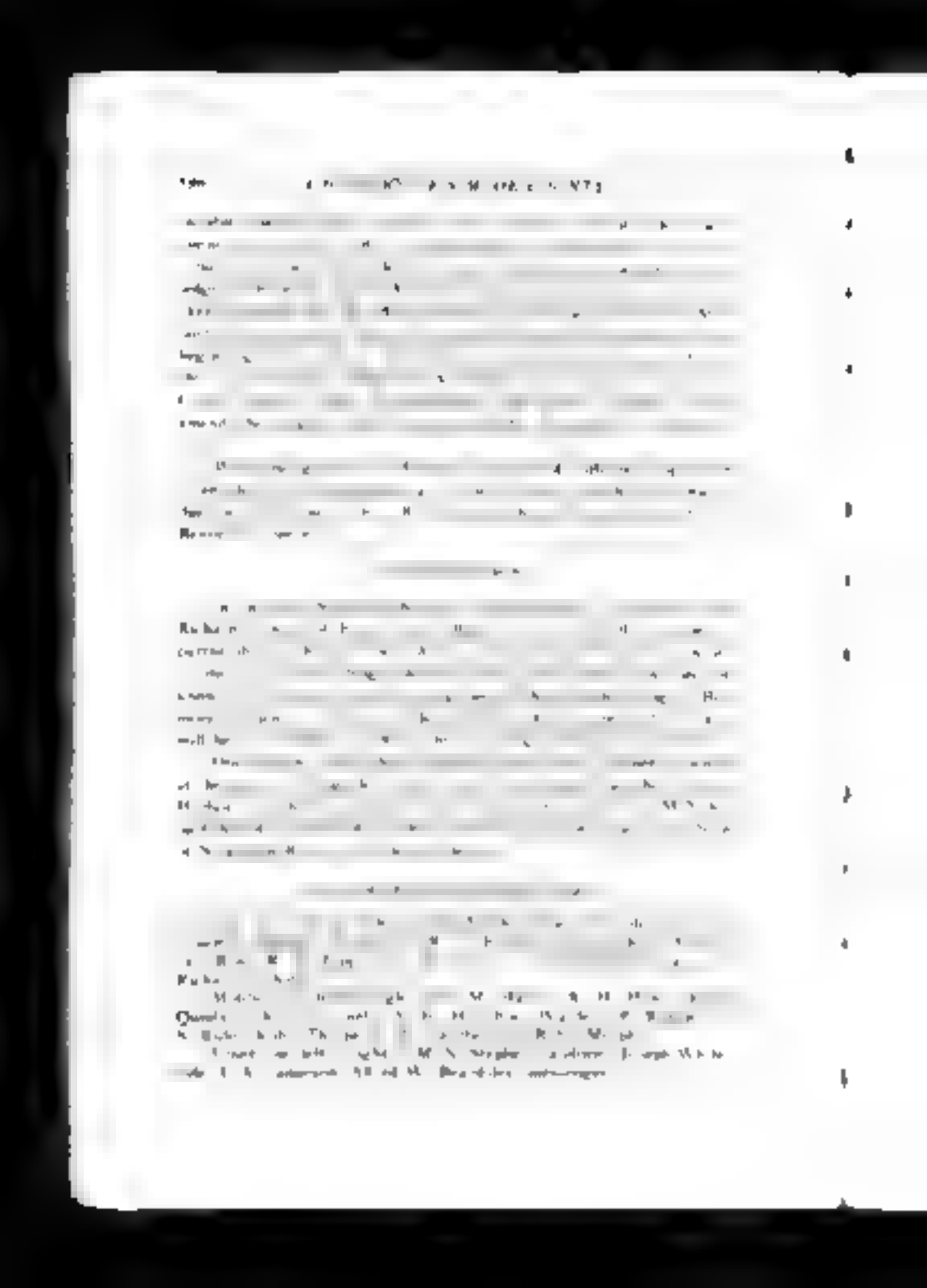
A little earlier than John Fitzgerald settled upon lot 2, concession 1 in the same early period.

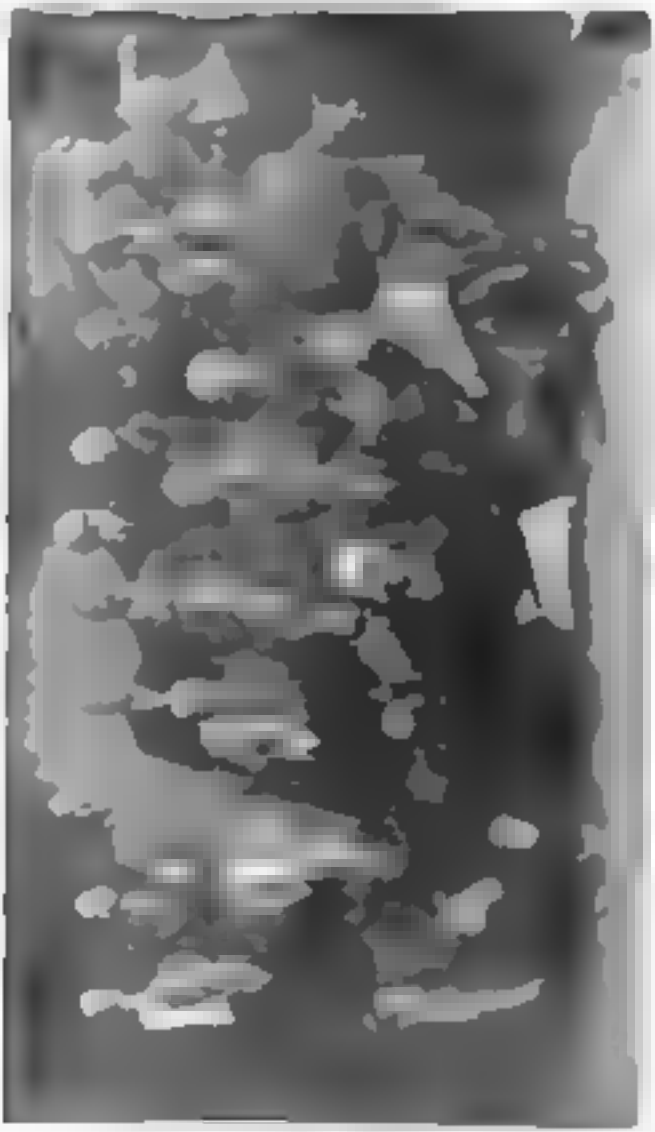


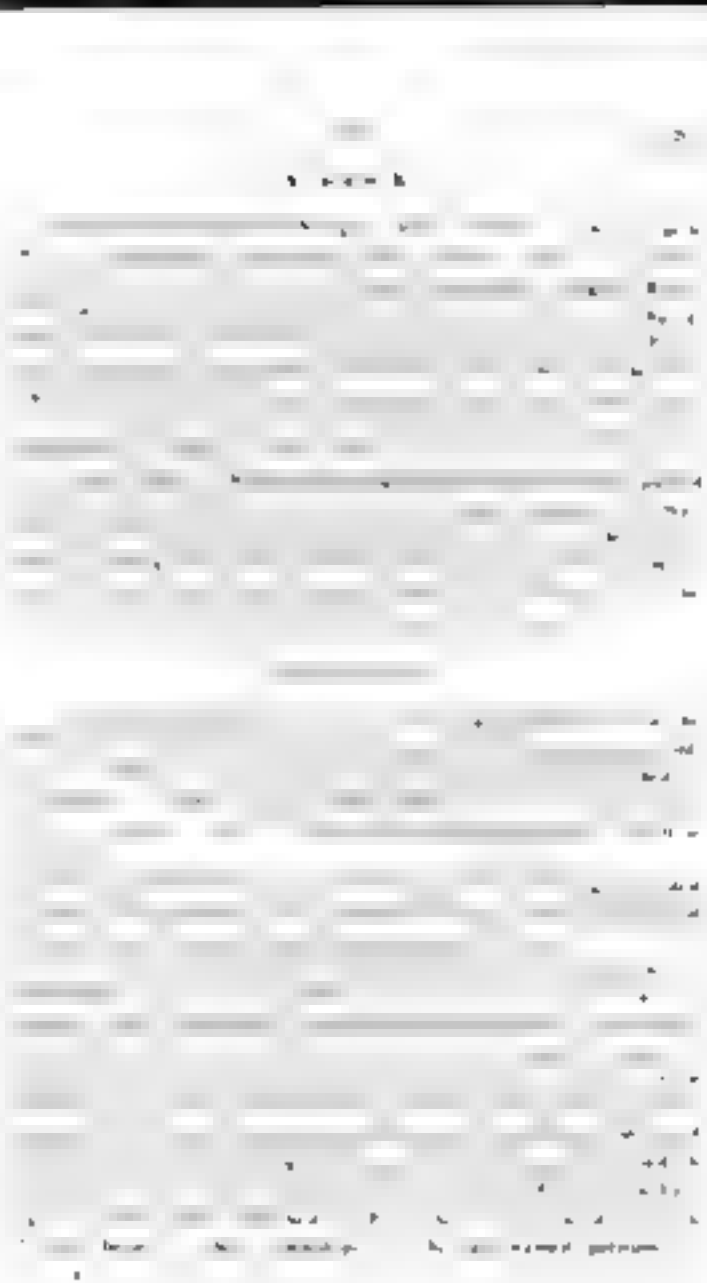


[illegible] [illegible] Maitland, M.P. for North Durham, 1878-81







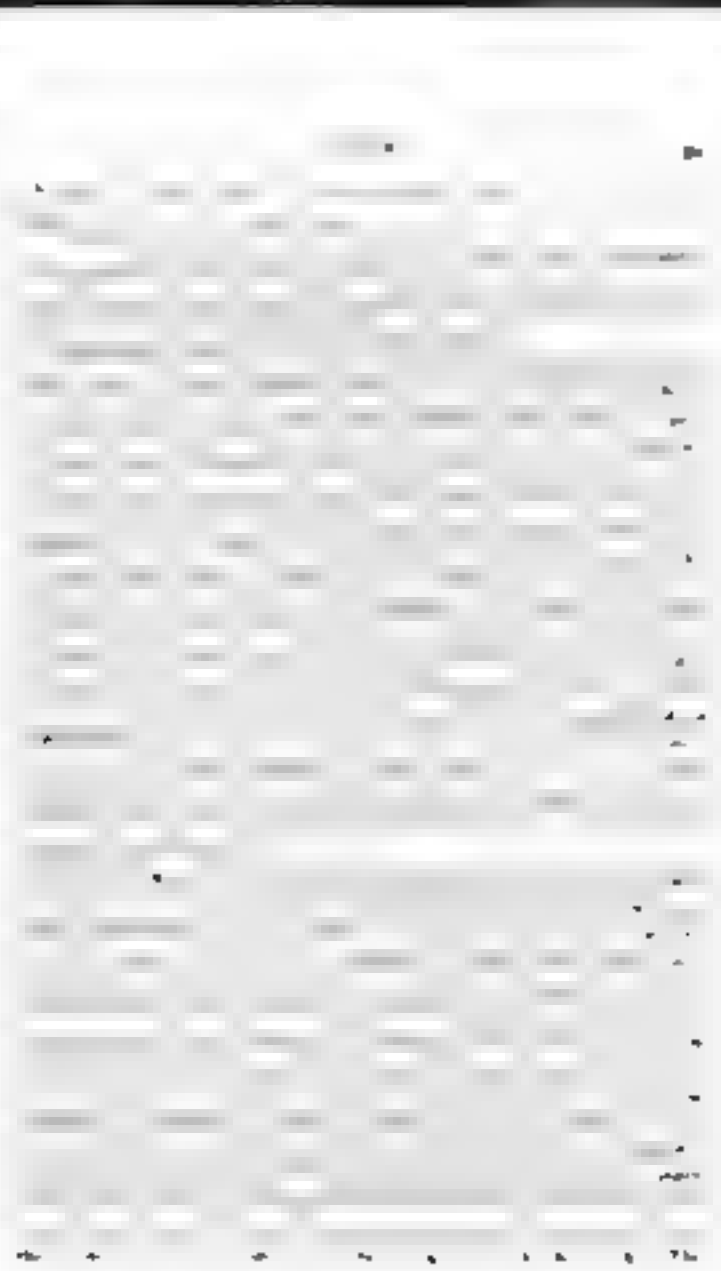


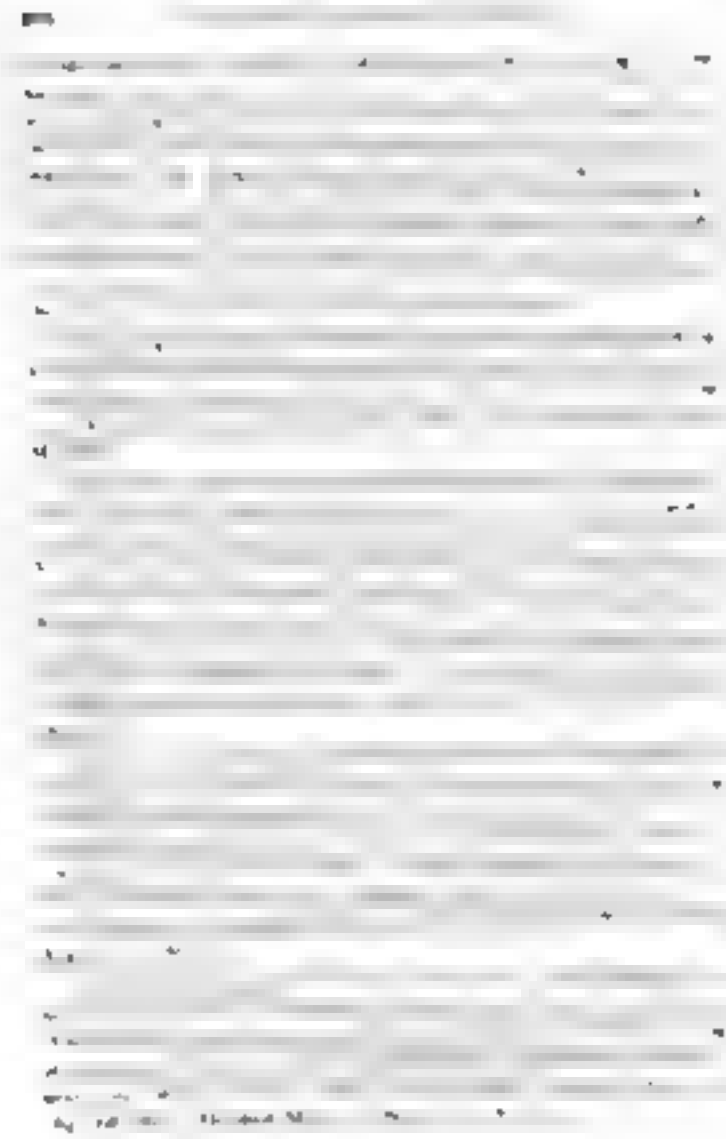
orth, there was a large tract of land, the settlement of which was retarded for want of proper means of communication.

Port Arthur

It is recorded that a Mr Stone built the first sawmill at Port Arthur before the erection of the present establishment although it is marked on Surveyor Gibbons' map of 1833 as Mr Christie purchased this sawmill and it was carried on for some time under the name of Christie & Co. The other partner was Andrew Heron of Stage-point-the site where Mr Christie had carried on a general store prior to purchasing the Port Arthur mill. These mills were erected on the ground, suffering heavy losses upon them. They rebuilt and enlarged it, and in 1852 sold it to the Georgian Bay Lumber Company.

Along the section between Fa[illegible] and Matchedash, which was opened up in a road of some distance northward at a comparatively early date, no early settlement on the Tay side of Waldron's swamp [illegible] is given, it was in one [illegible] which he was the first [illegible]





In addition to the names of the earliest settlers of Hackensack on the Aprendits [illegible] there are a few others [illegible] who [illegible] in the neighbourhood. The pioneer Jacobus [illegible] was a native of Holland and some have expressed the opinion that he was a descendant of [illegible] Van Vorst, one of the [illegible] who [illegible] in the year [illegible]

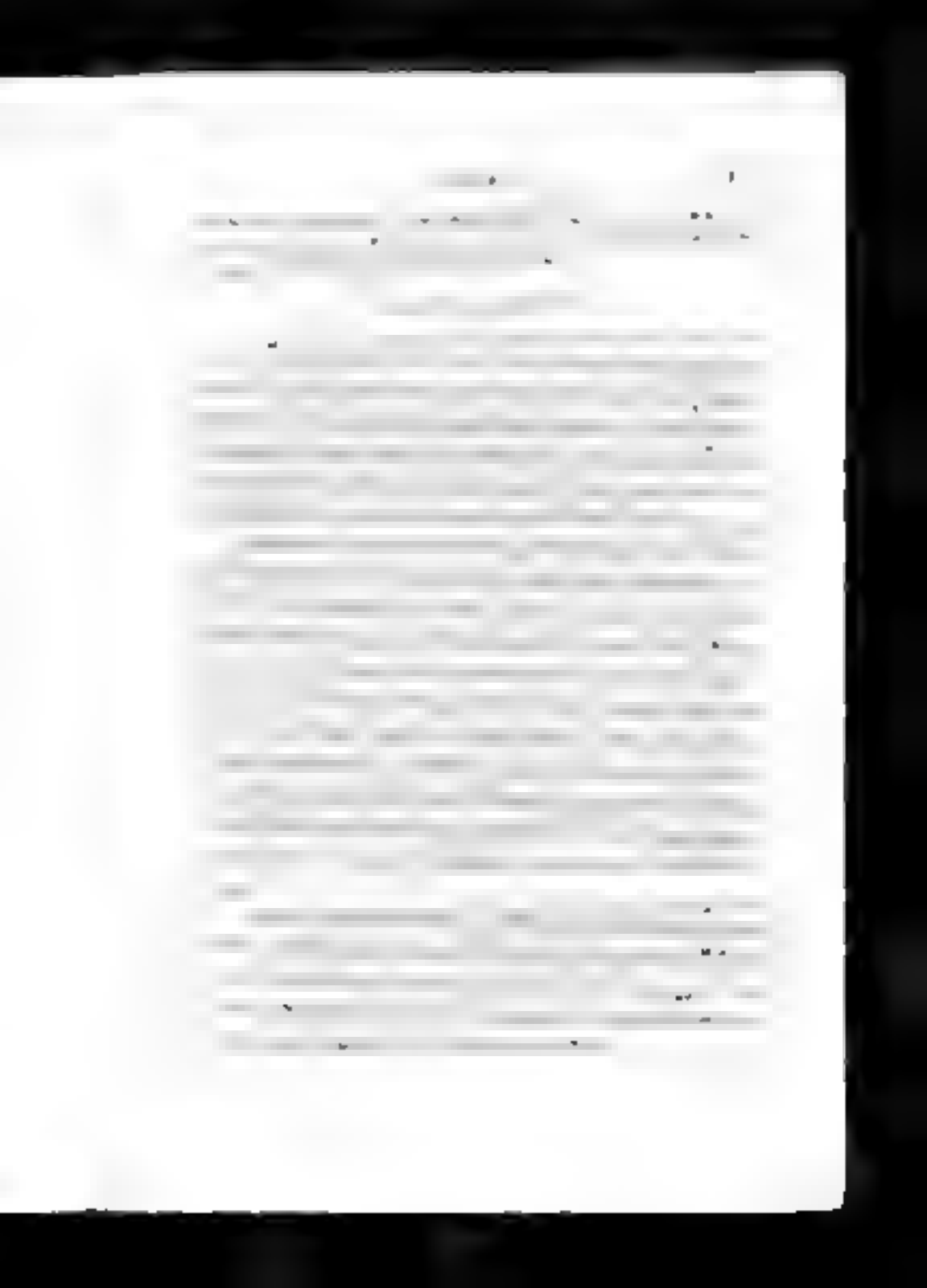
[illegible] the [illegible] who [illegible] was [illegible] a public [illegible] was [illegible] through [illegible] and [illegible] He [illegible] was [illegible]

Reformed Dutch Church
One of the first Church buildings in the County

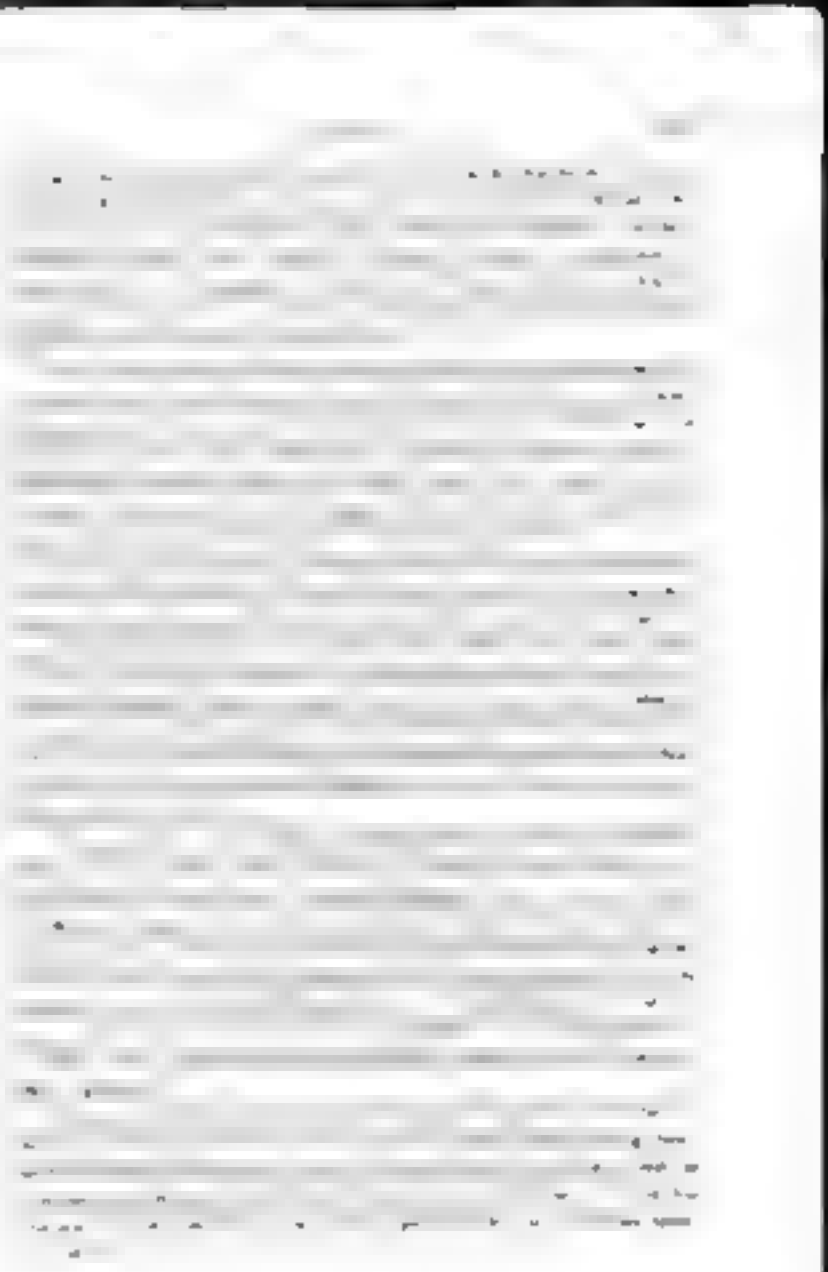
[illegible] Hackensack [illegible] was [illegible] in the [illegible] he [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] he was [illegible] Hackensack, with headquarters [illegible] miles [illegible] he [illegible] at the age [illegible]

[illegible] he was [illegible] all of the County was [illegible] Hackensack [illegible] Christ [illegible] years. As an

He was [illegible] Richard B. Berry [illegible] the town who also held the [illegible] Berry



[illegible] Philips Flor
[illegible] Sheriff, Ga.



Years passed and these few settlers with occasional additions in their number continued clearing away the forest and making homes for themselves. About the year 1832, Thomas Stone opened out a store at the Four Corners, and a few years afterwards Joseph Lambie opened another. The first place of worship was the Presbyterian Church built in 1836, on the rising ground about one-quarter of a mile east of the village. This was beside the graveyard, where so many of the first settlers are resting.

Elmvale received its first boom when the North Simcoe Branch Railway was built in 1855, and it has continued to grow ever since without any visible interruption. In 1865 C. Cruickshank & Sons built a large flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels per day and with an elevator attached to the mill capable of storing 30,000 bushels of wheat.

Wm. Rowley, M.P., contributed an article on the early Settlers of Flos to the Elmvale Times of September 27th, 1923. And the same paper in its issue of December 4, 1902, contained a sketch of the township's history.

Elmvale was made a Police village by a By-law of the County Council in June, 1891.

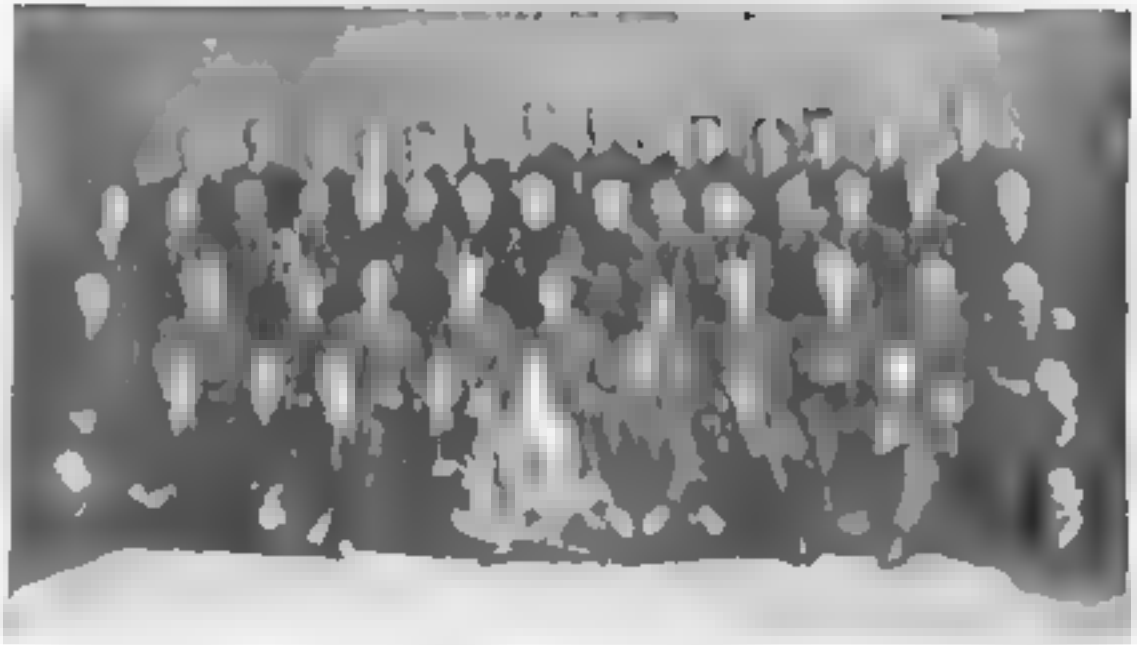
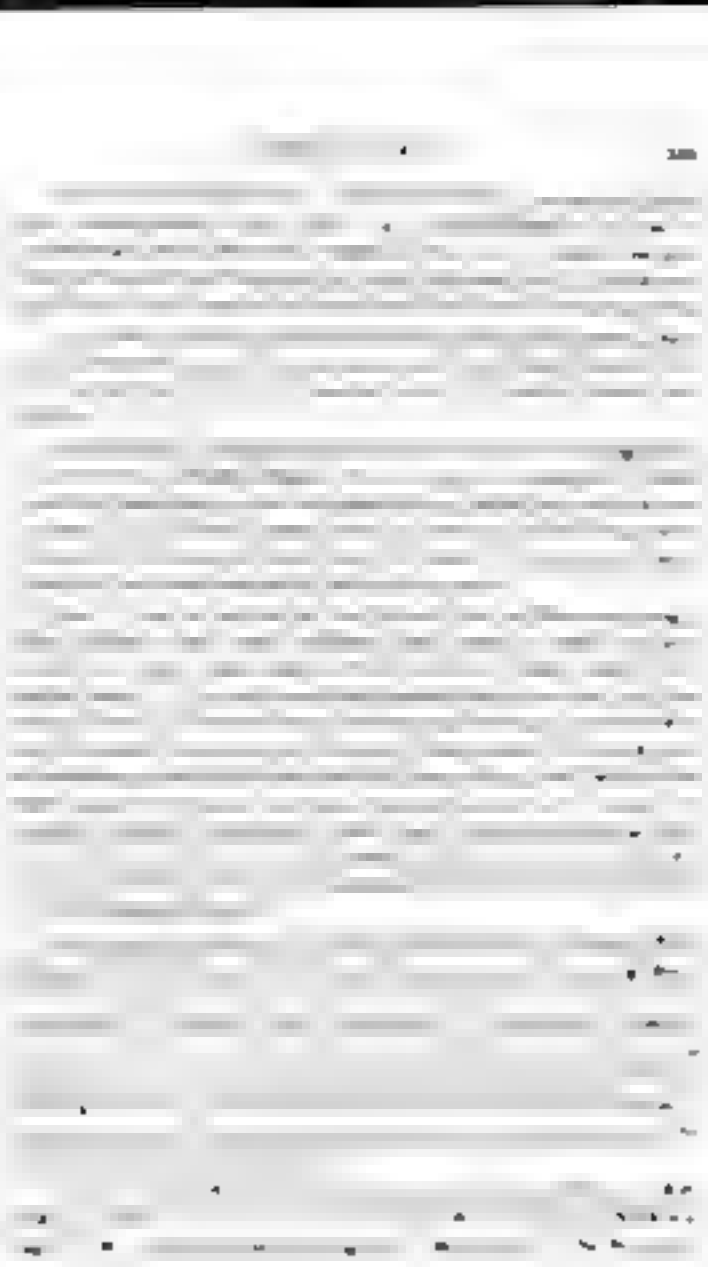
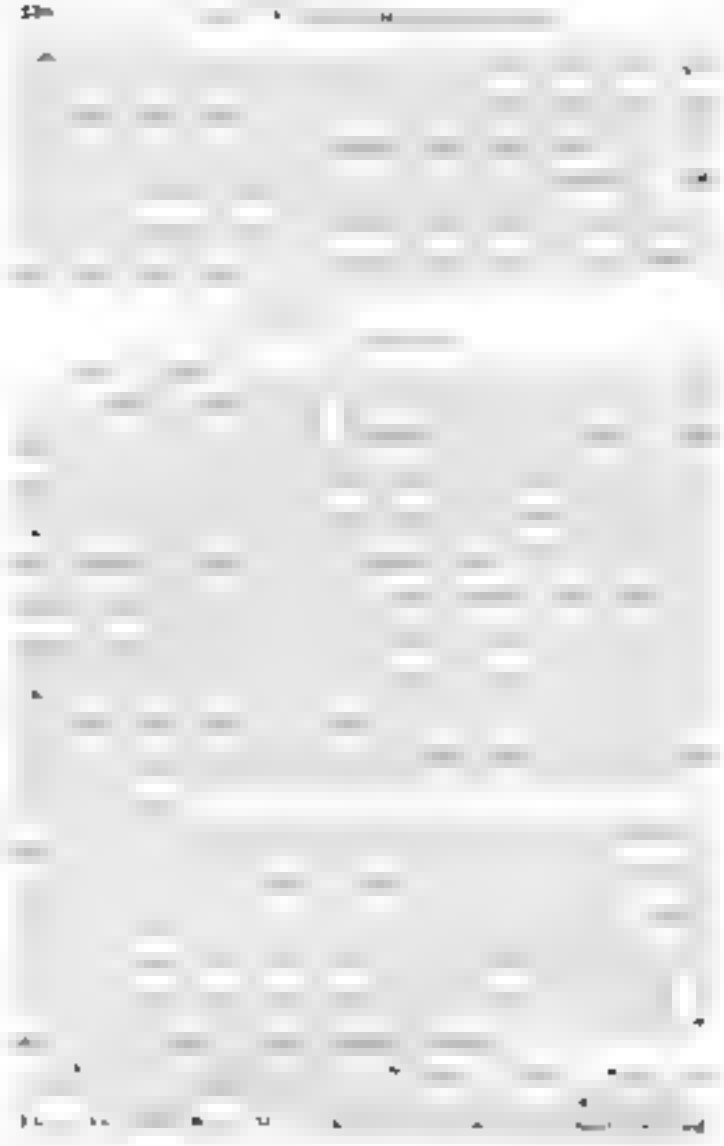
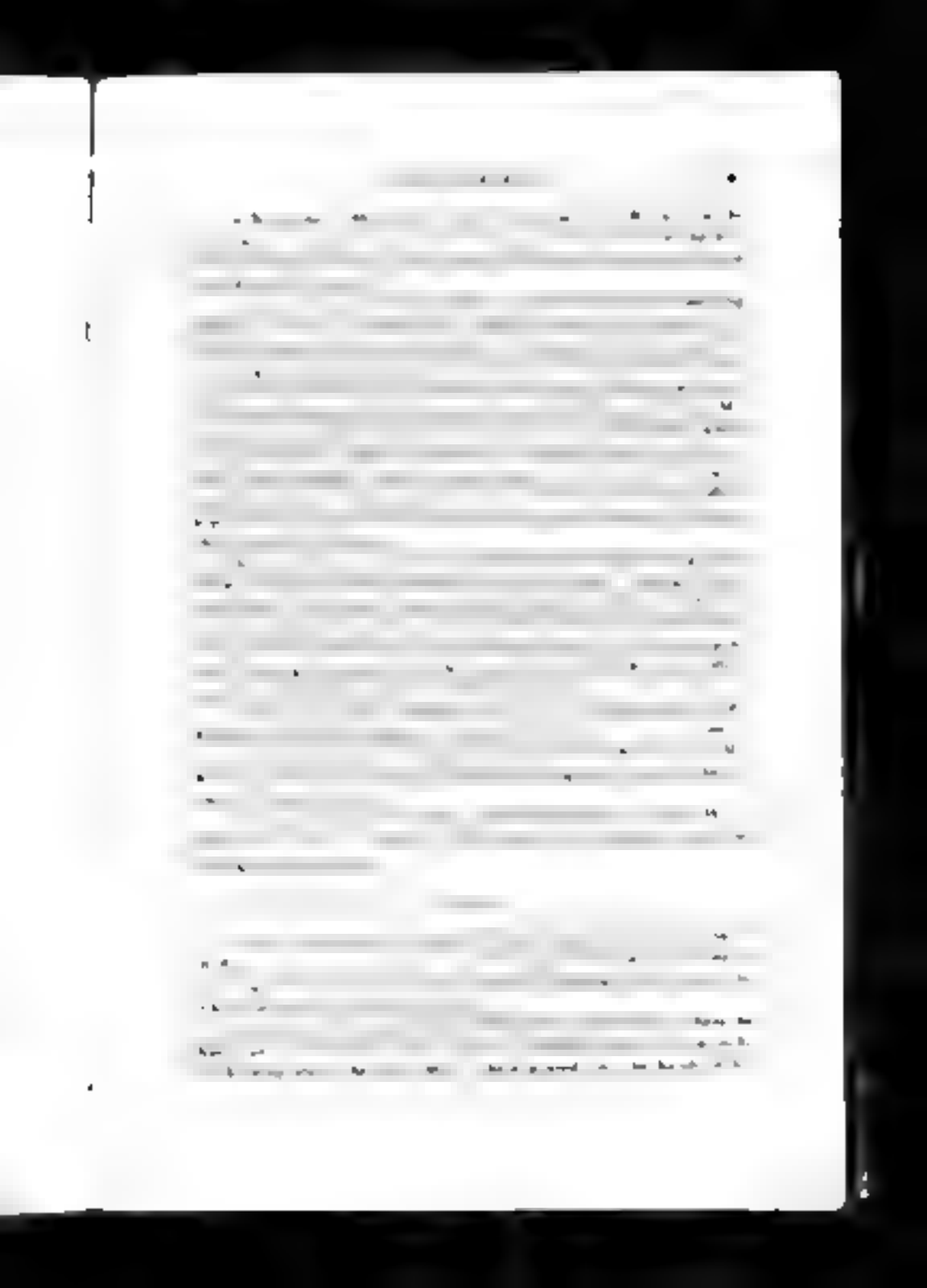
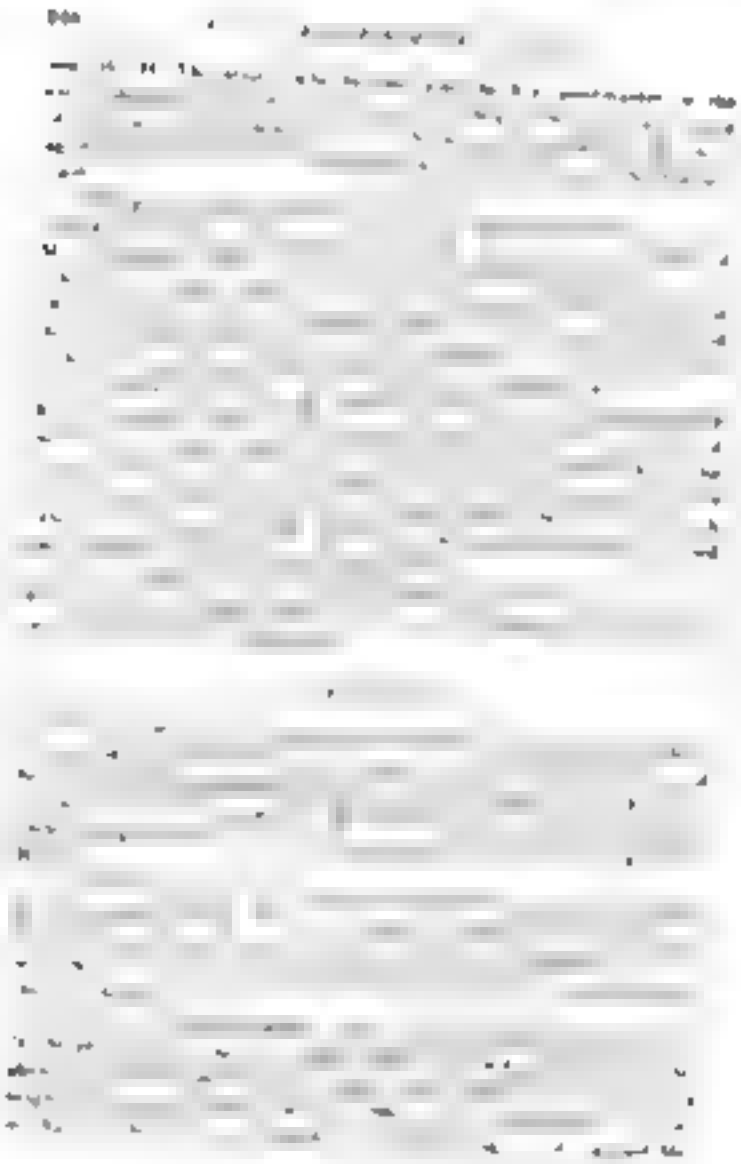


Abb. 1: Satellitenbild des Nahen Ostens

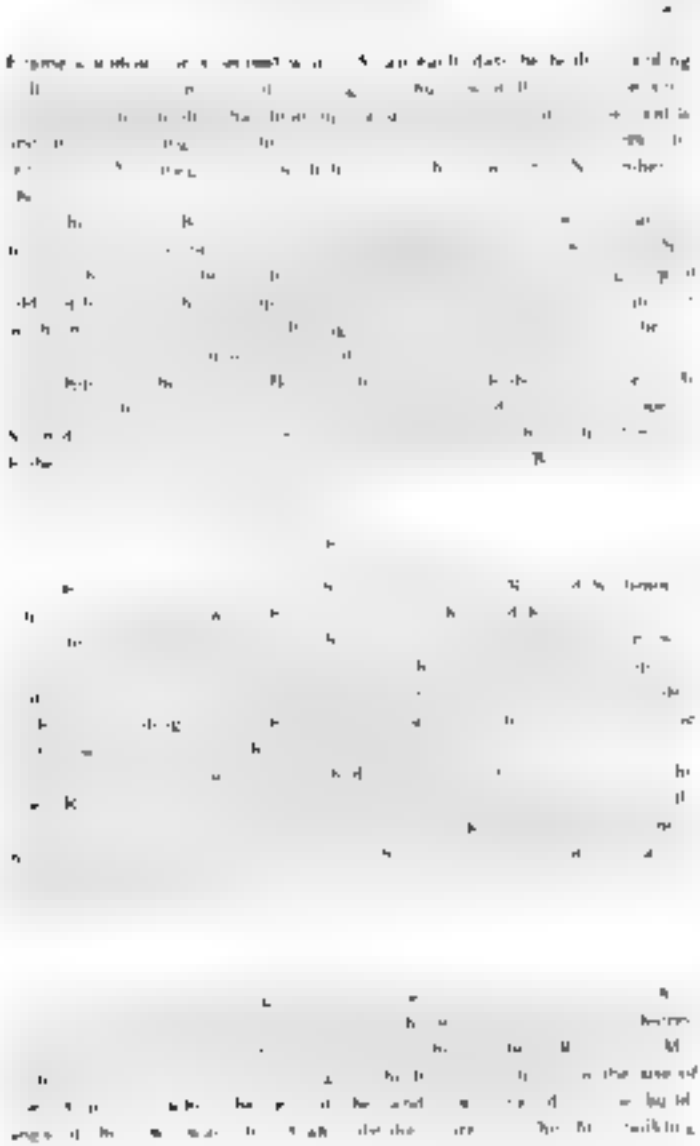


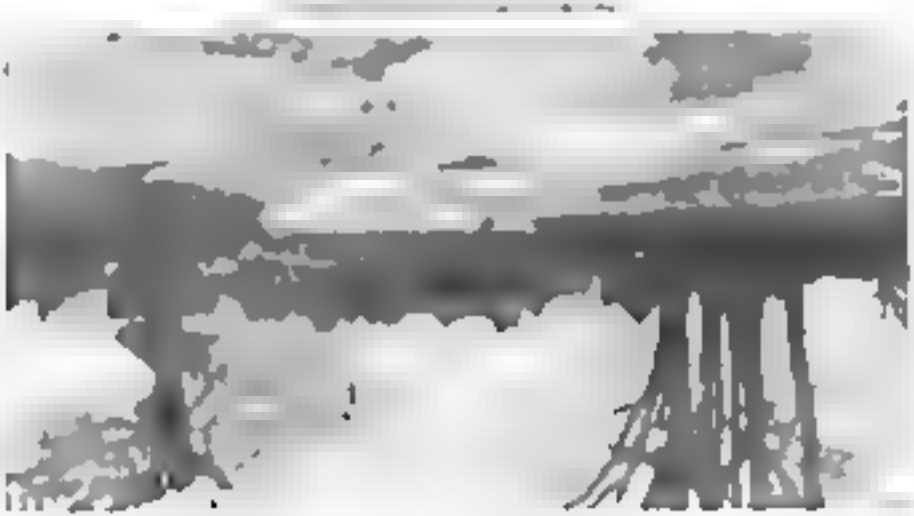




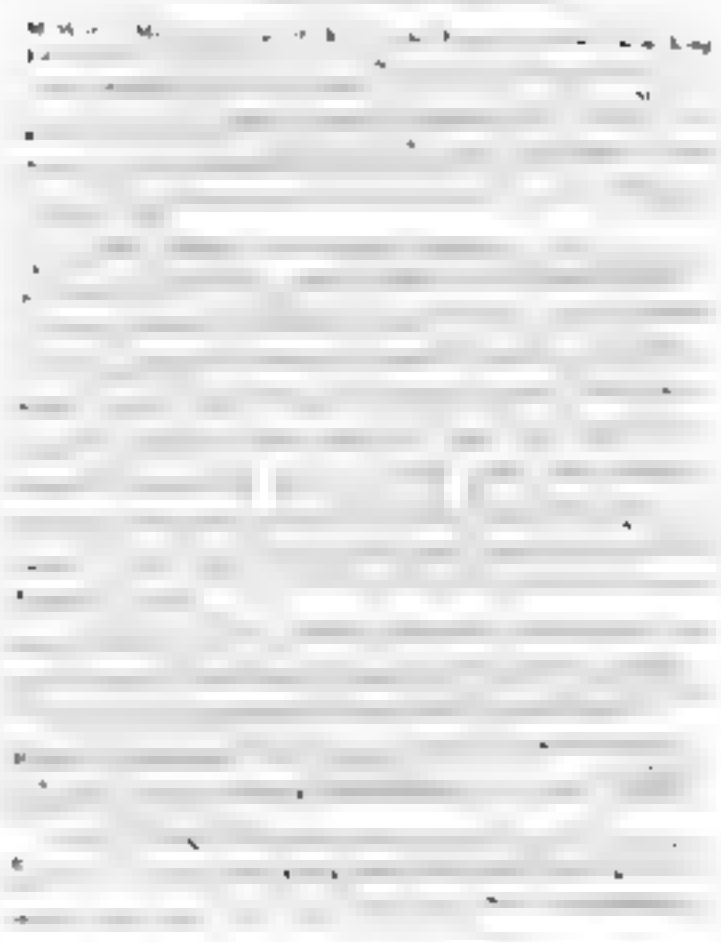


Main Street Plaque

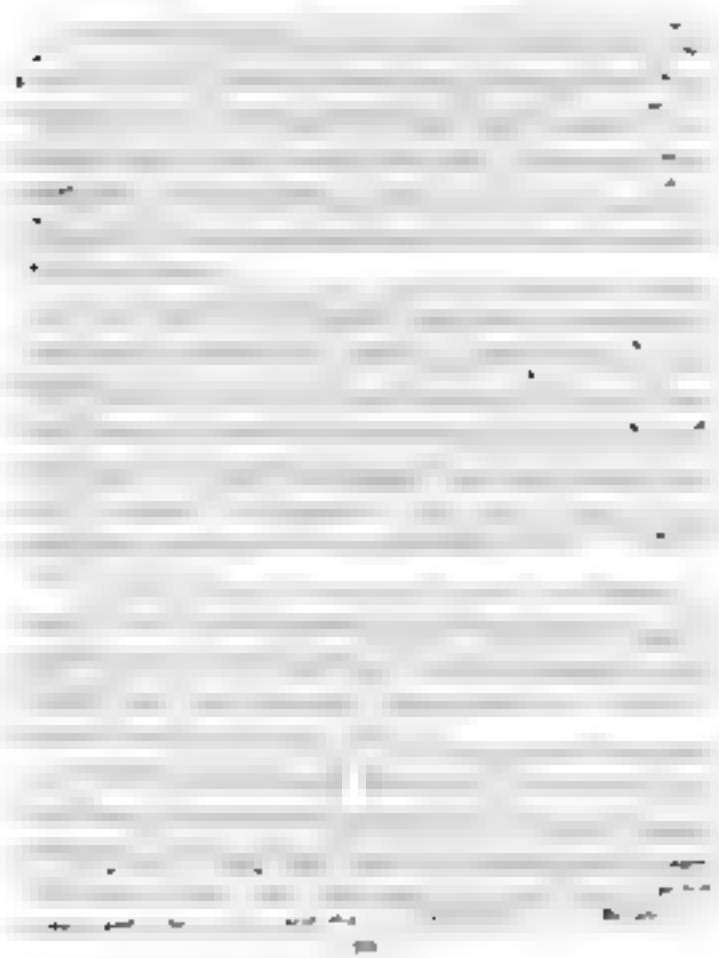




Chas. Cameron, Bellingwood, Warden, 1878.



John Hogg, Collingwood. Wrecked, 1853



lists appeared for two townships, which at the time the Directory was prepared had been outlying areas with only a few settlers, viz. Nottawasaga and Tecumseth, and it became necessary to construct entirely new lists for these two townships.

Among the various sources of information that the present writer had to resort to for the further improvement of Walton's lists, which were adopted as the basis in Parts VIII to XII, certain townships proved to be very helpful and were used to supplement as well as to correct a number of corrections that the Patent itself contains the names of many who were not actual settlers, being merely the owners of the land in its wild condition and, accordingly, its source of information was of limited value for making the lists complete. In most cases also, the actual settler received the patent long after settlement, so the lists do not accurately reflect the period of settlement, although they showed frequently who the original settler was.

It is feared therefore that these lists as they here stand have still a few errors, but they are an approach to the truth. Doubtless they still contain a few names of persons who received lands but did not become actual settlers. As it was not easy to distinguish these in the lists in every case from actual settlers, it was deemed advisable not to elide any name but such as was actually known to be not an actual settler at any time.

Settlers Before 1837

The Villages.

HOLLAND LAND No.

Lots 03— Inclusive.

East A West	n. Lot on angle Street.
Settler	
Arksey George	106. E.
Arksey John	108. W.
Arherst Francis	11 E.
Bell Neil	106. E.
Bond. Thomas	10 E.
Brooks Samuel	104 E.
umming William	08 E.
Darroo Samuel	05 E.
Dennis Enos	0 E.
Edmonds,	0 A.
airton. John	03 E.
Fare George	09 E.
Henderson. Thomas	07 E.
Hughes Samuel	09 E.
akeway A	03 A.
ohnston. Thomas	E.
ohnston. Ralph	E.
Laughton. Wm	05 E.
cAllis Chas	103. E.
Lount George	103 W.
Lount Samuel	103 W.
Lundy Reuben	0 E.
Lundy Israel	04 E.
Millard, M	13 E.
Mc'ood. Alex	07 E.
Mc Meghan Robert	1 E.
Mc Millan. Archibald	05. E.
Phillips, Richard	04 W.

HOLLAND LANDING *Continued.*

Settler	*No. on origl. Grant*
Phillips, Wm	E
Phelps, Francis	05, E
Playter, George	07 W
Power, Wm	05, E
Shaw, Thomas	09 E
Sharp, William	05, E
Squire, Philemon	1 E
Stewart, Robert	03 E
Sweezey, Peter	09 E
Tyson, Joseph	07 E
West, James	04 W
Wiggins, S	05, E
Wilson, Alfred	08 E
Wilson, Cornelius	08 E
Wright, George	03 E

[illegible]

Settler	*Acres*	*Lots*	*Occupation*
Campbell, James	6	1	Shoemaker
Jackson, Silas		6	Magistrate
Lillel, Joshua	6		Blacksmith
Mann, James	6		Merchant
Edmondson, [illegible]	6	6	Innkeeper
Evans, James		6	Constable
Gordon, John	6	1	Waggonmaker
Hall, Joseph	6	5	
McGee, [illegible]			
Peacock, John		6	Storekeeper

[illegible]

Settler	*Occupation*
Algeo, R. [illegible]	Half-pay officer Captain Adjutant
Boyington, Lewis	
Bingham, John	Innkeeper
Caldwell, Leslie	Merchant
Campbell, Dugald	Tailor

[illegible]

BARRE *Continued.*

Settler	*Occupation*
Campbell, [illegible]	Shoemaker
Carney, Richard	[illegible]nkeeper
Carson, William	
Cobb, Richard	Innkeeper and mail carrier
Cunninghame Campbell	Shoemaker
Duggan, [illegible]	
Edgar, David	
Fiden,	Blacksmith.
Graham, Andrew	Tailor and general store
Graham, Thomas	Carpenter
Haggart, Timothy	See also Shinnicliffe
Hewson, Francis	[illegible]ceived by Police
[illegible]ane, Jonathan	Tailor [illegible]ane Knightsfield
MacWatt, [illegible]ohn	Merchant
Martin, Francis	[illegible]arpenter and constable
Meighen, Frances	
Meldrum, Thrift	[illegible]nkeeper
Mccoy, Barbara	Shoemaker
Morrison, James	Afterward innkeeper at Craighurst.
McCausland, John	
McCausland, [illegible]erald	[illegible]nkeeper
McDonald, John	Tailor
McGuire, P	[illegible]ourneyman [illegible]ailor
Nesbit, William	Carpenter
Perry, John	Brother Perry's Corner, Cookstown
Ross, [illegible]avid S	Merchant
Ross, Robert	Surveyor
Sanford, Sidney W	Merchant
Smith, Thomas	Blacksmith
Stokes, [illegible]eorge	[illegible]arpenter
Strong, William	
Walker, Alex	

KEMPENFELT

Atkinson, John
Ball, George Bill
Bryant, Adam
Collins, Charles

KEMPENFELT (cont.) *Continued*

Settler			*Occupation*
Fullerton, John			
Johnson, James			
Ladd			Innkeeper
Lane, Jonathan		1884	
Mann, William			
Oliver, Robert			Lumberman See also Orr
Summers, James			Summers
Vandebergh, Barnett			

VIRGINIA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	*Occupation*
Alley, Jerah		9	Indian Industrial instructor
Bailey, Robert		9	
Bernard, Andrew	4	9	Indian trader
Bowers, Michael	4	9	Blacksmith
Dallas, James		9	
Darling, Paul	4	9	Boston Indian Reserve
Eli, Jacob		0	Millwright Indian Supt of works Indian Dept
Godeur, Antoine	6		Industrial
Lamb, Peter		9	
Lawrence, J. M.		9	Law Indian Barrister at Parliament
Moffat, Andrew	5	9	Teacher Indian School and interpreter
Roe, John		9	
Scott, Jonathan, Rev		9	Methodist missionary
Thompson, John	6	0	
Wilson, Benjamin		10	Supt for Brennan Dept Gov't contractor ?

PENETANG SHORE

Armour, James			Canteen keeper
Bell, W. S.			
Bernard, Eli			
Boyer, George			
Burnet, James			

PENETANG (SHEET) — *Continued*

Settler	*Occupation*
adieu, Andrew	
Collombes, [illegible]	[illegible] as [illegible]
Corbiere, [illegible]	
Crateau, J. B.	
Cummings, [illegible]	lieutenant
Daniel, Mary	
Dunghar, William	
Farlinger, James	
Gordon, George	Trader among the Indians
Hamilton, James M.	Storekeeper
Hare, C.	
[illegible]gall, Lieutenant	
Jeffrey, Stephen	[illegible]akeeper
Johnson, Lawrence	
Keating, James	Fort adjutant
Kennedy, Edward	
King, Athenias	
La Rocque, Charles	
Ludue, Thomas	
Lyons, B.	[illegible]rmalmaker as [illegible]rmer
Lemieux, Pierre Modeste	
Meade, Joseph	
Mitchell, Andrew	Trader among the Indians
Molseed, Captain R. N.	[illegible]gent Bank of C
O'Donovan, [illegible]	
Quigley, [illegible]	
Rawson, Stanton	
Revolle, Ovalin	
Richardson, Samuel	
Simpson, William	Trader among the Indians
Smith, John	
Smith, Thomas	
Solomon, William	[illegible]armonier [illegible]burgeois
[illegible]arron, James	
Vessiere, André	
Wallace, Robert	[illegible]nkeeper
Warren, James	

TWENTY ACRE LOTS, ADJOINING PENETANGUISHENE

Settler	*Front ch.*	
Boudrie Antoine	16	some insects by Beaudry
Boucher B		
Chevrette Louis		
Fevesmith Joseph		
Richette Etienne	7	
Gervais Pierre	4	
Laurin Jos		
Lefebvre Antoine	8	
Longpre Charles	40	
LaPlante Pierre	30	
Laramie James J		
Chevalier Denis	9	
Lefevre J. B	2	
Legris Baptiste	17	
Menard Joseph		St. Onge, del Patenaude, Joseph
Mitchell George		
Proteau Augustin		
Pomber [illegible]		
Renelle Joseph	50	
Rawson Thomas		patent to Sanders Rawson
Roy Joseph	4	
Savard Francis		as Francois Secord
Sorelle Pierre	26	Pierre Bte [illegible] de Sorel
Tessier Modeste	[illegible]	Jeanne Longpre de Chapleau
Vaseau Charles	6	

The Townships.

ADJACENT.

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Barnes Michael		31
Beatty William	1	8 W½
Bear v. Matthew	5	4
Bear Samuel	5	5 W
Brown, W	5	11
Brown, John	3	33
Burton Thomas	6	3 W

ADJA A. *Continued.*

Settler	Con.	Lot
Barton William	6	
[illegible]Dill [illegible]mes	5	6
Campbell [illegible]mes		1
Cassidy [illegible]mes	6	31
[illegible]ssidy William		29
[illegible]llaton Cornelius	4	2 E
[illegible]rman oseph	5	29
Connors Edward	6	2
Connors ohn	6	4
[illegible]nnors Patrick	1	6
[illegible]nnor Michael	5	1
[illegible]nway [illegible]thew	3	25
[illegible]ningham [illegible]me	8	5
Cosgrave [illegible]mes	7	F
[illegible]ubeen ohn	3	3
[illegible]ssell [illegible]ma	3	W
[illegible]eape [illegible]ohn	2	8
Darragh James	2	1 W
Devine William	4	1 E½
Dorese [illegible]mes	8	
Egan Edward		
Egan Peter	6	1 E½
Egan Michae		9 E
Egan ohn	6	1
Elliott William	1	6 E
Purser William		0 W½
Finley John		
Finley David		9
Feheny [illegible]mes	4	3
Feheley [illegible]trick	4	1 W
Ferguson [illegible]ugh	3	W½
Fitzpatrick [illegible]me		21
Fole Michael	1	
Ford William		3
[illegible]allagher Patrick	5	34 E½
Gallagher John	5	30
Goulding Andrew	4	4
Grennett Joseph	7	13

AD; B.L.A. *Continued*

Settler	1.4m	2.0f	
Gunning William	4		W.
Hall James	3	6	W.
Hamilton James	6	0	R.
Hamilton Alexander	6		W.
Hamilton Thomas	6	0	
Hampton [illegible]		4	
Harcourt Luke	8		
Heffer Michael	3	4	W.
Heath Robert	3	4	
Heath William	4	3	
Heydon John	4	10	C.
Heal Michael	3	12	E.
Hewlip Samuel	1	14	C.
Holland Felix	2	4	
Holland Thomas	6	14	
Hollier Harvey	2	4	E.
Hoss James		6	C.
Howth Thomas	4	12	F.
Jackson [illegible]	2		
Johnson William		4	
Keough Owen	F	4	
Keenan James, sr	6	2	W.
Kennin Robert	6	6	
Keenan Thomas	6	16	
Keenan James	6	12	
Keenan John	3	6	E.
Langley Thomas	4	14	
Lawrence [illegible]		6	W.
Lawrence James		F	
Lawrence Edward			W.
[illegible] John	3		W.
Leggett William	1		R.
Livingstone Wm	4	8	
Lynch Mor[illegible]	6	14	pin
McGovern Richard		18	B.
Maggot Edward	2	6	
Malone John	6	8	
Marshall Alex	3	4	

ADJAcA Continued.

Settler	Con.	Lot
Marshall, James	6	8
Mason, Stewart	1	E½
Mitchell, Robert	7	
Morrow, William	8	9
Moore, Robert	8	19
Morin, James		9 W½
Morin, John		20 E
Mone, Peter		
Mullin, Michael	4	17 E½
Murphy, Felix	5	6 W
Murphy, James	7	10
Murphy, John	5	6 W
McArthur, John		9 W
McCabe, Thomas	4	7 E
McCabe, Paul	6	5
McCann, Michael	9	13 W½
McCarthy, Daniel	8	5
McCarthy, John		5
McCulloch, Hugh	7	
McCulloch, Robert		
McConnell, Robert		21
McElroy, Patrick	5	9 W
McFarlane, John		4
McFarlane, Lawrence		11 W
McFarlane, Felix	9	10
McGuinn, Thomas		
McIlwain, Hugh	6	6
McKenna, James	8	4 E½
McKee, Copeland	4	8 W
McLaughlin, Lawrence	9	
McMahon, James	5	E½
McNamara, John	4	9
Nevins, Robert	5	
O'Leary, Daniel	9	9
O'Neil, Henry	3	
Patterson, Thomas	6	6
Patton, Patrick	6	9
Pendleton, William	1	13

ADJACA. (Concluded.

Settle	Con.	Lot	
Pidgeon, Samuel	9	9 & 10	5 leaves
Pearlor, William		16	
Quorson, Peter	6	3	
Rumy, William		4 E½	
Ryan, William	7	16 E	
Ryan, Patrick	6	4	
Sizer, William		8	
Shaw, Thomas	9		
Sloan, James	4	6 E½	
Small, George	5		
Small, Daniel	7	10 E..	
Spedan, Isaac	7	4 W½	
Stewart, William	6	8 W½	
Trimble, Hamilton	3	4 W	
Walker, William	6	8	
Ames, John	8	6 W	
Webb, John		25 E..	

ESSA

Settler	Con.	Lot.	
Agnew, John	10		
Allan, William			
Amer, John	6		
Arnold, Jane			
Arnold, Alexander		11	
Arnold, Thomas	10	11 E	
Asap, John	4	4 W.	
Atherton, William	10		
Batemen, John			
Bell, S			
Bell, Wm	10	10	
Blackstock, John	3	9 E½	
Blackstock, William	9	8	
Blackstock, Thomas		8 E½	
Blackstock, John	8	9	
Brice, John	8	6	Brice
Brice, Robert		6	

ESSA *Continued*

Settler	*Am*	*Lot*	
Bullock James		5	
Cassels [illegible]	10	8	
Chapman, Charles	8	4	F 2
Coleman Wm	3	6	
Coleman Andrew	0	6	
Cunningham Wm	1	0	
Dinwoody George	0		
Dolan, Michael		8	[illegible]
Duff, Thomas	1		
Gilroy Robert		3	
Hall, William	4		W 2
Handy Charles		5	
Hughston Wm	10	10	
Johnston John	4	7	
Knales Robert	0		A
Lewis David	1	8	E
Lowes Denis		6	
Monnier Robert		8	So
Monnier Henry		4	E
Morrison [illegible]	0		
Morrow [illegible]	0		
McLaughlin John	8		
Mitchellan David			
McKeown [illegible]		4	
Nicholson, Thomas	8	6	O
Robinson, James			
Rooney Henry	8		W 2
Ross William		0	F
Ruthven Alex		10	
Ruthven, Robt		7	
Ruthven, Robt		8	
[illegible] James	4		
Somerville Francis	4	8	
Speers James			
Speers, Joseph		5	
Stevenson, Wm		8	W
Strong, John	0	7	F
Strong, Wm	0		

ESSA—*Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lac*
Todd, Walter	4	3
Whiteside, Robt	8	
Wilkinson, Thomas		3
Wilkinson, Thos J	4	3
Wilkinson, Arthur	3	4

[illegible]

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*	
Bishop, Stephen		6	
Campbell, William	1	61	
Craig, Thomas		48	
Davenport, Wm		61	
Eager, Obadiah		48	
Hamilton, John	1	60	
Hickling, George [illegible]		2	
Hunt, James			N
Johnston, James		48	
Kettle, Thomas		1	
Morrow, Hugh		50	N
Marlow, Hugh		50	N½
Meeks, Alfred	1		
Morris, Thomas		1	S½
Murphy, Patrick		50	
McCormick, George		11	
Mitchell, Daniel		2	
McGeal, James	9	2	
McDougall, David		4	
McInnes, Dennis		6	N½
Peglow, Samuel		3	N½
Poe, William		53	
Richardson, Gideon	6		
Richardson, John		4	
Rowan, John		48	
Rowley, John		40	
Swan, James		4	
William, George		2	

WEST GWILLIMBURY

Settler	Lot.	Con.	
Algeo Lewis	7	4	
Armson William	7	5	
Armstrong Christopher	6	9	
Armstrong John	6	12	
Armstrong Robert	6	3	
Armstrong Thomas	6		
Armstrong William	6	2	
Armstrong Thomas	7	8	
Atkins Robert	8	6	
Atkins Robert	9	[redacted]	Negro
Banks E	9		
Bannerman George	4		
Bannerman Donald	3		
Bannerman Alex	5	9	
Bannerman Hugh	6	0	
Barrett William	9	0	
Baxter John	0	8	Baddy
Belfrey [illegible]	8	[illegible] 6	
Belfrey James	8	[illegible] 5	
Belfrey Philip	8	[illegible] N	
Belfrey Peter	5	8 [illegible]	
Bell James	8		
Blair Wm	3	3	
Bowles [illegible]	11		
Brunwick John	3	[illegible]	
Brunwick [illegible]	4	4	
Brandon John		2	
Brandon Thomas	9	3 [illegible]	
Brandon Matthew	2	[illegible] S pt	
Brandon John	3		
Brandon Robert		4	
Brazier John	9	8	
Brazil Michael	1	[illegible]	
Brady Robert	10	8 [illegible]	
Brown Philip	7	6	
Brown James		9	
Burns Christopher	9	[illegible] 8	
Caffrey William	9	2	

WEST GWILLIAMBURY *Continued*

Settler				
Campbell, Archibal	1		0	
Campbell, Robert			4	N
Carruthers, Wm			4	S
Carter, Derrick			0	N. Kearney
Caston, Henry	4			
Caston, William	11			
Ayres, John	3		0	N½
Christy, John	6		4	
Clark, [illegible]	8		8	E½
Clement, George	4		0	
Cockburn, John, Sr	0			N½
Cockburn, John, Jr	8			S½
Colley, George	4		4	
Collins, William	8		4	
Collins, Richard			8	
Comdell, John	8		10	Cundle
Conway, James	10		0	S½
Corbett, Christopher	4		4	
Corbett, Joseph	2		4	
Cosgrave, William	5		0	
Cosgrave, Archibald	4		16	
Coulson, Robert	0		19	NW 4
Coulson, John			0	4
Creighton, Samuel				
Crean, John	0		8	
Cronin, James	11		4	
Croppin, Thomas			10	
Cronin, Edward	2		8	
Cunningham, Wm	8			N
Cunningham, Andrew	4			N½
Curry, John	5		4	
Daly, John	11		0	
Davis, James	3			
Deare, Alexander	9		8	N
Devit, John, Sr			4	
Devo, John,				
Dimond, James	9			

WEST GWILLIMBURY — *Continued*

Settler	£	s	d	
Ussher, John	1	16		
Abbott, Philip	0	9		
Dann, Jonathan	1	8		
Dann, James	1	8		
Dann, John	0	2		
Dann, Ebenezer	3	0		
Doyle, James	1	8		
Downey, Robert	9	4		
Elliot, Francis	0	11		
English, Gilbert	12	5	8	
Evans, James	0	4		
Evans, George				
Evans, John	9	3		
Feagan, Wm		6		Freeholder
Fennell, Joseph	0	7		
Fennell, John	0			
Ferguson, James	6	4		
Ferris, John	6	5	8	
Ferris, John				
Fisher, John	1	6	8	
Flanigan, Patrick	5	10		
Foster, John		1		
Fowler, William	2			
Francis, Jacob	0	1		Phillis
Fraser, John	1	2		
Fraser, William		9		
Fraser, William, Esq.	0			
[illegible]		0		
Garbutt, John	1	3	8	
Garbutt, William	4	3	8	
Galloway, James	1	6		
Gabbons, Patrick	9			
Goodfellow, John		1	8	
Goodfellow, Adam	11	2		
Gould, John	0			
Grant, Hector	3			
Greer, Matthew	6	3	8	
Greer, William	1	16		

WEST GWILLIMBURY—*Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*
Greer, Patrick	9	15 (S.)
Greenfield, James	9	9
Gunn, Alex	3	8 S½
Gunn, Alex	4	3 N½
Hardgrave, William	7	6
Hall, Samuel	7	4 N½
Henricksen, Andrew	9	6
Henderson, Thomas		9
Hill, James		5
Hodgson, Joseph	6	0 N½
Hoff, John		10
Hughes, Samuel	7	
Hunter, James	4	8
Hutchinson, Wilson	8	0
Jackson, Nathan	7	
Jebb, Thomas	8	0
Jeffs, Edward	6	5
Johnson, Joseph	0	4
Johnston, Robt.	4	4
Johnston, Robert	3	8
Jones, Humphrey	0	
Kerr, Alexander	10	10
Kerr, John	0	9 (S.)
Keenan, Dominick	9	8
Kelly, John	5	3
Kidd, James	4	1
Kelley, Joseph	3	
Kisler, John	4	5
Kitchingham, William	4	
Landerkin, James	6	0
Lattimore, John	9	
Lawrence, Alex	10	3
Lawrence, James	0	3
Lee, Patrick		3
Lee, Henry		2 S½
Lee, John		S½
Lee, Thomas	5	7
Lewis, John	7	2

WEST CUMBERLAND *Continued.*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Lewis George		2	
Lloyd Charles	8	2	
Lloyd Charles	11		
Long James	2		
Long John	8	4	
Long Richard	9		
Long Samuel	9		
Macauley John		8	
Meadowcroft Aldredge	1	3	S½
Mackee William		3	M Rec
Magee John	8	4	
Moore Richard	8	8	S½
Moore Samuel	7	8	N½
McGee Edward	2	8	
Manchett Thomas	10		N
Manchett Edward	10	9	N
Matthews Wm			
Mattley Thomas		10	
Matheson John	11		
Matheson John	5	9	N
Megan Lawrence	8	2	
Megan John	9	2	
Megan James	8	1	
Merrick Mary	4	2	
Mills James	8		
Mills James	6	3	
Millar Thomas	9	4	
Molloy Charles	7	6	
Molloy Garrett	9	4	
Molloy William	8	10	N
Mallow Timothy	11	4	
Mallow John	7	9	
Moore Joseph	4		
Moriarty Owen		6	
Moriarty Michael	11		18
McArthur Angus		5	
McBeth Charles	4	9	S½
McBeth Andrew	5	7	

WEST [illegible]MB [illegible] *continued*

Settlers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mc Aree John	4		4	
Mccarroll Hugh	3		0	
McArthur William				
McArthur Oliver			4	
McArthur Robert	4		6	
Mc[illegible]land Alex	9			8
Mc[illegible]nson John	5			
Mc[illegible]nald Donald	1			
M[illegible]kay William	4			
McKay Alex	4		8	4
McKay Donald	4		0	4
McKay Roderick	4		10	4
McKay Alex				
McKay George	4		4	
McKay James	6			
McKenney Neil			11	
McKillican Wm	6		6	
McLean William			11	5
McLellan William			9	5
McLellan Alex				5
Mc[illegible]ecan [illegible]ector	6		6	
McMahon Thomas	1			
Nay Matthew	2			5
[illegible]ay Robert	8			
Neilly Wm	1			
Neely Samuel	3		8	
Nelson John	11			
Nesbitt Wm	4			
New Wm	11			Nagwey
O'Connell [illegible]ohn	3		4	4
O'Donnell John	1		8	5
O'Donnell Richard	4		9	1
Parker Thomas	8		10	5
Parker Robert	8		10	4
Pattfield James			6	Pattfield
Penrose Samuel	1		6	
Phillips Wm	6			
Pilkington James	11		8	4

[illegible] 21

WEST CHESTER BEACH. (Continued)

letter	Cow	Cot	
Porter Obinu	6		N.
Peeples Samuel	5		
Pegg or Thomas	2		W
Quay John		9	E
Quigley Charles		4	
Quigley Wm		1	N
Ramey Wm	6	1	N
Ramsay Wm		0	
Read, Geo		2	
Robins, Henry	6	6	S
Robinson, Gilbert	8	5	
Robinson Peter		8	
Robinson, Joel F			
Robinson, Wm	8	0	
Robinson, John	9	6	
Roberts Wm			N.
Roberts, John	1		N
Rae William		3	
Rogers, Elias	2		
Rogers, Francis	0		
Rogers, Isaac	0	3	
Rogers, James		8	
Rogers, Isaac	8		
Rogers, Josiah			O
Rogers, L.	0	5	
Roney Thomas	4		
Rose, John			
Ross, George			N
Ross, Sandy	5		
Rutledge John	8	11	S
Spencer Robert			
Scanlan, Patrick	8	0	N
Scanlan, Mary	0	6	
Scanlan Cornelius	9	4	S
Scobie Hugh	2		
Simms, John		4	
Sloan William	9	6	S.
Smith, Phelps	6	0	

WEST GWILLIMBURY—*Continued.*

Settler	100	200	
Smith, Ralph	9	8	
Sperling, George	7	5	
Steele, James			
Steele, Hugh			
Steele, Thomas	2		
Stevens, Wm			
Stigmey, Geo		6	
Stinson, Wm	8	8	
Stinson, George	8	6	
Stinson, George	0	0	
Stone, Solomon		4	
Stoddart, Wm		0	N.
Stoddart, Wm	8		
Stoddart, John	8	0	
Stoddart, James		10	"
Stoddart, Jacob	8	9	N.
Sutherland, Robert	5	8	S.
Sutherland, William	5	5	S.
Sutherland, Thomas	5	5	N. "
Sutherland, Angus	5	0	S.
Sutherland, James	5	12	S.
Sutherland, John	6		
Sutherland, Wm	6		
Sutherland, Thomas	8	6	S.
Sutherland, Wm	4	8	
Tasker, Mark	0	0	
Thornbury, Wm	3	11	
Thorpe, George	0	0	
Thorpe, William	10	3	
Thorpe, John			
Tisdale, James	0	6	N.
Towse, Richard	8	0	
Trotter, James	0		
Vanstone, Garrett	6	1	
Varnam, James	9		
Walker, Wm	1	0	
Wallace, John	2	1	
Wallace, James	0	4	

WEST GWILLIMBURY (Continued)

Settler	Con.	Lot	
Wardman, Wm.	7	5	
Wardman, John	9	3	
Waters, James	10	4	
Wells, James	7	24	N½
West, Thomas	5	5	
West, George	6	6	
West, Benjamin	6	7	
White, William	8	11	
Whiteside, William	9	4	
Willard, Asa	6		
Williams, Moses	3	4	
Willoughby, Ralph	7	4	
Willoughby, John	8		
Wilson, Benjamin	5		
Wilson, Hugh	6	4	
Wilson, John	3		
Wood, James		6	N½
Wood, William	13	15	

WHITBY

Aljoe, Reuben	6	7	W
Allan, Gavin	5	6	
Armstrong, Thomas	6	1	
Arthur, John	6	3	N½
Batters, Thomas	4	2	
Bevis, Richard	5	1	
Booth, Wm.	6	4	S
Brechd, George	6	7	
Calder, Thomas	1	2	
Clement, Albert	4	12	S
Clement, Wm.	1	6	N
Climie, John	2	27	
Climie, William	2	27	
Climie, John	2		S.
Coleman, John	2	2	
Coleman, William	2	3	
Coleman, Richard	3		

1820-51 *Continued.*

Settler	Cow	Ox	
Cosgrove, George	2	2	
Cripps, John		1	
Cross, Wm	6	10	
Cuthman, James	1		
Deacon, William	2	2	
Delore, James		1	
Doig, Thomas	1	10	N
Duncan, Thomas	6	9	15
Duncan, Wm	6	4	N
Easton, Thomas	9	3	Pr
Ferrier, Andrew	3		
Fields, William	6		
Fly, Joseph		2	
Fisher, William	6		N
Fitzgerald, Robert	12	16	
Fleming, James	1		
Forbes, Peter	6		
Gibbons, Israel			
Gibson, Wm		5	
Gourley, Wm	4	5	
Grover, Wm	10		
Green, Noah	5	3	
Greenstreet, Cornelius	8	8	
Grose, Henry	4	22	
Hamilton		6	
Hammond, John	13	4	
Hewson, Francis	4	20	
Hyber, Moses	13	15	
Hindle, James	3	6	N
Hunt, Joseph	1	1	
Hunt, George	2		S.
Jack, William	3	1	
Jack, John	6	4	1
Jack, James	3	1	
Jefferson, Robert	0	6	
Johnson	6	9	
Johnson, John	5		S
Kidder, Thomas	2		See also Calder

NNISE L *Continued*

settler			
Kerrie Robert		G	
kilgore Samuel			
Laird Robert	3		
Lawrie John	2		
Lawrie Wm	1		
Lawrence Wm	9	5	N
Lennox Wm	3	8	Pt
Lennox John	3	8	
Leslie Wm		mpst	Sanbvr
Mann William		G	
Manser Samuel		5	N$_{E}$
Myers, [illegible]	0		
McCracken James	4	3	
McCracken William		2	
McCracken John	1	6	
McCracken Robert		4	
McCracken Thomas	8	8	
McCracken John	8	12	S
McCracken James	6	5	N
McClintock Wm	6	7	N
McComas James	4		
McCreadies George	3		
McKay Robert	2	6	
McKenzie Samuel	4	6	Pt
McLean Robert	2		S
McLean James		1	S.
McLean Alex		10	S$_{E}$
Richard Joseph		3	S.
Fraser Gilbert	5	10	N$_{E}$
Anderson John	3	4	
Anderson Benjamin	2		
Patterson Samuel	7	11	
Perry George			
Perry John	1		S.
Perry John	1		
Perry Thomas			N
Picken Robert			
Trail John		5	S.

INVERESK — *Continued*

Settler	*Acres*	*Lots*	
Prass, John		6	
Rae, Thomas	5	3	
Reid, James	4	59	N
Rennie, James	9	4	N½
Ritchie, John	4	6	
Rowe, Thomas	5	4	
Robins, James	11	30	
Robinson, Robert	2	46	
Rogerson, James	2	0	
Rogers, Patrick		6	
Ross, Alexander	8		
Ross, Benjamin	8	3	
Scot, Mitchell	5		
Shaw, John	8	8	
Shaw, Robert	8	20	
Shaw, Joseph	8	0½	
Shilvon, James			Palendar
Sibbald, John S	4	3	N pt
Simmons, James	2	4	
Smith, Thomas		4	
Somerset, John	2		
Soules, James	3	20	
Soules, David	3	24	
Sutherland, John	4	4	
Thompson, John,	5	0	
Thompson, John, S	9	6	
Todd, Davidson,	2	20	
Todd, Ebenezer,	2	9	
Todd, Charles	3	9	
Todd, Hugh	4	12	
Walker, John	7		
Wallace, Robert,	5	22	S½
Warnica, George E	2		
Warnica, John	2	4	
Warnica, George E H	13	13	
Warnica, Joseph	4		N
Warnica, William	4	4	
Wilson, James	10	8	N½

KNISPEL—*Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Wilson, Charles	2	
Wise, Henry	0	1 N½
Wise, Samuel	2	3
Wood, Nathaniel	2	6
Wood, Jonas	2	6
Wray, Thos	5	8
Wright, Samuel	6	8

MEDONTE

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Allison, George	6	9 E½
Anderson, Thomas C	8	24
Archer, William	1	29 W½
Bailey, [illegible]	2	8
Bailey, Robert	6	1
Beard, [illegible]		2
Barr, Walter		6 E
Barr, George	6	E½
Bell, John	7	8
Bell, James		8
Bedlam, John		22
Boyd, William	0	6 W...
Boynton, John	5	8 W
Bradley, William		26
Broomlaw, [illegible]		0
Brotherstone, [illegible]	9	6 W½
Bramamead, Richard		8 E½
Banton, Conway	5	5 E½
Byrnes, John	3	7
Burnfield, James	6	
Butcher, Joseph		8
Callaghan, Patrick	4	6 W½
Callaghan, John	5	7
Carthew, John	0	
Cavanagh, Thomas	11	6 W½
Champagne, Peter	10	8
Connor, Michael	3	9
Connor, John	4	8

MEDONTE.—*Continued.*

Streets	*Cwt*	*qrs*	
Cook, James	0	2	SE
Cook, John	1	2	
Craddock, Joseph	12	[illegible]	NW
Craig, Thomas, Sr.	1	43	
Craig, Thomas,		44	
Craig, John	4	43	
Cowan, Samuel	6	6	F
Dickenson, Benjamin		18	
Diller, Joseph	0	9	
Douglass, William	8	4	
Duddy, Thomas			
Dunlaghan, Wm.		5	
Epler, John	9	9	
Evans, Joseph	8	6	E
Fitzgerald, Charles	0	1	
Flanaghan, Michael	8	8	E
Fowler, John	6	6	E
Fox, James		2	D
Fox, James	10	20	
French, Samuel	4		E
Frawley, Cornelius	1		E
Fullerton, John	9		F
Gamble, Orrill	3	3	W
Gass, Joseph		2	W
Grant, John		1	
Greenlaw, Robert	2	9	
Greenlaw, James	3	50	
Geraghty, Wm	3	2	
Hallar, George	3		
Harvey, John	1	3	E
Hinds, John	2		W
Holt, Zachariah	4	1	
Harrybaugh, Alexander	9	3	St
Hughes, Patrick		60	A
Hussey, John	3	6	
Ingram, Robert		8	
Ingram, James		50	
Ingram, George	3	3	

MIDDLE *Continued*

Name	Com.	Fo.	
Macleod, John	8	8	
Macques, Franklin		43	
Jamieson, John	3		1
Jamieson, Ann	5	0	
Johnson, David			
Jones, William	1	6	7
Kell, Thomas	9	10	F
Kent, William	10	2	
Kinghorn, Andrew	3	9	A
Laing, Alexander		42	K.
Lawlor, Arnold			W
Lennox, James		49	
Little, Robert	8		
Livingston, Dougald		6	9
Miller, Robert	1	1	
Miller, Alexander	6	3	
Milliken, Thomas		44	S
Moon, James	0	6	
Moon, Edmund	9	3	
Moon, Gentry		0	
Moran, John	1		
Morgan, Robert	3		
Morehead, Graham	3	63	N
McArthur, Patrick	8		
McCabe, Michael	1	70	
McCaulay, Robert	9		
McClure, Simon		3	F
McCollum, Thomas			W
Macdonald, John	6	8	W
McHugh, Thomas	4		NW
McHugh, Peter	3		
McKay, George	4	7	K
McKinley, John	3	1	C
McKinley, Duncan	4		
McKinley, Donald	8		
McLean, Dougall	0	1	[illegible]
McLean, Malcolm	2	52	
McMurray, Michael		9	

MELBOURNE—*Continued.*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
McNamara, Lawrence	3	[illegible]
Nicholl, Robert		65
Nicholl, S	0	72
O'Donnell, Patrick	6	[illegible]
Orton, John	0	7 W½
Parker, Thomas		1 SW¼
Pilgrim, Henry	0	
Power, William	4	0 E½
Quan, Thomas	9	5 E½
Reardon, Jeremiah	7	5 E
Reid, Archibald		
Riley, Thomas	9	9
Robins, Jethro	7	7 E½
Ross, Richard Colmer	2	5
Ross, William	5	8
Rutherford, Allan	1	9
Rutherford, Justus	6	9
Seaf, John	6	8 W½
Shanahan, John	3	9 NE
Shanahan, Thomas	3	7 E½
Shaw, Charles	0	W
Sleigh, Calvin	8	
Smyth, [illegible]		53 S½
Steele, Elias	[illegible]	1
Stevens, John	9	8 W
Stiker, [illegible]		
Straker, William	0	NE¼
Terry, [illegible]		4 W½
Thomas, John	8	0
Thompson, William		41
Thompson, Augustus		[illegible] SW¼
Thornton, Peter	5	5 E
Thornton, Thomas	1	4 W
Twining, John	9	11 W½
Turner, George		59
Walker, George		E
Ayer, William	4	E
Whelan, John	12	W

MEDONTE—*Continued*

Name	Fam	Sup	
Williams, Joseph		5	W
Wilson, Lieut. George	10	14	
Yates, John	3	53	

NOTTAWASAGA

Settler	Con	Lot	
Adair, John	13	32	
Bell, Angus	8	23	
Bell, Archibald	8	05	
Bell, John	10	26	S
Bell, Malcolm, Sr.	8	5	
Bowerman, Joseph	9	4	N
Brown, John	2	3	
Burton, Joseph	4	11	
Bulmer, John		0	
Campbell, Alex.	12	3	N
Campbell, Angus		28	
Campbell, Duncan	2		E½
Currie, Archibald	5		N½
Currie, Donald	5		S½
Currie, Hugh	5	10	
Currie, John	2	30	
Currie, Malcolm		26	
Currie, Peter		45	
Currie, William	2	40	
Dixon, John	3		
Dooling, Patrick		6	
Duggan, Edmund, S.	4	0	
Fenelon, Thomas	7		N
Gillespie, Donald		30	
Gordon, Andrew, sr.		30	S
Gordon, David	6	30	S
Kippen, George	9	26	N
Knell, George	9	24	Pt
Lawler, Andrew	0	6	
Lawler, James	0	9	
Leach, William	8	20	

NOTTAWASAGA *Concluded*

Settler	*no*	*con*	
[illegible]	4	1	
Martin, Anthony		13	E
Martin, Robert			
Martin, William	8	26	
Mitchell, James	4	6	Pt
Nantz	5	25	
Moore, Peter	3	1	
Moore, William	7	8	
McCallum, Archibald	4	21	N
McCallum, John	11	28	Pt
McCallum, Malcolm	5	2	
McCutcheon, William	1	18	
McDermid, Archibald	1	25	
McDermid, John	8	27	Pt
McDermid, Malcolm	0	23	S½
McDuffie, Dougald		29	S½
McEwan, Archibald	11	3	
McEwan, Neil	2	24	N
McFarlane, John		19	
McGillivray, Archd.	9	29	W½
McGregor, John	9	10	N
McLean, Duncan	4	30	
McNabb, Duncan		3	
McQueen, Donald		24	
McQueen, John		25	N
McQueen, Neil	2	23	
Macdonald, Hamilton	2	4	Pt
Paterson, John		29	S
Paterson, William		2	S
Paul, Neil	4	1	S
Ross, William	8	3	
Smith, Randall	1	8	
Smith, William	9	6	N
Smith, John			
Swain, Conrad	5	29	S
Thompson, Samuel	8	26	
Walling, Nathaniel	9	24	

NORTH OF LAIA

Settler	Acres	Lot	
Booth Robert		1	N
Brokwater John	3		W
Fraser Henry			
George Robert		2	
Golding Thomas	2	5	W 2
Hume W C		2	
Lee Patrick	2		E 3
Magovern John	2	1	
Plummer John			W
Paton Mary			
Pelly John		3	
Reen John	2	11	S
Rickard John	2		E 2
Robinson Charles	1	5	
Rout Agnes			E 2
Taylor Robert			
Thompson John	1		
Wood William			
Wright John	2		E

SOUTH OF LAIA

Settler	Acres	Lot	
Dallas Frederick	4		
Furlong Paul	2	6	
Finch John		1	
Harvey John		11	
Johnson		0	
Kirwan William	1	4	Est
Mulqueen William	2		
Rowe Thos		6	
Sullivan James	4	9	
Sibbald William			
Squires Philemon	1	6	
St John St Andrew	1	6	

ORO

Settler	Con.	Lot	
Adams, John	6	11	
Adams, James	8	26	Epi
Algeo, William B		25	
Allingham, D		2	
Ambler, Thomas		6	
Anderson, George	1	4	
Ashfield, Jno	6	9	
Barber, Luther	3	8	E½
Baskerville, William	3	4	E½
Bass, Miles	2		W
Bailey, Thomas	6	2	
Bell, Gilbert	6		
Bergen, Michael		9	
Blair, William	8	6	
Bleck, Henry	9	2	
Bone, David	3	9	E½
Brown, Samuel		20	
Brown, George	7		E½
Brough, Charles, Rev	4	8	
Buchanan, Francis	18	4	W
Bush, James	5	7	W½
Bares, Charles C			
Caldwell, George	11		
Call, John	2	2	
Cameron, Duncan	4	6	
Cameron, Daniel	3	4	W½
Cameron, Malcolm	3	6	W½
Campbell, Arch		15	
Campbell, John	7		W½
Carthew, Arthur	5	25	Spi
Casper, John	9	5	
Chadwick, Richard	3	7	
Clark, John	10		
Clark, Alex	10	3	
Clark, Joseph	4	6	
Clifford, Henry	2	20	
Clughly, Daniel	2	4	
Coleman, James	14		S½

ORD *Continued*

Settler	Cau	Lot	
Acton, Noah	11	4	E½
Crawford, Henry	11	4	W
Cree, William	7	4	
Crooks, Richard	9	43	
Crooks, Richard	9	40	
Cross, William		35	
Currie, Edward	9	5	
Currie, John	0	6	
Cuppage, William	13	9	
Davis, Edward F	4	4	
Dickman, George	3	45	
Delaw, John	8	1	
Drury, Thomas			
Drury, Richard			
Dungannon, William	8	4	E½
Eddy, George	9	24	
Edwards, Joseph	9		
Elsmere, Joseph	4		W
Emms, James		3	
Fell, Isaac	4		
Felsey, Mary	4		S½ N½
Ferguson, George	6	4	E½
Ferguson, Thomas	4		
Firth, George			
Fitzgibbon, Thos	13		
Flaherty, John	2	11	
Forster, Richard	2	24	
Frazer, William	4	4	
Frazer, John	4	20	
Galbraith, John	2	0	S½
Galbraith, Angus	10	8	
Galbraith, Donald	10	2	
Gardiner, William	2	10	
Gardiner, John	2	15	
Gilchrist, Duncan	6	6	
Gillespie, Archb	9		
Gosling, John	3		
Gough, John		2	

CARD. *Continued*

Settler				
Graham, William	3		4	Wgt
Grant, Ronald				E2.
Gray William	3			
Gravette Peter	2		90	
Hall [illegible]	0		11	E
Hammond, John	2			E½
Hart [illegible]			32	
Hartwell William	2			
Hardy John	1		6	E.
Hackley John	3			Pt
Harrison, Wm	11		4	W
Hatch, William			4	W
Hawkins, Charles	3		6	E3
Heyburn, Caesar	4		11	W
Hickling George			10	
Hickling Wm			10	
Hickling Ebenezer	1		9	
Holdsworth, Thomas	10		16	W
Hodges, Richard	3		2	
Horn Peter				
Hughes, George	1		6	
Hutchison, Patrick	3		5	
Hunt Wm			10	
Jackson Samuel	5		1	
Jackson John	2		3	
Jarvis [illegible]				
Jennings, Henry	0			E.
Jermey Samuel	0		13	
Jervis John.	2		8	
Johnson Matthew	4		7	W½
Johnson, John	3		9	
Johnson, Benjamin	2		24	
Jones John	3		3	E
Kendrick [illegible]	12		25	
Kerridge Charles			18	
Kyle Wm				W
Lally Edmund	5		28	
Lauder Walter	3		9	

Sm. 11

ORO — *continued.*

Settler	£	s.	d.	
Ingman, Nicholas	4	0	0	W.
Ingman, Joseph	4	0	0	E.
Lawrence, John		5		
Lester, Henry		0	0	F
Leigh, John	3	0		
Lynch, Angus	8	0	0	NF
Leonard, Wm.	2	33		
Livingston, Neil	9	5		
Lilly, James	3	0	0	W
Locke, Joseph	3	5	0	F
Lark, Edward		6		
Marshall, John				W
Milan, Daniel	0			W
Mitchell, William	2	0	0	N
Moffatt, James	4	9	0	E.
Monk, Charles	0	2		
Munro, Jeremiah	5	0		
Morris, John N.	4			E
Morris, Noah.	4			W
Murrison, Thomas	2	0		
Montgomery, Henry	0	09		
McCallum, Peter	0	0	0	NE
M'Arthur, Duncan	0	7		
McArthur, Duncan	0	5		
McCuaig, Duncan	2	16		
McCulloch, Robert	0	8	0	W
McDonald, Michael	0	2		
McDuffie, Peter	0			
M'Duffie, John	0	4	0	W.
Mc Dougall, Arch	0			
M'Eachern, Duncan	0	1		
McEachern, John	0			
McFayden, John	0	0		
McKay, Angus	0	4		
McKenzie, John	0	0		
McKerrall, James	10			S
Mc Leun, George		38	0	S
McLean, John	0	4	0	E.

RO.—*Continued*

Settler	Con.	Lot	
McLeod Donald	2	2	N
McLeod Wm	13	8	
McMillan Duncan	9	11	
McMillan John		8	
McNab Alex			E
McNiven Alan	9		
McPherson Allan			E.
McVity Wm. H		25	
McVittie Charles	10		
Nash James	8	13	
Norman George		16	
O'Brien Edward			
Oates Francis			
Oliver Robert			Epi
Oliver George		8	
Ormsby James			E
Overs George		40	
Palk William	9	3	E
Parker Simon	6	8	(W
Partridge Charles			
Paxman John		8	
Pearce Joseph		5	
Perkins Wm.	8	6	
Prentis James			NW
Pulford George	8	4	
Putney Robert	6	8	
Quaw John	8		
Reid Duncan	9		E
Reid John	3		F
Reid Hugh	9	2	
Ross Wm	4	11	
Richardson Samuel		6	
Richardson Wm		36	W½
Richardson Isaac	5	10	E½
Robertson George	3	10	(W½
Ryan Malcolm	8	7	
Rutherford Wm	2	8	E½
Ryall Edward	1	19	(W½

ORO (concluded)

Settler	Com.	Lot	
Scot John		0	SE
Sc[illegible]ney [illegible]		[illegible]6	
Shaw Henry	0		S.
Simpson Wm	1	2	
Smeltzer John	3	6	E
Smith Matthew		7	P
Smith John	1		
Smith Duncan	0	0	
Smith John	9	[illegible]3	W
Smith Peter		10	
Stimson Edward	4	[illegible]0	
Swain Robert			W.
[illegible]lson James	1	4	W
Thomas Samuel		8	
Thomas Samuel		1	
Thompson John		6	W
[illegible]dhope Walter	2	4	NE
Tudhope William			NE
Tudhope George		6	E.
Turner Benjamin	4	2	E½
Turner Edward	0		[illegible]0
[illegible]ther Frederick		4	
Walker Edward	3	2	W
Walker John	1	0	
Walker Joseph		2	E½
Watson [illegible]ses		[illegible]0	
White [illegible]uses		26	
Whitlaw John		[illegible]2	
Whiting George	10		E
Wilson John	0		
Young John [illegible]	1	0	W

S. N. DALE

Settler	[illegible]ts	Lot	
Bell [illegible]hn	2	9	
Birdsall Samuel	[illegible]	9	
Cameron John	1	[illegible]0	
Cane Hugh			

SUNNIDALE.—*Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*	
Ardsley, Geo	4	4	SE pt
Cowles, Matthew	3	2	
Crow, Joseph	3	6	
Currie, John	2	3	
Currie, Donald	12	3	
Farlay, William	2	26	
Fisher, S.	9		
Gardiner, Jane	2	8	
Goode, Stephas	3	4	
Gilchrist, Alex	6		
Gillespie, Alex	20	9	
Haggart, Timothy	1	9	
Harvey, Patrick	3	8	
McCallum, Peter	9		
McCallum, John	1		
McGaway, Gilbert	20	3	
McKenzie, John	2		
McNeil, Alex		27	
Moore, John		3	E
Patterson, Malcolm	9		
Pennell, Alex	5	20	NW
Pearson, Patrick		2	N.
Robb, James	3	4	
Simms, William		1	
Somerville, Archd	6	30	
Smith, George			
Shaw, Duncan	9	6	
Shaw, John	9	5	
Shaw, Duncan	9	5	N
Sullivan, James			
Seeley, Henry	1		
Thompson, John	4		

[illegible]

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*	
Bannister, David		76	S.
Boyer, Charles			
Cowan, William		28	W.

TAY — *Concluded.*

Settler	Con	or	
Dussaug, Amable			
Devine, John		03	
Dussaux, Francis		Near the W	e
Erwin, Henry			
Letourneaux, Joseph		5	
Mallow, George		04	
McDonnell, Michael	3	20	
Moody, Asher	4	1	2
Moody, Israel			3
Quigley, Charles	1	8	
Whelan, James		509	
Wilson, William		201	

PRESCOTT

Settler	Con	Lot	
Abernethy, John	3	4	
Agnew, William			
Anderson, Josh		1	
Auger, Frederick		5	4
Armitage, Joseph		2	
Armstrong, Wm.	8	9	
Armstrong, James		2	S.
Armstrong, Philip	0	2	
Armstrong, John	3	2	Pt.
Arkinson, Wm.		8	
Arkinson, Jonathan	1	0	
Ausmus, Jacob	5	9	
Ausman, Philip	5	8	
Ausman, Conrad	5	9	
Ausman, John	4	8	
Austin, John	5	9	E.
Averill, Alexander	2	0	W?
Bainbridge, Francis	8		S.
Bateman, Joseph	4	4	NE
Batters, Richard	6	0	
Baycroft, George	9	9	W
Beard, William	8	18	Pt

TREASURER (continued)

Settler	Con	Lot	
Beatty, John	4	20	
Ball, John	7	2	
Bigelow, William	9	21	
Black, Thomas	4	19	
Burnham, Elijah		25	
Brooks, Jonathan	6	22	S½
Brooks, John	5	[illegible]	S½
Brooks, Jane	6	23	
Brunton, Charles		6	
Brazeau, Patrick	6	24	N pt
Brown, John		3	
Brownlee, James		5	
Calhoun, Thos	8	1	N½
Calhoun, William	7		
Callaghan, James		2	N½
Callaghan, Richard	8	24	S pt
Cavanah, Andrew		24	N pt
Cornwall, John		23	
Carter, Edward	8	23	
Carter, William	9	23	
Casey, Owen	3	4	
Chantrey, Wm	9	18	
Clark, George		8	
Clark, George	3	23	
Clark, Robert	11	23	
Clave, Jesse		2	(Olive ?)
Clarke, George	11	3	
Coad, James	9	3	
Coffey, John	4	21	E½
Coffey, Gilbert	4	21	W½
Collard, Elijah		1	
Colgen, John	5		(Colgan)
Connelly, Edward	7	20	
Connelly, Neal	8	3	
Connor, John		8	
Coomer, Peter	9	1	
Cook, Thomas		25	
Corbitt, Andrew		7	(S. W½)

TREASURE· ·Continued

Street	Cap	Lan	
Cosgrave John	3	22	SA
Cotton Robert	2	6	
Coulter Robert	4	10	
Courtney [illegible]	5	25	
Courtney John	4	5	N pl
Cross Robert	2	4	
Curran John	2	6	
Curry James		5	
Dale George	2	10	S
Dale John	2	5	
Dale Thomas	2	4	N pl
Davis Richard		8	
Davis Samuel		10	
Dean Hosmal	1	5	
Delune [illegible]	6	30	
Devlin John	5	8	
Dickey William	10	24	
Dillane John	4	0	N
Dinwoody Hugh	4	6	
Dixon John		5	
Doan James	2	24	
Doyle John	1	2	
Doyle Peter	3		
Doyle Bernard		18	
Doyle Patrick			
Doyle James		8	
Doyle James	11	6	
Doyle Hugh	3	9	
Drumbreane [illegible]		3	
Dunham Joseph	3	8	
Dunning Adam	4		
Dunning Thomas	4	5	
Duff Robert	3	6	
Duff Thomas	4	16	S
Dugan Nicholas	1	4	
Ellis James	6	0	SA
Ellison Daniel	3	2	
Ellison James	3	8	SE

TECUMSEH *Continued*

Settler	*con*	*Lot*	
Erwin Thomas	3	30	
Evans Jared	7	6	W
Evans [illegible]	7		
Evans Selby	7	9	W½
Fatel Andrew	3	3	
Ferris John	0	0	N½
Ferris William	0	2	Nort
Feeheeley Patrick	2	2	
Ferguson, [illegible]abella	2	24	
Ferguson, William	6	15	
Ferguson, John		24	
Fletcher, William	4	8	
Fletcher Thomas	4	2	
Gardiner John		25	
Graham John	4	6	N
Gilroy William	9	25	W½
[illegible]raham Edward	[illegible]	7½	
[illegible]raham William	8	26	
[illegible]ay [illegible]mes	4	9	
[illegible]ay Richard	8	[illegible]	
Greenaway [illegible]ick	3	6	
[illegible]ambertson Ezra	4		
[illegible]ambertson Thomas	3		
[illegible]ard William		[illegible]	
[illegible]mmill Patrick	6	4	
[illegible]mmill Wm Sr	8		Sept
[illegible]mmill Wm Jr	2		
[illegible]mmill James	8	6	
[illegible]mmill Henry		9	
[illegible]milton James	9	9	
Hammer William		6	N½
Hampson William	4	3	
Hawke John		9	
Hawke Benjamin		20	
Hawke Gabriel		23	
Hayes George	4	7	
Hayes Thomas	4	7	
Headen Thomas	0	24	

TECUMSEH *Continued*

settler	Con.	Lot	
Hood James		8	S.
Hill James		24	SEpt
Hill William	6	26	
Hill Archd		28	
Hill John	6	28	
Hodgdon William	4	9	
Hodge Jonathan	1	8	
Hodgkinson Wm	4	4	-
Hogan F	6	6	
Hollingshead Wm	3	3	4
Hughe F			
Hughes [illegible]			7
Hughes Thomas	3	7	8
Hughes Patrick	3		
Hurst Thomas	5	6	31
Jennings Benjamin	6	30	
[illegible]ge William		8	
Jordan John	2	1	
Jordan L	2	8	
Keating Richard		4	18.
Kegan Thomas	1	9	
Kenagh Owen	7		
Kenagh [illegible]		5	6
Kirkpatrick's Mill	9	9	1
King Moses	4	8	
Kittel John	1	24	Sept
[illegible]ngcill Wm	1	6	
Law William		24	SAp[illegible]
Leopard Henry		6	
Lewis [illegible] K		20	
Long William	14	23	24
Low Richard	2	6	
Lower Reuben	4	2	
Lower [illegible]		3	
Lundy Jeremiah		9	
Manning William	2	24	S
Manning James		4	
Manning [illegible]	4	22	Sep.

TECUMSEH. *Continued.*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Moran, Daniel.		9	
Morton, Robert	4	9	
Mears, William	9	9	S.E.
Messerman, John	8	8	
Milligan, James	9	9	S.
Milligan, John	6	6	S
Milligan, Thomas		9	S
Milloy, Peter	4	6	
Mitchell, James	2		S
Monaghan, Patrick	6	9	N
Monkman, William			
Moore, John	8	19	
Moore, Hugh	8	19	
Morr, Edward	4	8	
Morrow, George	6	2	S
Morrow, Francis	6		
Muller, [illegible]	6	6	
Murray, Alexander	6	2	
McBride, James	6	8	
McBride, David	6	9	S
Meadon, Thomas	8	2	
Mc[illegible], William			
McCarty, Grant	8		
McCormick, Moses		4	
McDermot, Neal	6	4	
McDermot, John	6	8	
McDermot, James	8	6	
McGarey, Thomas	4		S
McGee, Michael			S.W.
McLauchlan, James		6	
McLauchlan, John	4	8	
McLean, John		24	Slips
McLennan, Hugh			
McMahon, Rober		9	
McMeghan, Patrick		8	S.
McMeghan, [illegible]	3		
McQueen, James	6	6	
McCurdy, Daniel	6	8	

PRO MSH 1 *Continued*

Settler	*Arr.*	*Loc*
Nelson, John	7	R Wig
Nolan, Henry	6	23
Pearson, Joshua	5	4
Pendelu, Adna		8
Phillips, Philip	8	1
Poole, Jacob	3	8
Poole, William		2
Ramsey, Geo	8	9 S.
Ramsay, William	9	6
Reilly, James	5	
Reilly, Henry	2	4
Reilly, Francis		4
Reilly, Edward	2	4
Reilly, William	2	
Reynolds, Michael	6	40
Rice, Isaiah	5	
Richardson, John		
Richardson, Hugh		4 x
Richardson, Wm	4	30
Roberts, Isaac	8	4
Robertson, Irene	9	30
Rogers, John	9	33
Rogers, Abraham	1	3
Rogers, Joseph	3	4
Rodgers, William	2	4
Rorke, John	8	4 Pt
Rorke, Edward		15 S½
Rorke, Richard	9	4 Pt
Rose, Wm	8	4
Ross, John	4	30
Ross, Peter	4	8
Ryall, Matthew	5	4
Ryan, Thomas	4	4 S
Ryan, Michael		3
Sanderson, John	5	30
Semple, Hugh		7
Sheppard, Thomas	6	28 4
Sigsworth, John	3	33

TECUMSEH [continued.]

Settler	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Skelly Bryan	4	4	SW ¼
Smith [illegible]phro	7	9	SW
Smith [illegible]ames	8	8	
Spears [illegible]ames	4	6	
Spelany Cornelius	2	4	
Sproule Wm	3	33	S
Sproule Robert	8	2	E
Sproule Wm	8	2	
Stephens Frederick	6	1	
Stephenson [illegible]ius	8		N
Strong Wm.	4	50	
Stewart Alex	11	9	
Thompson John	6	73	
Thompson Robert	4	23	S½
Thompson Wm	4	93	Spt
Thompson Thomas	4	83	N½
Tegard [illegible]ibes	4	2	S½
Tetzen [illegible]us.	3	8	
Tracy [illegible]rick		6	N½
Trace Wm	4	0	
Tracy Ruman		0	
Trare Richard	2		
Travers [illegible]eremiah	8		
Travers Whitney	7	6	
Travers [illegible]eshua	11		
Walker Samuel	3	6	
Walke [illegible]ohn	11	6	E
Walker William	3	93	
Walker Joseph		93	
Walker John	4		
Walker William		1	W ½
Watson Jesse		4	
Ward William	2	91	
Washburn Josephus	2	8	
Watson John	6	6	
White James			
Widdle Robert	9	83	
Williams Gilbert	2	5	

RECOMMENDED *Concluded*

Settler	Con.	Lot
Williams, Daniel	5	3
Williams, William	8	5
Willoughby, Henry	9	6
Willoughby, Ralph		25
Wilson, Edward	5	14
Wilson, James	7	6
Wilson, Francis		9
Wilson, Robert	7	9
Wilson, William	8	5
Wise, Henry	5	19
Worthington, Thomas	4	5

TYNE

Settler	Con.	Lot	
Annette, Cuthbert	11	8	S½ (sometimes as Ampot)
Bowslog, James		26	S.
Crawford, Alex		26	
DeChateaulet, Louis	6	8	
Desjardines, Louis	5	8	
Jeffs, Robert		26	
Labatte, Louis C.	1	6	S½
Lanigan, Thomas	2	27	(sometimes as Landrigan)
McDonald, Edward		4	

TOSORONTIO

Settler	Con.	Lot	
Armstrong, Robert		4	
Cody, John		6	E½
Fletcher, Robert	8	1	W.
Gagins, James	6	2	
Jennings, John	7	11	W.
Murphy, Andrew	11	2	
Murphy, Robert	9	3	
Mercer, George	7	2	
McMullin, John	6		
O'Beach, Timothy	3	2	S.
Reid, John	3	3	

TOSORONTIO—*Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Thompson, John	5	3	W ½
Thompson, Stewart			

VESPRA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Barry, Thomas		9	
Boyle, William		24	
Brown, John	1	20	
Brown, Sean	10	8	W ½
Bruce, Agnes	1	34	
Carney, Thomas	9	20	W ½
Carson, William	6		
Caston, Thomas		32	
Caston, Aaron		41	
Cockburn, Joseph	1	40	
Crow, Joseph	9	20	
Fraser, John	9	20	
Cullen, Samuel	6	11	
Cullen, J	9	20	
Daly, William	7	-	W
Debenham, Charles	1	42	
Dean, Edward	7	45	
Dunn, John	4	9	E ½
Dunn, John	5	44	W ½
Dunn, Patrick	4	35	W ½
Fletcher, Silas	2	39	
Foster, Thomas	0	8	
Gill, Richard	5	4	
Gosha, Joseph	1	41	
Green, John	7	20	
Henderson, James	3	20	
Hunt, George	4	3	W
Jones, John		38	
Johnston, James	1	39	
Johnston, William	1	4	W ½
Keely, Dennis	2	43	
Kelly, John		28	E ½
Kemp, James		7	

VESPRA (*continued*)

Settler	Cons.	£ s. d.
Kenny, Miles	7	5
Larkin, William		4 5
Lawrence, John		5
Lodge, Francis		10
Mair, Thomas	1	12
Martin, Denis		7 6
Molloy, Thomas	0	12
Moore, William	2	
Munro, John	3	1 6½
Murphy, Peter	7	10 6pt
Murphy, Henry	6	7 6½
McClary, James	3	3 6
McGuigan, George	1	1
McGowan, Robert	1	2 6pt
McGuire, Patrick	3	5 6
Oliver, George	1	2
Palmer, James		10
Partridge, John		
Partridge, William		1
Peacock, Benjamin	3	5
Preston, James		10
Rollings, William	4	7 6pt
Rolson, John		10
Robertson, Archibald	1	2
Root, Dudley		20
Seadon, George	5	8 6
Silk, Michael	2	10
Simmons, Jonathan		6
Smith, Hugh		6 6½
Stratton, John	2	4
Sullivan, Mrs	3	6
Taylor, James	2	6
White, Peter	1	16
Wicksteed, Jas. M.P.P.		3
Walker, Alexander	4	23
Williams, Richard		16
Williams, Thomas	5	
Williams, Richard G.	4	

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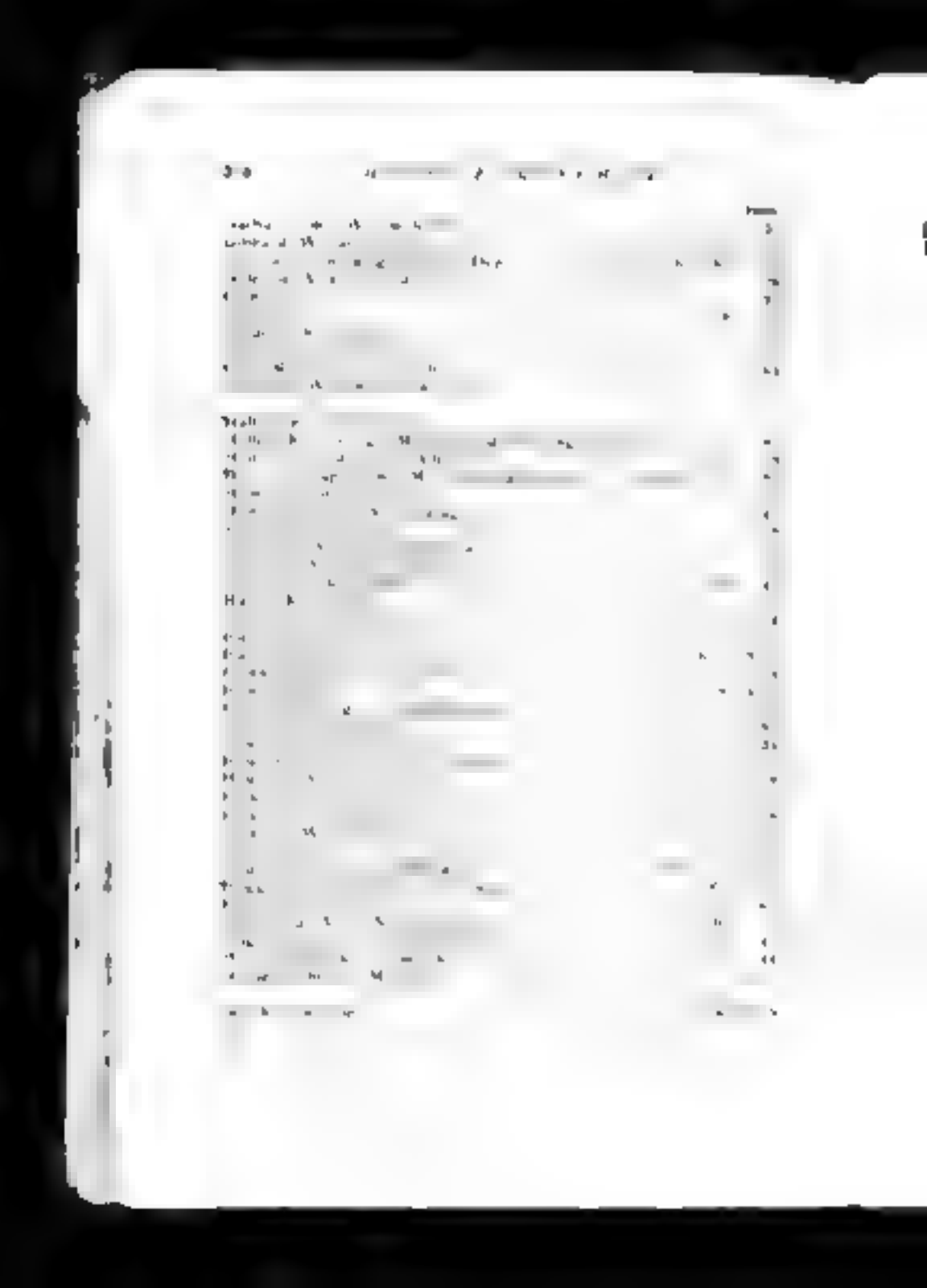

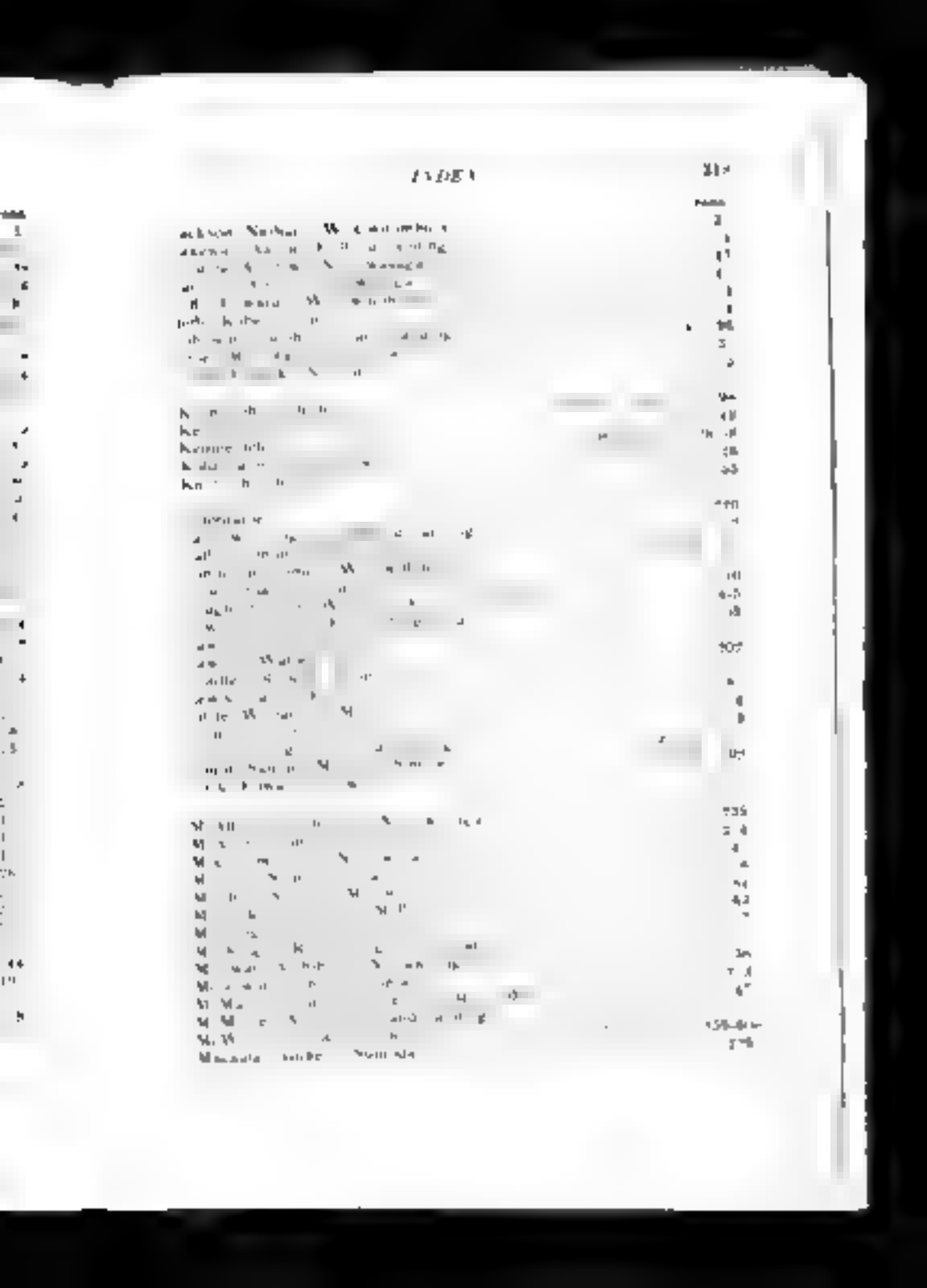

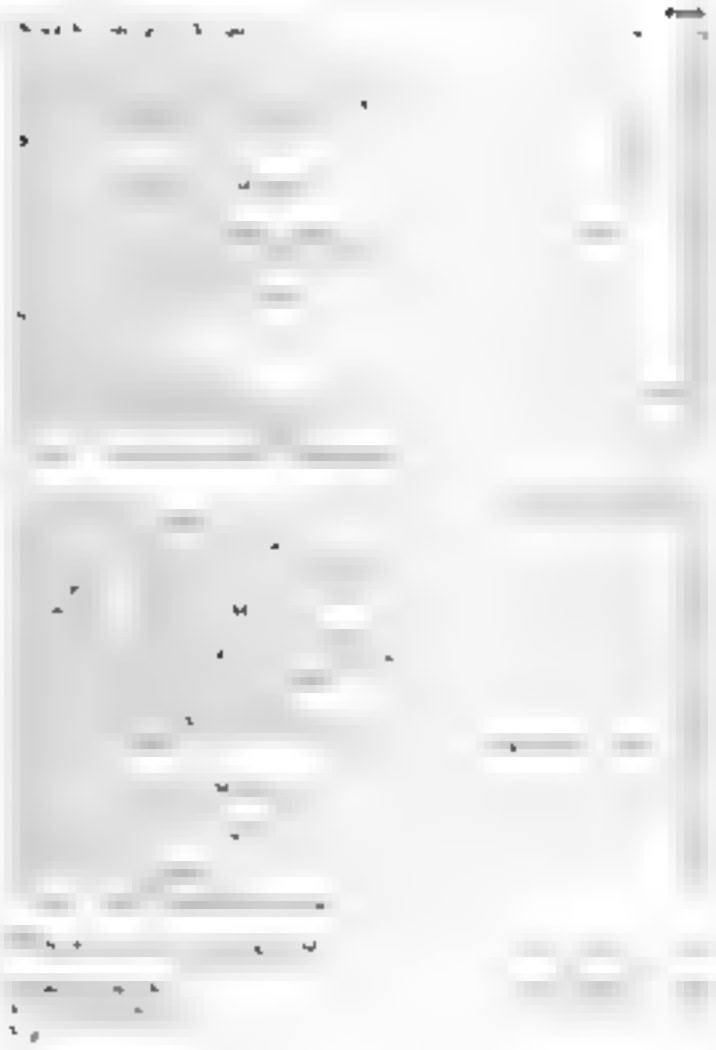

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Williams Richard Esprit 15
Williams Rev. Thomas Methodist 08 31 60 81 + 229
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A history of Simcoe
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A History

of

Simcoe County

By

ANDREW F HUNTER

IN TWO VOLUMES

Volume II. The Pioneers

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BARRIE, ONT
PUBLISHED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL
1909

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By Andrew F Hunter

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A History of Simcoe County.

Vol. 2. The Pioneers.

Chapter I.

HOLLAND LANDING

In taking up the different sections of the county as we now propose to do, after having sketched its public affairs and the origin and development of its institutions, it will be proper to begin with Holland Landing and proceed northward, following the order of settlement. Yonge Street, the northern terminus of which was the Holland Landing, formed the original boundary of this county. It was not until 1854 that the lots on Yonge Street at this place and all that part of West Gwillimbury lying on the south-east side of the West Branch of the Holland River were detached from that township and annexed to the County of York. One half of early Holland Landing, then having been inside the limits of Simcoe, and properly within the scope of our review, especially as it was the main gateway into the county before the railway. Also because it was the commercial emporium for a long time, and to all intents and purposes it was the capital of this county from the passing of the Act of 1822, defining its boundaries, till the Act of 1837 and proclamation when Barrie became the county seat. The elections all took place there, the Registrar of Lands lived there, and office at business generally was transacted there.

Holland River took its name from a former surveyor-general of Canada, Major S. Holland—who, in 1791, made a map by way of Toronto, Lake Simcoe, and the Balsam Lake chain, for the purpose of exploring the country. In the same year he constructed a large manuscript map of the parts visited by him, which still exists in the Crown Lands Office of Ontario. This large map is the earliest

Benjamin W. Smith, the First Sheriff of Sinope County 1843-75

there were other general stores in the village but these first only, bought grain.

Douglas Ladlow was a live business man. John Davidson engaged with him as a shop boy and subsequently attained to a partnership with Ladlaw whose sister also entered into a matrimonial partnership with Davidson. The opening of the railway in 185_ caused Holland Landing to decay, and more northerly places to rise. When this occurred, Ladlaw & Davidson removed from Holland Landing, and became merchants in the more modern village of Lefroy. Here they again carried on an extensive business in the grain trade.

While residing at Lefroy Ladlaw married Elizabeth daughter of Squire Benjamin Ross, of Innisfil, and afterwards removed to Toronto. Davidson was for a few years a member of the Innisfil Township Council.

The same cause which transferred Ladlaw & Davidson to Lefroy the opening of the railway brought McMaster from Holland Landing to Bradford.

About the time of the construction of the railway the largest hotel in Holland Landing was kept by Thos. Kay but his institution has gone to decay along with many other substantial buildings and the place wears a somewhat worn out appearance.

In the appendix to this volume the reader will find a list of the heads of families in Holland Landing in 836

Chapter II

WEST GWILLIMBURY

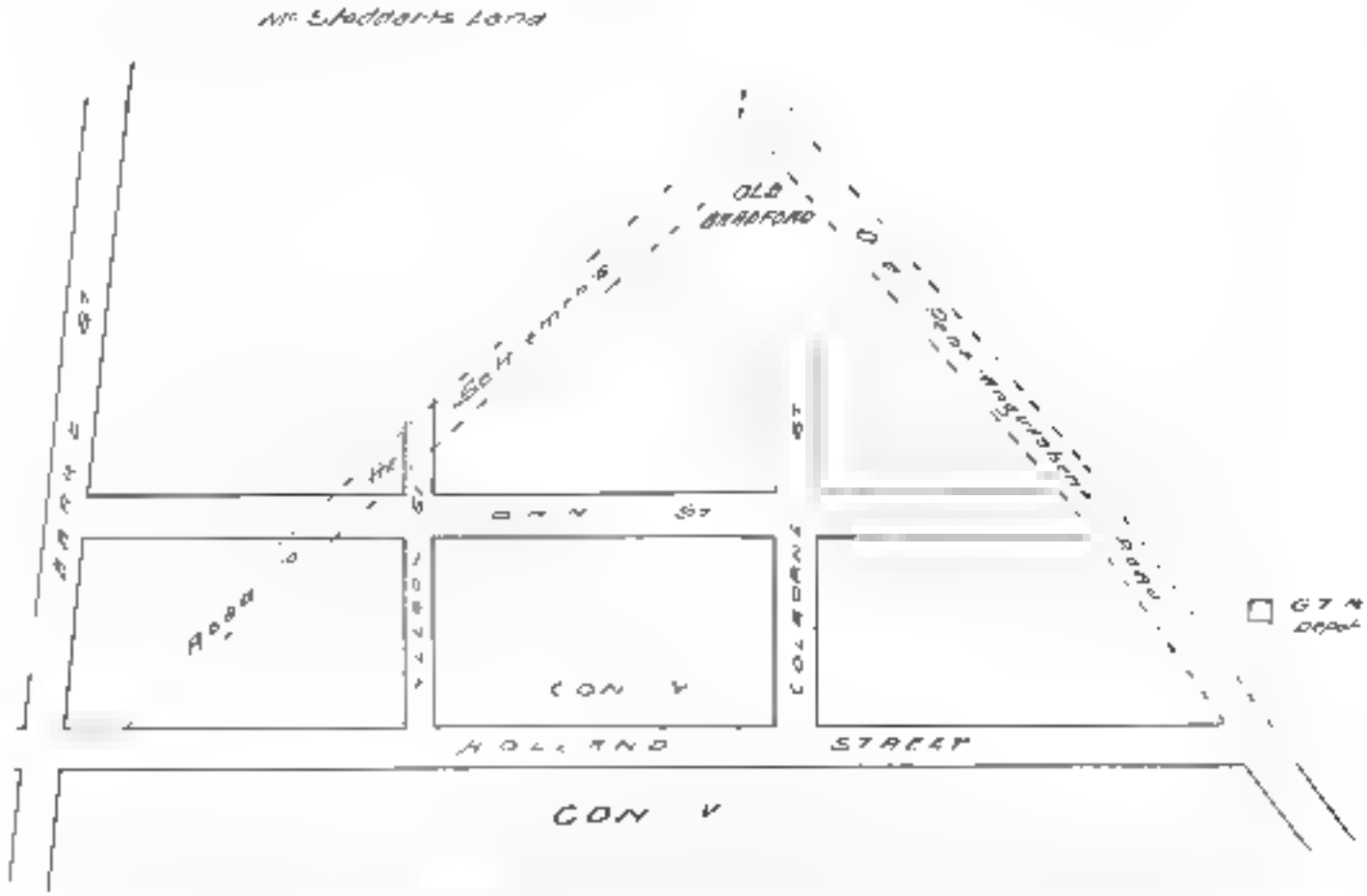


Diagram of the Origina Bradford, Showing its Position in Reference to the Present Streets.

[illegible] was John Kennedy [illegible] was also a [illegible] has [illegible] changes [illegible]

[illegible] we have [illegible] neighborhood.

[illegible] The first Anglican [illegible] West [illegible] Canadian [illegible] Hugh [illegible] Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

[illegible] a native [illegible] Nottingham, England [illegible] who [illegible] representative [illegible] He was [illegible] who had [illegible] which was [illegible] the [illegible] of being elected [illegible] the meetings of the Home District [illegible] Simcoe District was [illegible] Barrie. He [illegible] representative [illegible] For seven years he was Warden of Simcoe [illegible] at the age [illegible] and was buried [illegible] Church, Middleton. A grandson of Mr. [illegible] was the Hon. [illegible] who represented East Northumberland in the Ontario Legislature [illegible] death in [illegible] John [illegible] his son, resided on the homestead for the greater part [illegible] and died Oct. [illegible] aged [illegible] years.

THE S[illegible] SETTLEMENT

The first extensive [illegible] white settlers [illegible] the Township of West Gwillimbury bears the name of the [illegible] Settlement, and during the first half [illegible] that elapsed after [illegible] was a unique [illegible] the life of the district [illegible] being no less striking.

In the year [illegible] Lord Selkirk obtained from the Hudson Bay Company a tract of land for settlement purposes lying along the Red River, and in the autumn of [illegible] Miles Macdonell brought out

The Bradford High School

Successor of the Grammar School organized or instituted in 1850 as a county institution

[illegible]

[illegible] group of Irish [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

John [illegible]	lot [illegible]	con. [illegible]
Andrew [illegible]	lot [illegible]	con. [illegible]
Robert [illegible]	lot	con. [illegible]
George Sparling	lot [illegible]	con.

[illegible]

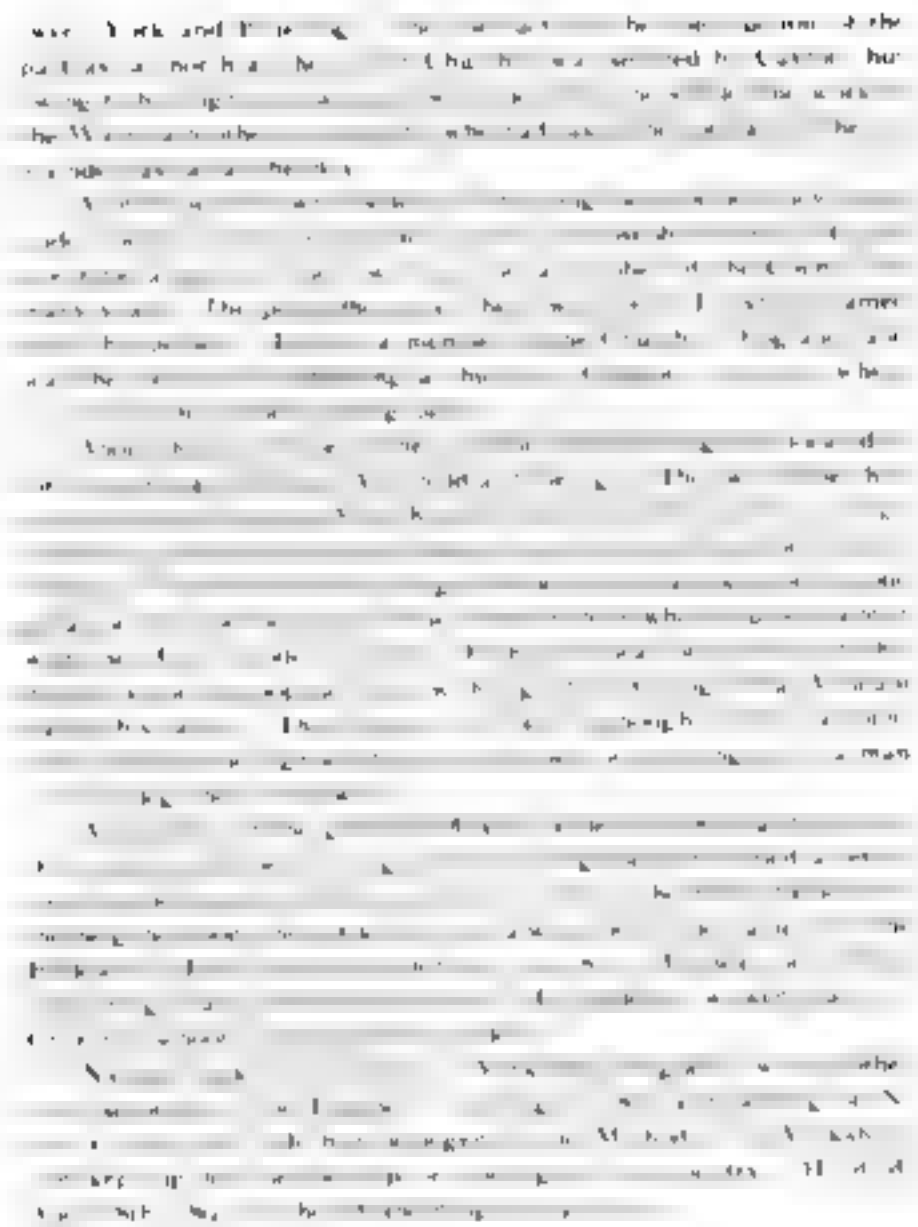
[illegible]

[illegible]

John [illegible]	[illegible]
Adam [illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Hodgson	[illegible]
Patrick Kearney [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Thomas Athans. West Gwil[illegible]nbury Warden, 87a



Chapter II.

[illegible] Settlement

Tecumseth appears to have escaped all the [illegible] hardships, as the rapid progress of settlement began [illegible] with scarcely a single white man within its borders. Its population in 1829 had reached 546, as we learn from a copy of Mackenzie's Colonial Advocate dated April 9th, 1829. The rapidity of its development during the succeeding years is indicated in the following table:

Year	Population
1829	546
1834	1410
1842	2459
1850	3623

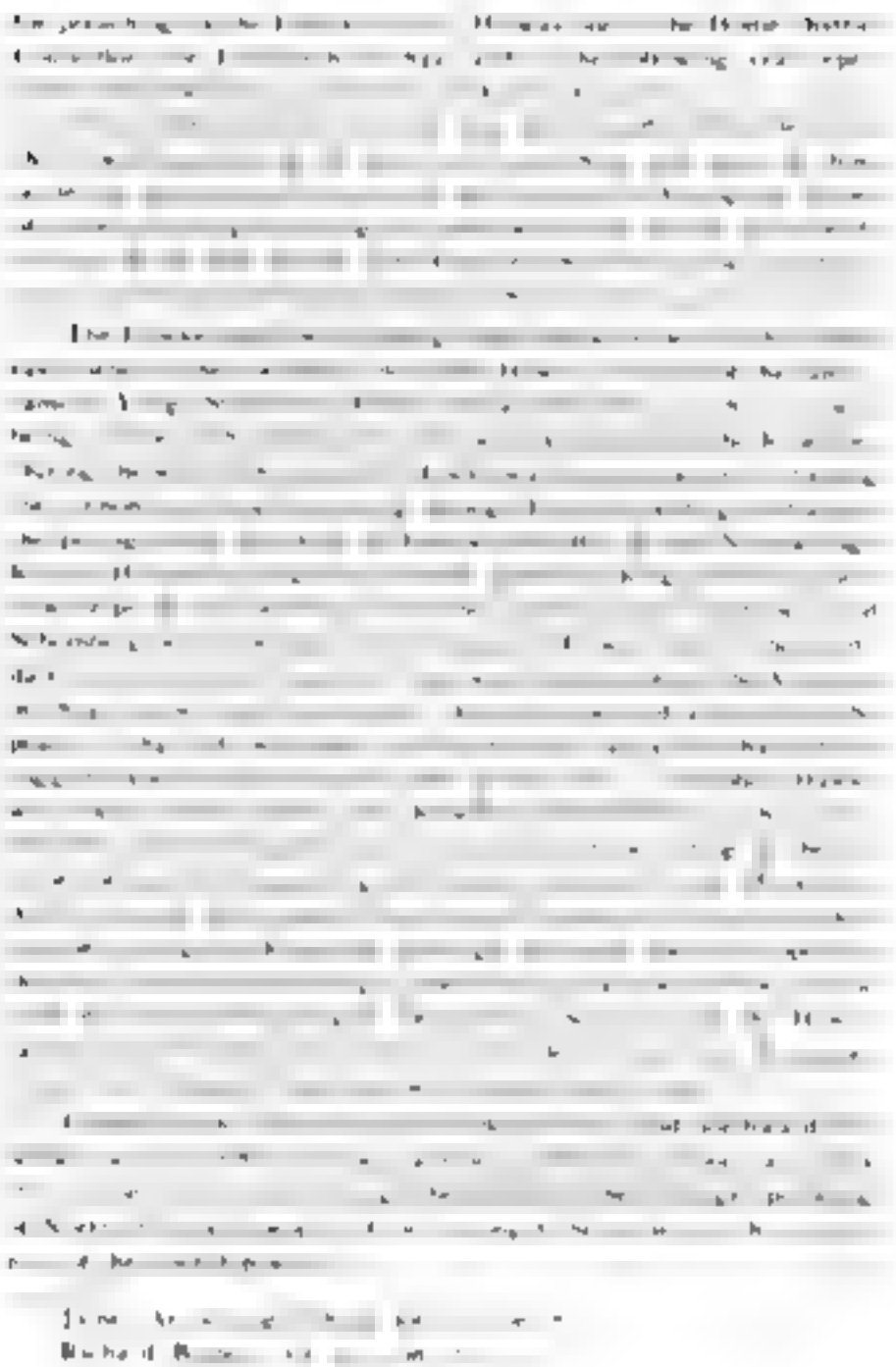
Notwithstanding the rapid settlement of the township, from which one would infer that pioneer life here was beset by fewer obstacles, the hardships of the first settlers in that township seem to have been unusually severe.

A part of the pioneers on the extreme south east of Tecumseth came from the North of Ireland. A partial list of these early settlers in the south east, mostly in the early twenties, is here given:

Robert Clark (1823), lot 23, con. 2
Gilbert Colley (1829), lot [illegible], con. 4
John Colley (1825), lot [illegible], con. 4
James Manning (1819), lot [illegible], con. 5.
Joseph Walker (1827), lot [illegible], con. 1

This group of pioneers mostly came over way of King Township, and settled, as we see in the section adjacent to that township, and in the vicinity of Dunkerron. They had very hard times after their arrival, not only in getting their first crops harvested, but in finding a market for the grain. It was related that Robert Clark, who was the first person to bring a wagon into Tecumseth, could neither get money nor tea for the first produce of his fields. Tea was a cash article in those days, and though Clark offered the merchant as much wheat as

[illegible]



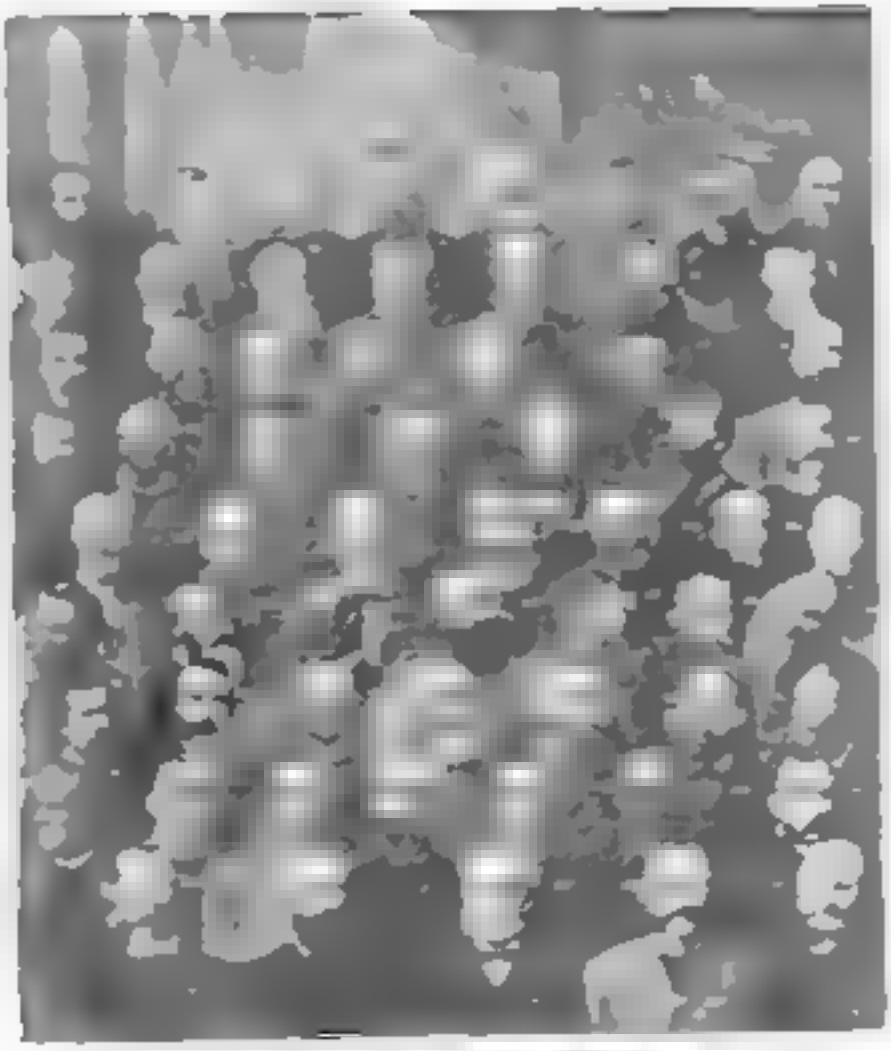
Richard Callaghan [illegible]
George Thomas [illegible]
Adam Graham [illegible]
[illegible]
William Martin [illegible]
James M[illegible]
Edward R[illegible]
Henry W[illegible]

George Ramsay [illegible] he [illegible] and [illegible] he did [illegible] land [illegible] he meant me [illegible] he [illegible] with [illegible] along with [illegible] Kidd [illegible] Mr [illegible] Christopher Thomas and George

Hiram Bigelow received a patent for his farm as early as 823, and became one of the first settlers of this township. Afterwards, he started the first grist mill in the township, in 83[illegible] or earlier on the creek, on the stream a mile west of Newton Robinson. Like all the other mills of that early day it was turned by

Key to the County Council Group for 885.

R Bacon Warden Bradford Simcoe
[illegible] McAfee, Deputy-Reeve West Gwillimbury
3 A B McPher[illegible] County Auditor
4 C H Ross Reeve Barrie
5. D Dunn, ex-Warden, Reeve Essa.
6 S. M Sanford County Treasurer Barrie
7 J B Horrell, Reeve Midland.
8. S. Frazer Reeve [illegible]
9 D [illegible]ofus Deputy-Reeve Tos
10. J Beardsley, Messenger Barrie
[illegible] H Stewart County Auditor
12 G. Moberly Reeve Collingwood
13 T Harvie, Reeve, Creemore
14 S J. Reed, Deputy-Reeve Innisfil.
[illegible] J Quinn, ex Warden, Reeve Orillia Town.
[illegible] W J Beatty Deputy Reeve Tay
17 W Wright Reeve Adjala
18 J Gallagher Reeve Tosorontio
19. J Kelly Reeve Adjala.
20 P O'Connor Deputy Reeve Medonte
21 [illegible] McCamp, Deputy-Reeve Tiny
22 A Warnock Reeve Morrison
23. A Thomson, Reeve Orillia and Matchedash
24. P Small, Deputy-Reeve, Adjala
25 Jas. Ross, Deputy-Reeve Ore.
26 A H Smith, Reeve Monck
27 C P McKay M. P. Reeve Innisfil.
28 W Switzer Deputy-Reeve Sunnidale
29. Nelson McRae Reeve Tiny
30 Thos. Pearce 2nd Deputy-Reeve Barrie
31 S Rogers 2nd Deputy-Reeve Essa.
32 John Ross 1st Deputy Reeve Innisfil



water power here being no steam mills at the time was wooden wheels, and its remains were to be seen at the place until recent years. Mr. Ingerson had built a sawmill here before he built his grist mill. Some part of the race to carry water for his wheel, he made scooped logs about a quarter of a mile long, or nearly. His son

43. [illegible] W. Mac[illegible]k, Reeve, Strathroy
44. [illegible]es Hamilton, Deputy-Reeve, [illegible]
45. [illegible] Sutherland, Reeve, Wyoming
46. [illegible] M. Tasker, Reeve, Ray
[illegible]Reeve, [illegible]s, North Sombra
48. A. [illegible]ean, Reeve, Stevner
49. [illegible]Anderson, Reeve, Cardwell
50. [illegible] C. R. [illegible], Registrar, County Clerk
51. [illegible]ev. A. [illegible]ar, [illegible]ardson, Rector, [illegible]
52. [illegible]. [illegible]ones, Deputy-Reeve, Essex
53. [illegible]ham, Sarnia, Reeve, Sombra
54. [illegible] McDermaid, [illegible]Warder, Reeve, [illegible]mouth
[illegible] R. [illegible], and Deputy-Reeve, [illegible], Petrolia
56. [illegible]. [illegible], Deputy-Reeve, Northern Light
57. [illegible]rbert [illegible]ng, Reeve, Medonte
58. C. [illegible], Deputy-Reeve, Orillia and Matchedash
59. S. Strickland, Reeve, [illegible]ga
60. T. Scott, Reeve, Euphrasia
61. [illegible], [illegible]way, Reeve, [illegible]
62. [illegible], Warden, Deputy-Reeve, Collingwood
63. [illegible], [illegible]Armour, Deputy-Reeve, [illegible]
64. [illegible], Reeve, [illegible] and Medora
65. J. B. Thompson, Deputy-Reeve, Orillia
66. [illegible], [illegible], North Simcoe
67. [illegible]Jenson, Deputy-Reeve, [illegible]
68. [illegible], Deputy-Reeve, Nottawasaga
69. Dr. P. [illegible], Reeve, [illegible]
70. [illegible], Deputy-Reeve, Orillia
71. [illegible], Deputy-Reeve, [illegible]
72. [illegible] [illegible], Deputy-Reeve, [illegible]den, Reeve, Flos.

[illegible]s is a [illegible] of the group photo[illegible]graph taken on a Simcoe County [illegible] the photographer [illegible] F. [illegible] of Orillia. The group [illegible] besides the warden [illegible] are the portraits of [illegible]. Exwardens [illegible] and five others who afterward occupied the warden's chair, making a dozen wardens all told [illegible] another

ver the only place in Canada bearing his name as a memorial is to be found in this vicinity—the neighboring village of Bond Head, thus ... witness ... he ... and satisfied ... and ... the inhabitants generally. In later years the municipal council erected a Township Hall at Penville and it thus became the capital. When the railway passed up the valley through Tottenham and Beeton in 1877 Penville waned and lost the importance it had in the earlier years. In this neighborhood there were some good forests of white oak, which is one of the most valuable trees for timber on this continent.

In the neighborhood of Penville a few others settled in the early years to which we are referring:

James ... ady ... lot 4, ... 7
John M[illegible]gan ... lot 5 con ...
John M[illegible]Dermott ... lot 15 con ...
Daniel McCord ... lot 13 con ...

The last named of these pioneers is remembered by a mark having died June 3rd, 1868 aged one hundred years 5 months and 17 days. He was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland.

James Ellison came from the North of Ireland and settled on lot 8 con 2 in 1822 or 1823 as previously stated. Early in the thirties before any church had arisen in the settlement the house of Mr Ellison was used as a Presbyterian place of worship and a cemetery was started in the neighborhood which in the end became in 1847 or earlier. The members and adherents of this preaching appointment built a log church at the place referred to in the thirties and a manse was also added in course of time. Mr Ellison had only one son William. Two of his grandsons entered the Presbyterian ministry in the Hamilton Synod. Mr Ellison died March 4th 1860 aged 77 years.

Before the Rebellion John Pearce had settled in lot 20 con 1. He had come from the North of Ireland like nearly all the other settlers in the same neighborhood. He died 13th December 1868 in his 89th year. Beside him on a part of the same lot settled John Fleming about the same time who survived till January 5th 1869 reaching the age of 75 years. James Milligan had arrived in this neighborhood in 1825, not before. He is recorded for lot 9, con 2 but always lived in subsequent years at any rate on N half lot 9 con

3 Other early settlers in the township with their approximate dates of settlement were:

Owen Cavers [illegible]
William Hanna [illegible]
Thos. McInnes [illegible]

In the meantime the settlement of the township had been proceeding apace. Other settlers had arrived, among them Isaac Mann, who came in 1821 and settled on the fourth line, his land being recorded as lot 2 on the [illegible] plan. Upon [illegible] he found [illegible] and with [illegible] in the forties and fifties. After passing through the usual hardships he reached a [illegible] and died a member of the Methodist Church.

[illegible]

James Mann was [illegible] and came to Canada [illegible] was married but when he had learned the axeman's trade he went back to England and brought out his family. He settled on the fourth line of Innisfil [illegible] and there he remained [illegible] Mann was a [illegible] and was [illegible] Methodist [illegible] Mann's house was [illegible] preachers. He was also the [illegible] was started at his place and he became the [illegible] and [illegible] Farnham [illegible] of the [illegible] Mann died March [illegible] aged 86 years 9 months.

[illegible] Mann [illegible] and died at his [illegible] in the township of Innisfil. He died [illegible] aged [illegible] years. Andrew Semple [illegible] the prime [illegible] and [illegible] member of the House of Commons [illegible] Wing [illegible] during the [illegible] years.

James White [illegible] and settled on the [illegible] in early days. Mr White died October 3rd 1892 aged [illegible] years.

[illegible]

[illegible]

as the host again. the name he signed to his poetical effusions which used to appear in local newspapers. A volume of his poems was printed in Toronto in 873, written during the preceding thirty years. They were mostly of local interest. The titles of the pieces and many references throughout them recall scenes and events of bygone times in Tecumseth and Adjala.

Chapter IV

Adjacent

As in the other parts of this country, settlement in what people commonly called the woods of Adjuna began at the south end of the township. The first arrivals came by way of Alburn and took up lots in the western part. Among these first arrivals were the following:

James [illegible] lot
James Marshall, [illegible] lot
Albert Marshall, [illegible] lot
Felix Murphy, [illegible] lot
Patrick Ryan, [illegible] lot
Dana Spafford, [illegible] lot

The village of Hamilton took its first actual start from the same neighborhood where the above-mentioned settlers had first begun to take up lands.

A search of the records of Mt. Trinity R. C. in which have been recorded the births and deaths of the old people in the graveyard of St. Johns Church, [illegible] and in which the event will be recorded. From the records of Mary A. Hannah, aged 72 years. Margaret [illegible] aged 74 years and Andy Burke aged 78 years who perished in the conflagration which, on April 19, destroyed the village. But every monument is raised to their [illegible] virtues, a grateful recollection of their estimable qualities and early loss. These young women were employed in the store of Peter Small, which was in some [illegible] buildings destroyed.

Near this place the Humber River which takes its rise in the county passes out of the adjoining county of Peel.

In the south west of the county of Mono Mills a few settlers arrived about the year 1820 and within the next few years the following took up lots in the adjacent parts of Adjuna:

John Cohean, [illegible] lot
Jones Hall, [illegible] lot
James Daugh, con. 2 lot 5
Stewart Mason, con. 2 lot
James McKenna, con. 3, lot 7

George McManus, Mono Mills, Warden, 1859

The first named, John Colman was the constable of his neighborhood in the early years having been appointed to that office in 1836 or perhaps earlier

A sad misfortune overtook the family of the second person named in the above list in the early years of the settlement He sent his son Joseph a young man to cut some wood used by the pioneers for splitting shingles On the 5th day of the month Joseph lost his way in the forest and did not return home at night as his mother expected Next day he was joined by the settlers in search for him Many others came to give help and one of them James McTeggart of Tecumseth came upon his dead body lying in the woods He had perhaps died through fear or exhaustion This brought the number of persons in the cemetery at that time to eight Mr White and his son Joseph and Mr Teggart's son Thus became the first burials in the cemetery a mile east of Tottenham Other graves soon were added and a regular graveyard began This was more than eighty years ago and he was perhaps the first white man who died in Tecumseth No stone marks his resting place but we learn of the locality for many years lamented by an unselfish and poor Joseph Hall

The last named person on the above list James McKenna died March 10th 1836 aged 80 years

To the north and east of the Bailey settlers a few others arrived about the year 1828 Among these were

John Headon on N ½ lot 5
Harvey Huntley con 7 lot 14
Owen Keough con 5 lot 10
Henry McCullough Con 5 lot 11
Patrick Patton con 6, lot 9.
Daniel Small con 7 lot 10

James Hart who took up lot 8 in the 7th concession was also one of the early settlers in this neighborhood his house being about 2½ miles from Keenansville For an early year he was Township Clerk until his death which occurred February 9th 1844 at the age of 48 years

At Keenansville which took its name from Bailey's Creek an early period as there was good water power on the stream Harvey Huntley was said to be the first settler having arrived about 1828 and took up the east half of lot 14 in the seventh.

soon after the southerly parts. Among the first settlers in this part were the following

William Cassidy, con. 1, lot 19.
Matthew Conway, con. 3, lot 28.
Michael Healey, con. 5, lot 29.
John Hoey, con. 4, lot 32.
Thomas Irwin, con. 4, lot 3.
Thomas Langley, con. 4, lot 29.
John Reilly, con. 6, lot 30.
William Ryan, con. 5, lot 26.

The first named of these got received a patent for his land in 1821, but did not actually settle so early

Chapter V

other important positions at different times [illegible] to Tecumseh.

[illegible] of his farm, [illegible] who had [illegible] opened a [illegible] the first [illegible] in Innisfil [illegible] was the nucleus [illegible] Cherry Creek.

James Rogerson [illegible] Scotland [illegible] in [illegible] Of [illegible] members of [illegible] residents of his neighborhood.

[illegible] Wilson [illegible] and [illegible] Robinson and [illegible] of the [illegible] Cherry Creek. He was the representative [illegible] Innisfil at the [illegible] the Simcoe District Council [illegible] 184[illegible] inclusive. He [illegible] W. B. Robinson but was not [illegible] he [illegible] where he lived [illegible] death in 1888 [illegible] the age [illegible] years.

[illegible] Wilson [illegible] and [illegible] came [illegible] in York County [illegible] and purchased [illegible] Cherry Creek [illegible] of long standing.

[illegible]

Innisfil [illegible] had [illegible] Settlement [illegible] the group [illegible] which [illegible] and [illegible] date [illegible] We turn off the main Road [illegible] Township of [illegible] deserted [illegible]

The [illegible] place was [illegible] the [illegible] Settlement at the [illegible] the [illegible] preceding the passing of the Reform Bill. Most of them had taken part [illegible] agitation and [illegible] Pilgrim Fathers of an earlier time [illegible] sea rather than endure the grievances of their native land. Most of them, too, were platform orators and enthusiastic Reformers, which

the descendants [illegible] The [illegible] who [illegible] the families [illegible] composed [illegible] were

[illegible] Lawes [illegible]
Rev. John [illegible]
John Todd [illegible]
Hugh Todd [illegible]
[illegible]
Robert [illegible]
William [illegible]
William [illegible]
James Jack [illegible]

They [illegible] together [illegible] and [illegible] together with [illegible] descendants [illegible] home-steads and [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] did not [illegible] the [illegible] William [illegible] and [illegible] Dalhousie [illegible] were not [illegible] their opinion [illegible] the matter [illegible] were [illegible] period [illegible] should [illegible] the [illegible] Dalhousie [illegible] Rebellion [illegible] had [illegible] their place [illegible] Dalhousie settlers were [illegible]

[illegible] speaker [illegible] together with Dugald McLean were the [illegible] answered [illegible] which [illegible] of the [illegible] John [illegible] and McLean [illegible] a canoe near [illegible] Point one Sunday afternoon and set out [illegible] the lake [illegible] Point [illegible] the opposite shore. They were

[illegible]

[illegible] when he [illegible] [illegible] his son [illegible] identified with this neighbourhood [illegible] the beginning of the settlement.

[illegible] [illegible] list [illegible] John [illegible] settled with his family [illegible]. Three children [illegible] died [illegible] cholera [illegible] 1854.

This [illegible] Township [illegible] near [illegible] Sound where [illegible] and [illegible] new homes for themselves [illegible] these [illegible] new neighbourhood became well known [illegible] who died [illegible] at the age of [illegible] leaving a large [illegible] in [illegible] Church [illegible] and [illegible] congregation here [illegible].

One [illegible] of Churchill for many years was [illegible] Stone [illegible] he was a waggonmaker and pursued his calling at this place. He was a prominent Orangeman [illegible] his ancestors having come with William of Orange from Holland and [illegible] was second deputy [illegible] Innisfil [illegible].

In the neighbourhood [illegible] Henry Grose, who had [illegible] settled [illegible] had a sawmill [illegible] early [illegible] the peace and [illegible] Township Council. His death occurred in 1888.

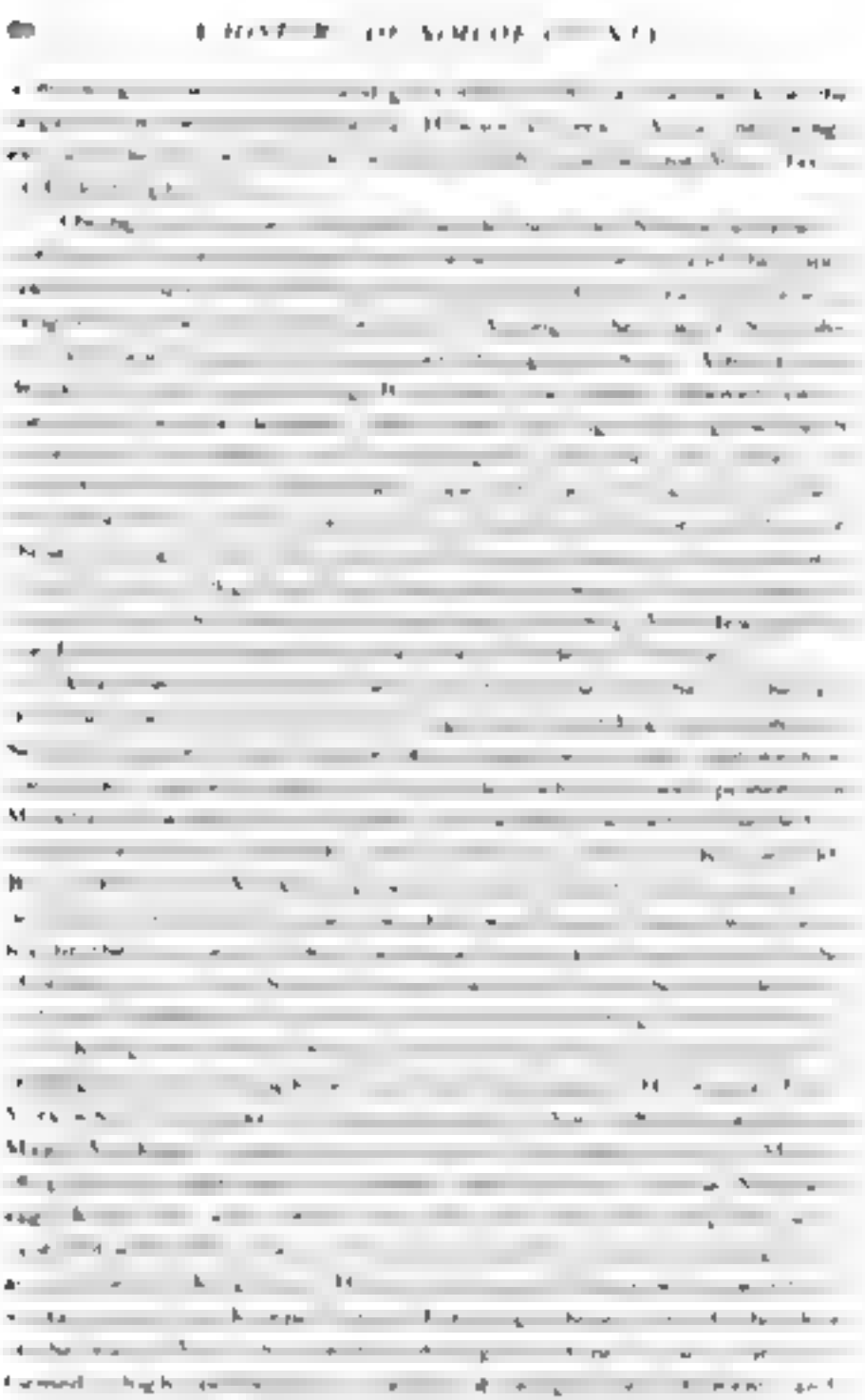
The [illegible] who [illegible] of the Magnetic Observatory [illegible] with a daughter [illegible] Sir John Beverley Robinson.

[illegible] the same as he [illegible] performed all his [illegible] work with [illegible] had [illegible] his wagon [illegible] with a horse [illegible] together [illegible] noted [illegible] amusement. Some years ago he sold his [illegible] and shortly afterwards a false report was circulated by some one that gold had been found upon the farm which he had just left, causing him sorely to regret the sale of his possession.

Thomas D. McConkey. Warden 1880-1. M.P. for North Simcoe, 1883-92.

Owen Sunset Constantia

Thomas F. Ferguson. Warden 1858 and 1862-7
M.P. for South Simcoe. 1857-8



the only available place of meeting in the neighbourhood for adherents of all denominations [illegible] as late as the Rebellion [illegible]

Another of this Markham group was Samuel Wice, who came [illegible] England [illegible] in 18[illegible]. His brother Henry Wice [illegible] [illegible] was also among the earliest settlers. It was customary [illegible] for [illegible] to have a very large fireplace and chimney in one end of the log cabin, but [illegible] he appears to have outstripped everyone else in that line by building his fireplace and chimney so large as to occupy the whole end of his house. In other words, the chimney was the fundamental feature against which he built his log cabin.

Following closely after these Markham pioneers came a small group of settlers from England and located in a cluster near Big Bay Point.

John Hammond, lot [illegible], con. [illegible]
Moses Hayter, lot 25, con. [illegible]
Joseph [illegible], lot 25, con. [illegible]
Robert [illegible], lot [illegible], con. [illegible]
John Paul, lot [illegible], con. [illegible]

Hammond was a London [illegible] and had gathered considerable means, which he invested in Canadian woodland on the shores of Kempenfeldt Bay. [illegible] did not enjoy his property for many years, but died [illegible] 1840.

Moses Hayter constructed the first saw mill in the neighbourhood and [illegible] [illegible] on his farm. He afterwards became the first [illegible] of [illegible] county. A sketch of his career appeared in the Pioneer Papers [illegible] of the [illegible] Historical Society.

To these [illegible] of English settlers may also be added [illegible] [illegible] of Webb and Cullen [illegible] whom Samuel Cullen was one of the earliest residents [illegible] soon removed to Big Bay Point. Another early resident of the same neighbourhood was Robert Robinson [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of him that on one occasion when the [illegible] [illegible] bread and were pinched for food, he threshed some wheat [illegible] [illegible] and carried the grist all the way to the nearest mill at Holland Landing on his back and home again. Mr. Robinson was a zealous Orangeman, and the first Orange Hall in the township was built on the corner of his farm. The last years of his life were spent in retirement at [illegible], where he died in 1865.

[illegible]

[illegible]

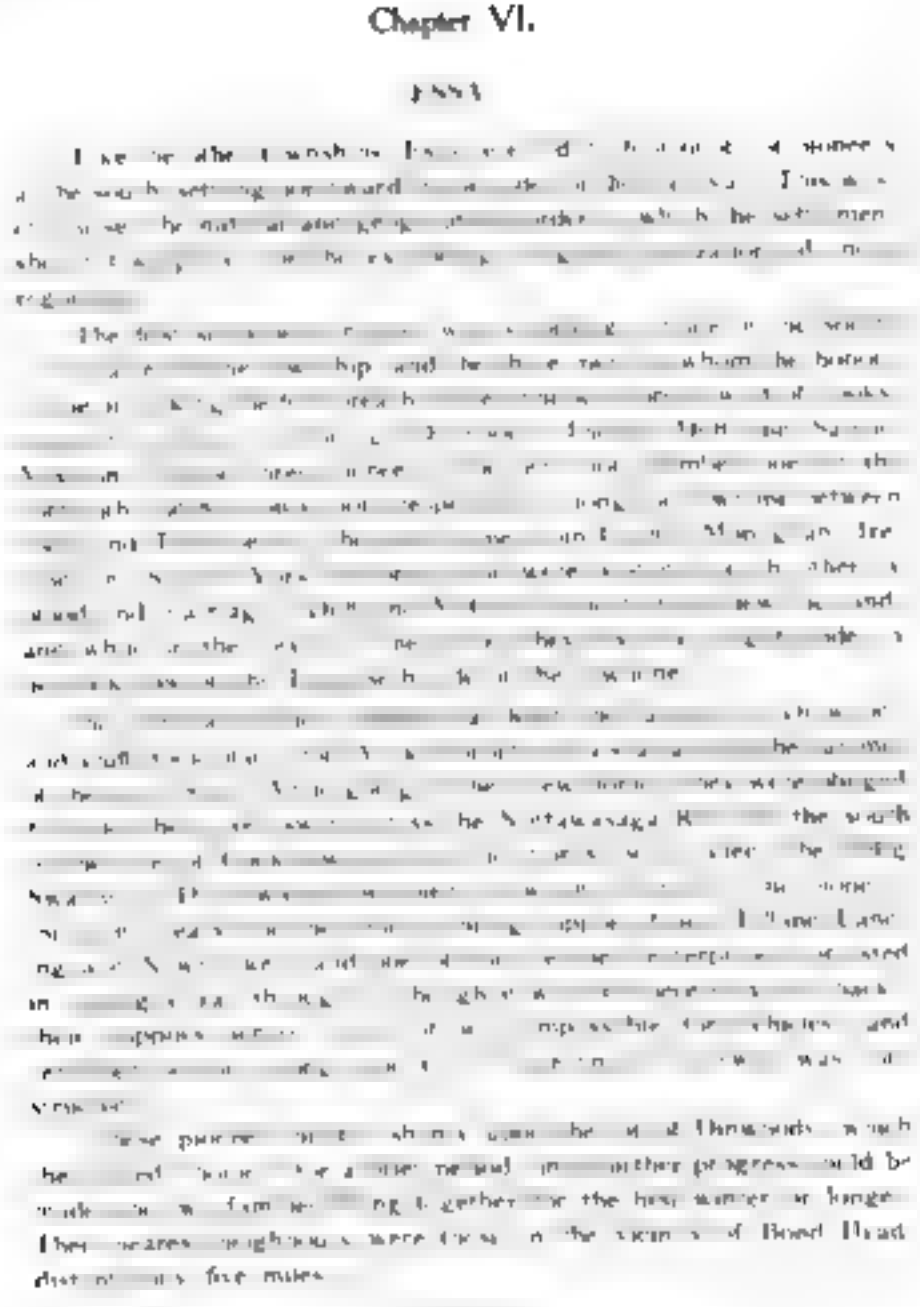
Edmund S. Alb[illegible] County Treasurer 1940-61

W . Tuttle, M. P. for South Sinnoc. 1867-82

Robert Simpson built a brewery at Tollendal, but it was destroyed by fire Jan. 21, 1848. Inducements were then held out to him to locate his business at the county town, which he did. Thrift Meldrum also had a distillery at Tollendal, in its palmy days, which was also destroyed by fire.

Among the later arrivals in the northern portion of Innisfil was William [illegible], a native of Gloucestershire, England. He had received an education as a surveyor, to which calling he served for some time in Australia, and was also in India, where he was engaged as a young man's private tutor. He came to Innisfil in 1847 and settled on lot 6, concession [illegible]. In 1850 he became a member of the Innisfil Council and in 1858 was chosen one of Innisfil's representatives to the County Council. He served the township at the County Council for many years, retiring at the end of 1879. He was first elected M.P. for South Simcoe in 1867 and continued to represent that constituency in the House of Commons until his death, December 3, 1881. Of his sons, [illegible] represented Cardwell in the Ontario Legislature from 1894 to 1906 and became Registrar of the Surrogate Court for this County. Another son, Alfred [illegible], joined the medical profession and is Medical Health Officer in the county town.

Chapter VI.



just before dawn they came upon two deer hopping in the woods. and on these men the dogs were loosed in succession and the fate of the little dog was spared. When Mr. Lewis came again to the county the next season he was not alone. Duff had arrived with their families and Mr. Blackstock had settled on a lot up the east avenue. Mr. Lewis now chose No. on the 6th concession among the white oaks built a house upon it the same year. He brought his family from Higgins' Bay by the usual route of an Indian trail.

These pioneers were not long the sole disturbers of the mountain peace, for in the same year 1826 and part during the next two years were joined by another company, all of whom located in the neighbouring road. Amongst the new arrivals were:

John Blackstock lot 1 concession 1
Charles Chapman lot 1 concession 8
Robert Conroy lot 4 concession 8
William Strong lot 2 concession 9
John Strong lot 5 concession 9
Henry Morris 8th lot 4 concession 1

These settlers were chiefly from the North of Ireland. John Blackstock had settled with his family almost as early as any of those who have been mentioned in the former part of this chapter. The Blackstock family were natives of the Co. Cavan Ireland. He did not live many years in the Essa forest but died in the forties. Of his family John Blackstock jr. died January 4 1884, in his 7th year and George Blackstock survived until June 6, 1903 aged 84 years.

Charles Chapman the second pioneer in the above list, died June 21 1867, aged 84 years.

Robert Conroy the third early settler mentioned in this list, was a young man and may be classed with the group of Monaghan settlers Duff Dinwoody and Mr. Lewis as he was a relative of Mr. Duff and family. He met with an accident with horses and waggon went to Toronto for cure and had an operation but died from the effects March 1 1854 aged years.

William Strong was a Lincolnshire Quaker in Essa for a time. After living on the lot mentioned lot 5 concession 10, he removed to Cookstown where he died January 28 1852 aged 41 years. John,

[illegible]

A true story written by Louise Grace of West Essa entitled The Barn Raising gained the prize for the County of Simcoe in a competition sponsored by the Montreal Witness in 1924. It appeared in that newspaper and related the story of how a barn was raised in pioneer days in West Essa when whiskey was given but scarcely ever a penny in that period of history.

The Norman missionaries [illegible] West Essa. Mr. Lee was the Norman missionary and held services from house to house throughout the settlement, the meetings being attended by crowds as preaching was high class entertainment. At these meetings William Borchers was also seen preaching in an unknown tongue. Her baptism of fifty converts took place and a number of proselytes. Before long these left their abodes several families in number and like a swarm of bees they went off in one body in covered waggons or private schooners going to the Mormons settlement in Nauvoo, Illinois, and later to Salt Lake City. Not a few of the descendants of the Mormons could be found in the meeting house at that demonstration in Alliston but it is now obsolete.

Essa

The tract known as the Essa Indian Land Grant was one of the early lands and although they were not taken up quite so early as the higher land, yet settlers came upon them at an important early time.

Walter Todd is said to be the Yorkshire family settled upon one of the lots on the [illegible] Bayfield. He was District Councillor for several years, 1842-7-8.

John Wilson, father of [illegible], was another early settler about the same time and took up his west half [illegible] He was a retired soldier and a surveyor by trade. His knowledge of St. Croix's [illegible] very useful in the backwoods in the early days.

Adjala

William Hetherington, a native of Yorkshire, England, had settled about the year 1825 upon lot [illegible] concession 2, Tecumseth, on the site of the present town of Alliston. As his sons were growing up to manhood he acquired at an early date a farm in the rear of Tecumseth, where Alliston now stands and [illegible] he removed to this and [illegible] he [illegible] privileges of the stream had attracted

The Boyne River at Ardee

[illegible] ther and in the following yea[illegible] n conjunction with his sons, [illegible]hn and George he erected a sawmill there and a gristmill [illegible]1853 A village soon grew up at these mills. William Turnbull being one of the first storekeepers

In June 1874, the question of incorporating the place as a village came up, and the County Council appointed as census enumerator, John Gilbert whose census return showed that it contained more than the requisite number of inhabitants necessary for incorporation, so they passed a by-law to incorporate it as a village.

A bad fire in the winter of 1877-8 destroyed much of the business part of the place after which it was rebuilt in a more substantial manner. The village in 1884 granted a bonus to Hough & Wilson agricultural implement makers, on rebuilding the Allison foundry and thereby secured for the place an industrial establishment.

Another severe fire visited Allison in the early part of 1894 and in the following year the place which by this time had been made a municipality passed a by-law to debentures to construct a system of water-works for fire protection as well as domestic use.

Chapter VII

a cotton weaver in Carlops Peeblesshire, following this branch of the arts of peace for fourteen years when he sold his household goods and left for Canada. His sons, James and John, may also be named as among the first settlers of Tosorontio, the latter coming in 1837, and his grandson F. Reid, has been postmaster at Everett for some years.

Another pioneer in his vicinity was John Cody who settled upon the east half lot 8, concession 7; Peter Cody was the District Councillor for the township in 1846-7-8.

John Graham a native of Co. Fermanagh Ireland settled on lot 9, concession 6, going early [illegible] here was a pioneer Methodist

Victoria Street, Alliston, looking East

Church in his place and beside it a cemetery is the resting place of several early settlers.

In 1833 and 1834 The Head of Tosorontio began to receive settlers in greater numbers than before. Also, about the same time, among the south of the township along Adjala several settlers located.

In the first mentioned locality the Latimer family were early residents. James Latimer having been the District Councillor for the township in 1849. Wm. Latimer belonged to the same neighbourhood, and Thomas died January [illegible] 1904, aged 45 years, having been an early settler on lot 11, concession 7.

[illegible] Fisher [illegible] settled [illegible] on lot [illegible] side [illegible] of the side road. [illegible] the land here being good, he prospered and at one time owned [illegible] He became [illegible] in 1868 and held the position [illegible] Fisher [illegible] the [illegible] son [illegible] is a son of this pioneer.

Wm. Rose [illegible] west with [illegible] already mentioned [illegible]

[illegible] was all [illegible] Canadian [illegible] Was [illegible] a short time [illegible] became one of the pioneers [illegible] the high [illegible] He died [illegible] aged [illegible] years.

With the opening of the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway in 1878, [illegible] village [illegible] incorporated as a police village [illegible]

Further [illegible] miles northward [illegible] East [illegible] Brent[illegible] hamlet [illegible] the railway [illegible] At Tioga [illegible] where the Pine River crosses the railway, a saw mill was erected at the same time.

[illegible] North [illegible] at an early period. Among these pioneers were the following:

Robert Armstrong, lot [illegible] concession [illegible]
Robert [illegible] concession [illegible]
Andrew Murphy, lot [illegible] concession 2
Robert Murphy [illegible] concession 2
George M[illegible] concession [illegible]
John McMahon [illegible] concession [illegible]
Timothy O'[illegible] [illegible] road [illegible] concession 5
John Thompson [illegible] road [illegible] concession [illegible]

Robert Murphy settled in the township [illegible] and took an interest [illegible] public [illegible] the first [illegible] reeve of the township [illegible] which he held for several years [illegible] A member of the same [illegible] in later years [illegible] Murphy [illegible]

John Thompson received the patent for the above mentioned land as early as January [illegible] and [illegible] settled upon [illegible] land

George Mc[illegible] who arrived before the rebellion, was reeve for some years in the seventies.

The northern parts were settled much later than the south, chiefly by Irish Protestants as in the older parts.

The first farms were among the first near Victoria, the early settlers and Joseph Kidd's sister and on the best possessions in the vicinity having removed from the banks of Mono Mills.

[illegible] Lee was [illegible] and [illegible] and a successful [illegible] on the [illegible] of the farm to [illegible].

Marsha[illegible] St[illegible] built the first mill at Inkerman on or about the year 18[illegible] and held a prominent place in the conduct of public affairs in this portion of the county at the time of his death in [illegible]. He was one of the moving spirits in the construction of the branch of the Hamilton and Northwestern railway through this place.

The Pine Plains

The Pine Plains were covered originally with a mixed pine forest, which was removed by the lumberman where [illegible] had not been destroyed by fire many years ago and the sand being so light to cultivate they were again covered with a second growth of hardwood timber. Coarse grasses also took root and covered it in stunted proportions. One also meets with unusual forms of plant life not found elsewhere such as the dwarf [illegible] bearing the sweet berry which grows in hummocks in some of the marshy [illegible] in townships north and east of Seneca.

Starting near the apex of Cartwright and Reach the Pine Plains extend in a southeasterly direction and cover portions of these townships. In shape the Plains are like unto that of a pear or oval with a length of ten miles and a breadth of seven miles at the widest part and as the larger portion lies in Township No. 1 it seems to this as the more suitable place for the discussion of this peculiar natural feature. During the great fire that has had its origin in the forest of past ages, numberless animals, some beasts and birds again appeared on more or less foundation of truth.

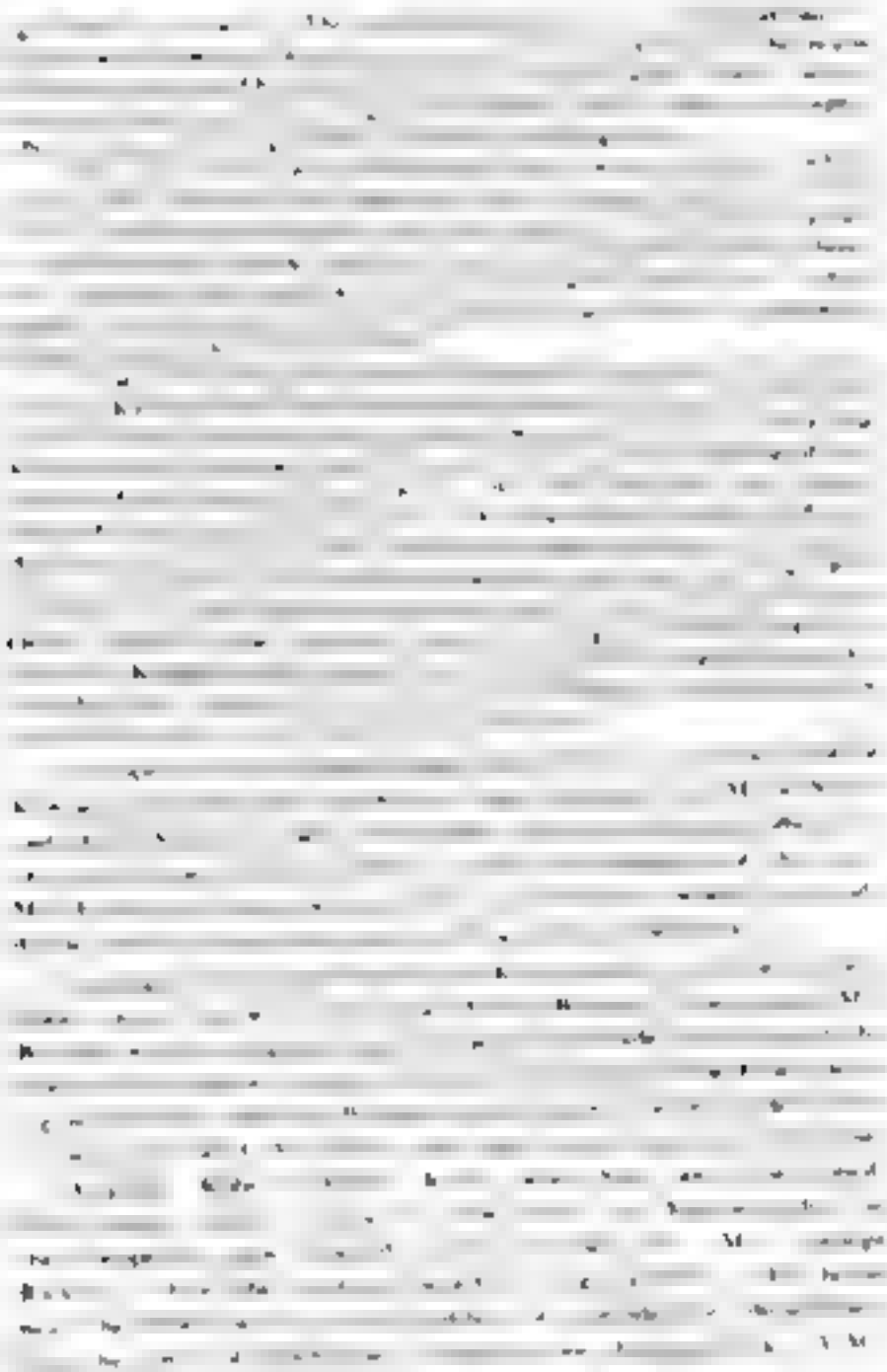
Sir Sandford Fleming was the first person to place on record a description of the Plains so far as can be ascertained having

described them under the name of the Burnt Lands in his sketch of the Valley of the Nottawasaga in the Canada Journal, vol. i written in 1852-53. He had become acquainted with the Plains while assistant engineer on the Northern Railroad about that time and some parts of them, at least, had been overrun by fire at an earlier date. The land being so light, a strip of Tosorontio and of the adjacent Township of Essa were annually on the sand tax sale for many years, farm lots having been once patented, mostly by lumbermen, but after the timber was removed they were not considered worth the taxes.

Chapter VIII.

THE TENEDANGUINENE ROAD

PART I — ROME TO APENNELL V NORD (WAY 210 CRAGHEAD)



on their way into the northern part of Oro and Medonte and Wellesley Ritchie the government agent lived on the Coldwater Road at Bass Lake to place new settlers on their lots. Perhaps no person could have given a better account than Mr. Ritchie were he living of the settlement of this county especially the northern half.

But to return to Kempenfeldt which has suffered in the competition with other landing places. When the county of Simcoe was to be severed from the old Home District Kempenfeldt made a vigorous agitation to become the county town as it was the largest place. Thereupon Tollendal across the bay on the north claims to be recognized. In the strife which followed it was decided to locate the county seat at the head of the bay as a result of which the site of the older village of Kempenfeldt became sealed for all time to come.

First Settlers on the Penetanguishene Road (Vespra and Or from Kempenfelt northwards to Craighurst)

	40	Craighurst.
James Johnson, 1820.	39	George [illegible], 1820
	38	
	37	
Richard Williams, 1820	36	William Richardson 1821
	35	
	34	
	33	
	32	Isaac Hart. 1819.
John Bruce 1819.	31	
	30	Joseph Drury, 1819.
	29	
	28	James Watson 1819.
Charles Nebenham, 1819.	27	Francis Oades 1819.
Peter White, 1819.	26	James White 1819.
(Dalston	25	
	24	
	23	Charles Kerridge, 1818.
	22	
	21	
John Brown 1819.	20	Samuel Brown 1820
John Jones. 1819.	19	Michael Bergen 1819.
	18	
William Partridge, 1819.	17	Charles Partridge 1820.
(Crown W.	16	Edward Hick 1819.
	15	George Hickling 1818 1819.
	14	
	13	
	12	Richard Drury 1820.
Thomas Marr 1819.	11	Thomas Drury 1820.
	10	*John Gough 1820.
	9	
	8	
	7	
	6	Thomas Ambler 1818.
John Lawrence 1819	5	George Oliver
Wm. Johnson and Wm. Larkin	4	
Barrie plot)		Kempenfelt plot)

*The name of John Gough appearing on lot No. 10. should properly appear on a gore lot numbered "Letter D" between lots 10 and 11 on the head on the Penetanguishene Road at that place not being shown in the list

[illegible]

amongst a number of half-pay officers and soldiers, settled in the county, especially in Medonte, to secure their enfranchisement. But, be the cause whatever it may, the fact remains that Mr. Count was ousted in his contest from his place in the dual representation of Simcoe by Mr. Wickens. Had the result been otherwise, there is no telling what effect might have been produced on succeeding events. The precipitation of the unfortunate uprising of the following year in which Mr. Count took a part, so that the share which Mr. Wickens had in the country's affairs was an important one, although not intentional, on his part. He continued to represent Simcoe until 1841, when the position was filled by Captain Steele. Mr. Wickens was also connected in other ways with the municipal government of Vespra, as the minutes of its first council meetings show, January 3, 1842. He died May 20, 1847, aged 72 years.

KEY TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL GROUP OF 1890.

(John Ross, Innisfil, Warden).
2. Joseph Wright, Beeton.
3. L. MacAlister, M.D., Nottawasaga.
4. Jas. Hamilton, Nottawasaga.
5. Jas. Watson, West Gwillimbury.
6. John Nettleton, Collingwood.
7. John Gallagher, Tosorontio.
8. W. J. Beatty, Tay.
9. Jas. A. Spence, Creemore.
10. H. R. Magee, Medonte.
R. Calhoun, Tecumseth.
12. Jas. Quinn, Orillia (town).
13. P. Ronan, Adjala.
14. D. A. Stewart, Strayner.
15. Roderick McConkey, Innisfil.
16. John S. Kerfoot, Vespra.
17. Walter Lawson, Tay.
18. Thos. G. Woods, Tottenham.
19. Wellington Brothers, Sunnidale.
20. Chas. McGibbon, Penetanguishene.
21. Duncan Anderson, Oro.
22. John Stewart, Allister.
23. George Duff, Essa.
24. Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
25. Jas. Ross, Oro.
26. Jas. B. Tudhope, Orillia (town).
27. Joseph Milligan, Tecumseth.

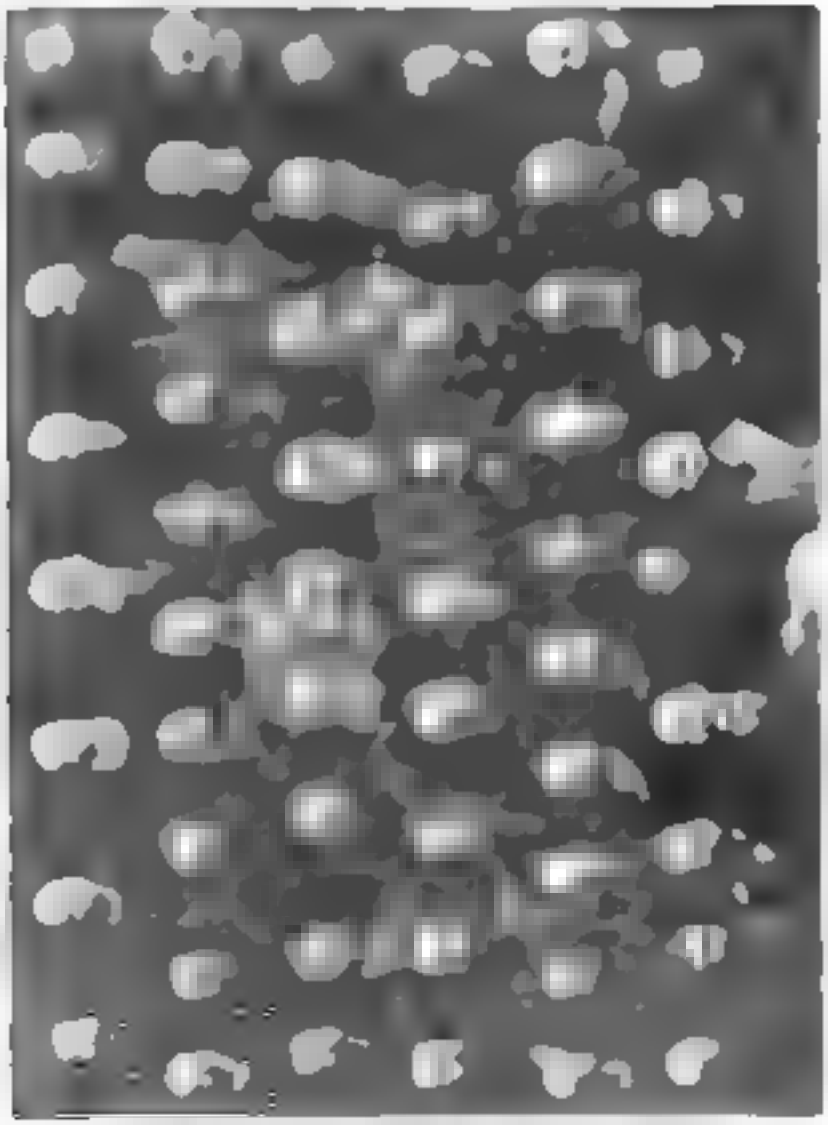
On the same side and toward the north came the dwelling of Jonathan Sissons a native of Yorkshire England who came to Canada in 1834 and located upon lot 16. He was elected commissioner in 1848 and also held the office of township warden in several occasions after his life subsequently served as reeve of Vespra for eight years a position afterward also occupied by his son Jonathan Sissons jr who is now in office. Mr Sissons senior died June 29 1880 in his 73rd year

On the adjoining lot No 17 John and William Partridge had settled in 1834. They had come with the first group of settlers in that year

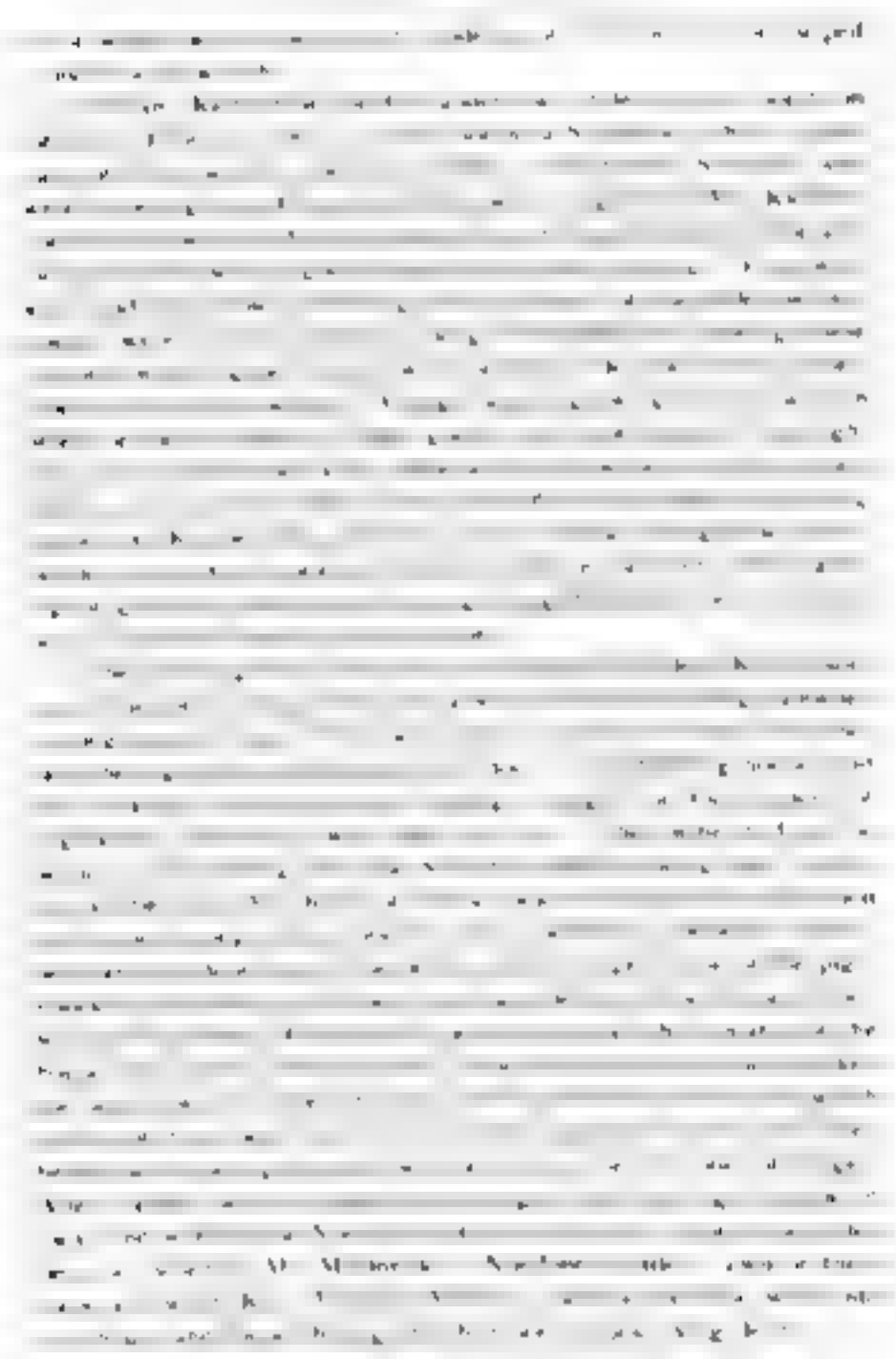
John Partridge died November 28 1878 in his 92nd year
Charles Partridge died July 2 1880 in his 82nd year
John Partridge jr died May 4 1894 in his 79th year
William H Partridge died in 1904 aged 78 years

From these have sprung a numerous line of descendants

28. Edward Sills, West Lawrence Valley
29. Daniel Dunn, Ex Warden
30. Archibald Thomson Orillia Township
31. Wm Sneath Flos.
32. Jonathan Sissons Vespra
33. R F Fletcher Barrie
34. Norman McRae Tiny
35. Sidney J Sanford, County Treasurer
36. W J Stewart, Tiny
37. S M Wells, M.D Barrie
38. T S. Graham Bradford
39. Duncan Fletcher Oro
40. Richard Graham, Flos
41. Jas Martin, Sunnidale
42. A P Robinson Orillia Township
43. Jas Speers, Essa.
44. Robert J Miller Medonte
45. John McBride Nottawasaga.
46. Col R F Burnaby (County Clerk
47. D A Stewart Assistant County Treasurer.
48. Thos W Lennox Essa
49. Wallace H Bennett, Midland.
50. Oliver Burrows. Matchedash.
51. Jas I Burton Barrie
52. Arthur Craig, Medonte
53. E A Little. Innisfil.
54. R G. Campbell Collingwood.
55. P Small Adjala



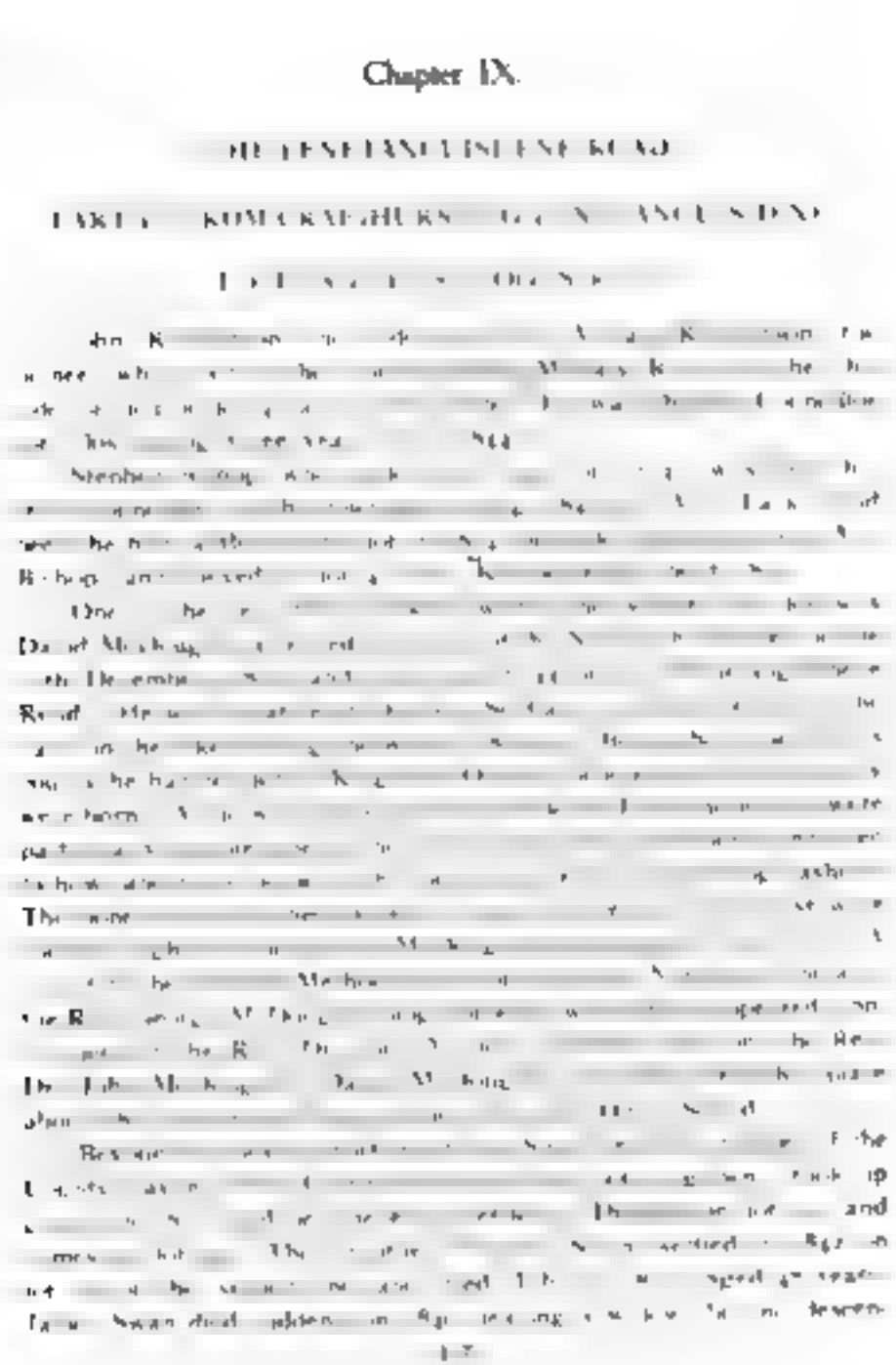
Clagett Drury, Sheriff, 1894-1895



Mr Richardson had a family of seven sons, all of whom became pioneers of the neighbourhood John, Gideon, William and George settled in Flos, James in Vespra Robert at Edgar and Henry at Craighurst

George McLean, a native of Dundee Scotland located in 1820 upon lot 18 He died February 7 1859, aged 62 years. His family included James, of Kempenfelt who died March 24, 1892 at the age of 56 years John whose death occurred on December 20th 1889, and who was for years a dealer in grain and George who remained upon the homestead.

Chapter IX.



First Settlers on the Penetanguishene Road (Nos and Names from Craighurst to Waverley

		5	Waverley	
Thomas Keevle		4		
James Gravely		73		
James Hunt		72		
		71		
John Rowley		70		
		69		
		68		
Orr Takely		67		
		66		
		65		
		64		
		63		
		62		
Wm. Campbell & D. McGeagerty		61		
John Patterson	832	60		
		59	Patrick Murphy	829
		58		
		57		
		56	(on sideline).	
		55		
		54		
William Poe	1829.			
Geo. Tickling	1829	52		
Wm. Davenport	83	51		
		50		
		49		
		48		
		47		
		46		
		45		
David McDougal	826.	44	John Craig	827
		43	Thomas Craig sr	831
Stephen Bishop,		42	Wm. Lang	820.
John Richardson		41	Craighurst	

John Craig Medaris, Warden. 1857

The Early Settlers

First Settlers on the Penetanguishene Road (Toronto and Lake Huron)

From Waverley to Penetanguishene

Penetanguishene	115	Stephen Jeffrey
Edward McDonald	114	
	113	
	112	Asher Moody
	111	
	110	
	109	
	108	
	107	
	106	John Smith 5/8
	105	
	104	
	103	
	102	
	101	Geo. Ludlow
Arthur Crawford 8 9	100	William Wilson
	99	
	98	William Cowan
	97	Baroness Dusome
	96	
Robert Wells, Sen.	95	
Angus Grant	94	
Woolridge	93	
	92	
	91	
	90	
	89	
	88	
	87	
	86	
Marmaduke Stamp.	85	
	84	
	83	
	82	
	81	
James Bowden	80	
	79	
	78	
	77	
Waverley	76	David Bannister 8/9

THE PAYNTERS.

David Bannister a retired soldier settled upon lot 6 on Waverley in 1829. He had served in Canada during the war of 1812-14 and had been at the North Dwasaga when the Nancy was sunk there. He was a native of Worcestershire England and after the war he returned to his native land but came back to Canada with a wife and settled here.

Down on a late period the Penetanguishene Road passed through a long stretch of woods from Waverley to Milvebridge. It has lonely part of its course many years ago a tragedy occurred which has often been narrated. Two soldiers having died here from fatigue and musquito bites. Their regiment was on the march to Penetanguishene and when near Milvebridge of later times one of the men fell ill and was unable to go any further. His brother remained to take care of him but the others of the detachment pressed on and late in the night reached the post at Penetanguishene. In the morning finding that the two brothers did not reach the post a company of soldiers returned along the road to look for them and on arriving near the place where they had been left they soon found their both dead lying near together. Taking up their bodies their companions carried them about seven miles to the post and there buried them in the small graveyard on the hillside. At their graves they erected a headstone with this inscription

Erected

by their Comrades

to the

Memory

of

PRIVATES JOHN AND SAMUEL PAYNTER

two brothers late of the 79th Regiment, who died on the march to this post on the 2nd of June. Aged John, aged 25 Samuel, aged 23.

In the midst of life we are in death.

It is said that one [illegible] perhaps both [illegible] they had [illegible] Penetanguishene [illegible] although the popular account says they were [illegible] dead. John Lethbridge, of Midland, wrote an [illegible] the tragedy [illegible] which he was awarded the school prize [illegible] Public School [illegible] the article appearing in a local newspaper.

[illegible] three times a week [illegible] and [illegible] Wetheridge [illegible] and afterward.

William [illegible] the pioneer [illegible] has been already referred to in the chapter on the early fur traders.

John Smith [illegible] settled [illegible] had [illegible] to the [illegible] department at Drummond Island.

[illegible]

[illegible] memories and associations attaching to [illegible] old Penetanguishene [illegible] volumes of matter [illegible] written upon that place alone [illegible] according [illegible] impossible [illegible] these sketches [illegible] anything more than an outline [illegible] first [illegible] has not been [illegible]. Many references have already been made to its pioneer days in other [illegible] this work.

The [illegible] with the harbour of Penetanguishene [illegible] Simcoe made [illegible] nothing was [illegible] toward [illegible] was proposed for [illegible] published [illegible] Penetanguishene [illegible] March [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] passed during which the establishment was conducted on a [illegible] scale and then the place received a sudden expansion [illegible] the military post from Drummond Island [illegible] the soldiers being [illegible] by a variegated retinue [illegible] French and half-breed [illegible] traders and

pensioners in greater numbers was ever undertaken by any European power. Many particulars of this migration in 1818 have been included in a valuable paper of 44 pages by Miss A. C. Osborne in Papers and Records Ontario Historical Society. Unfortunately for the articles, nearly all the books and papers belonging to Miss Osborne's family were destroyed by fire, but her pen was done good service in building up the story of the early development.

A list of the detachments of regular troops stationed here at subsequent times may be found in the Rev. Dr. Scadding's History of Old Penetanguishene, which has an interesting chapter on the place in early days.

The establishment at Penetanguishene was two miles beyond the centre of the present Town in Penetanguishene Bay near the entrance

Old Fort Penetanguishene

to the harbour. It was the most picturesque of the military posts anywhere on the route, commanding as it does an extensive view of the arms of Matchedash Bay with its picturesque and varied scenery. There was a stockade around the entire post, but it was with little result removed, as the earthworks and another building outside the stockade which was probably a magazine was taken down at the same time. A few of the original buildings on the post are however still standing, notably the officers' quarters, a thick-walled stone building a storey and a half high with dormers now bricked up. The barracks of the troops which surrounded the officers' quarters have all been removed, but at some distance the duty of

Upstanding a handsome building of considerable size, still standing at a little distance from the shore of the bay. The interesting grand approach to Wolfe Island lies moored alongside and on many occasions we seen the old horse-drawn wagon which used to be a regular feature of the passage.

The first erection of the Penitentiary took place in 1832 when the main stone wall was put up and it was a very primitive place with wooden cells and an end to the main building and just some heavy stone walls there.

In 1835 the Ordnance and Victoria Cells in addition to the Centre Building were completed and the Penitentiary was opened for the reception of convicts. The Governor and Chaplain resided in the Centre Building and the Deputy Governor and Clerk in the Victoria Cells. The Keeper and Turnkeys lived in the Ordnance Cells. The Penitentiary was built of limestone quarried on the spot by convict labour. The Penitentiary was built on the Ordnance Reserve, which was leased to the Provincial Government for the purpose for a term of 21 years at a rental of £1 per annum. The Penitentiary was built on the Ordnance Reserve, which was leased to the Provincial Government for the purpose for a term of 21 years at a rental of £1 per annum.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

By the [illegible] were [illegible] with [illegible] walls and six [illegible] were built in [illegible].

Returning now to the early days of the Penitentiary from which we have digressed, officers of many kinds came and went, [illegible] of the cases [illegible] almost all there [illegible] some of those

son, was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Centre Simcoe in 1898, and is the present member for the constituency.

With a view to incorporation as a village, the County Council in June 1875, appointed an enumerator to take the census of Penetanguishene, viz. Walter J. Keating who found a population of 841 on the proposed limits of the new corporation. According the Council passed a By-law incorporating it as a village. An Act to incorporate it as a town was passed by the Ontario Legislature, March 6, 1882, and on the third Monday after that date, the first election of Mayor, Reeve and Councillors of the new town took place.

In 1888 the town raised $ 0,000 by debentures, to be used in assisting harbour improvements and building an esplanade. In 1890 the town inaugurated a system of waterworks, passing a By-law to raise $20,000 for the purpose.

Chapter X

ORO

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

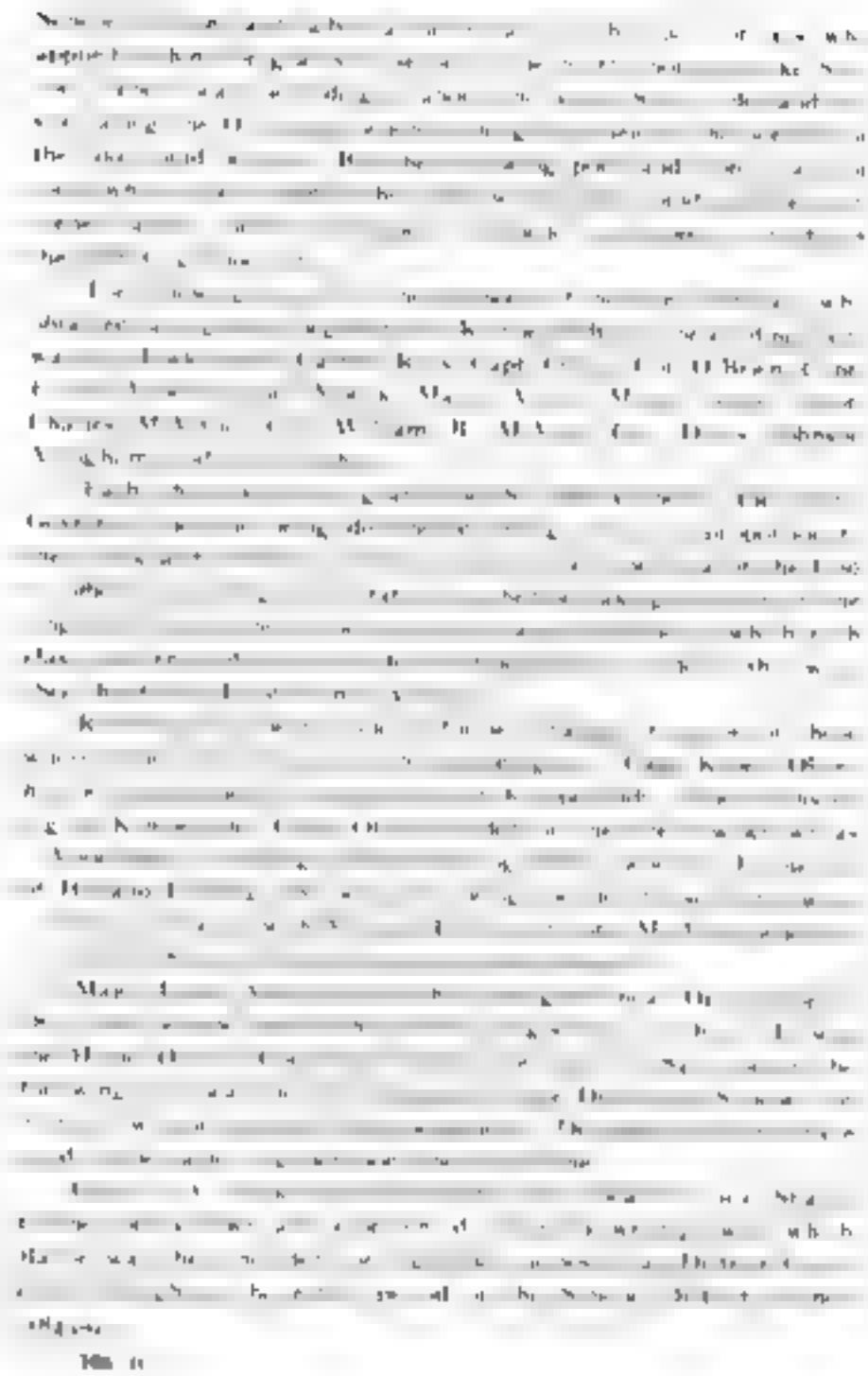
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Head the Lieut. Governor to proceed to Bond Head and remain there to take charge

[illegible]

[illegible]



St. Thomas' Church, Shipton Bay
Erected 1839

very soon after its date. Accordingly, we may infer that the African name of Oro was intended to signify the uses of the township according to the government. The actual settlement however began about 1820, with commissioner Lieut.-Col. E. C. O'Brien as the Government Agent for locating the negroes. These were placed mostly along the second line of the township, which was named and ratified by Sir Peregrine Maitland in honour of the British philanthropist. A few descendants of these coloured pioneers are still found at the present day, and of such of their names, so far as the writer was able to glean them, may be of some interest.

Luther Barber, lot 6, con. 3, E. ½.
James Bush, lot 2, con. 5, W. ½.
John Call, lot [illegible], con. 2, Sq. Patent.
Daniel Caughly, lot 4, con. 2.
George Darkman, lot [illegible], con.
John Della, lot 5, con. [illegible].
George Eddy, lot 24, con.
William Halliwell, Daniel [illegible], lot [illegible], con. [illegible].
Caesar Hepburn, Hebron [illegible], lot [illegible], con. 4.
Samuel Jackson, lot 12, con. 5.
John Jackson, lot 3, con. 2, patent lot 4, 82½.
Benjamin [illegible]bson, lot 2, con. 2.
William Leonard, lot 18, con. 3.
Jeremiah Meyers, lot 6, con. 5.
John Neilson Morris, lot [illegible], con. 4, E. ½.
Noah Morris, lot 11, con. 4, W. ½.
Henry Montgomery, lot 29, con. 2, a carpenter.
Henry St. Denny, St. Dennis?, lot 26, con. 2.
John Smith, lot [illegible], con. 6.
Edward Summer, lot 9, con. 2.

Although more than a score of these darkey families are cited and were located, scarcely a quarter of that number of families exist in the township at the present day, the climate having proved to be too rigorous for them. In course of time many moved to more genial climes. Samuel Thurston has Reminiscences speaking of the period about 84 says: "The inhabitants of the coloured settlement were constantly at loggerheads with each other or with their white neighbours."[1]

[illegible] Middle Crossroad [illegible] Neighbourhood

At the Middle Crossroad, John [illegible] Steele, the eldest son of Capt. Steele of Medonte, settled [illegible]. He was Reeve [illegible] a period of eighteen years [illegible] with [illegible] and was Warden in [illegible]. [illegible] of Steele [illegible] well known [illegible].

[illegible] the settlement along this [illegible] Miss Mil- ler [illegible].

William [illegible] England [illegible] a mile [illegible], which lot was afterwards [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] brought a bag of [illegible] England [illegible] he came, and found it use- [illegible] pioneer days. His sons, Henry and Robert [illegible] and Henry after- ward had a [illegible] business in the county town. The [illegible] orchard [illegible] grew from apple seeds which Mr. [illegible] brought from England [illegible].

George [illegible] of Yorkshire, England, also settled [illegible] about the year [illegible]. He was the inventor of a mouldboard for ploughs, which had a name [illegible]. [illegible] Road, half way between [illegible] which came to be known as [illegible].

[illegible] East Oro

Near the Middle [illegible] the [illegible] of East Oro, a [illegible] England settled in the early years of the township [illegible]. Some of these deserve [illegible].

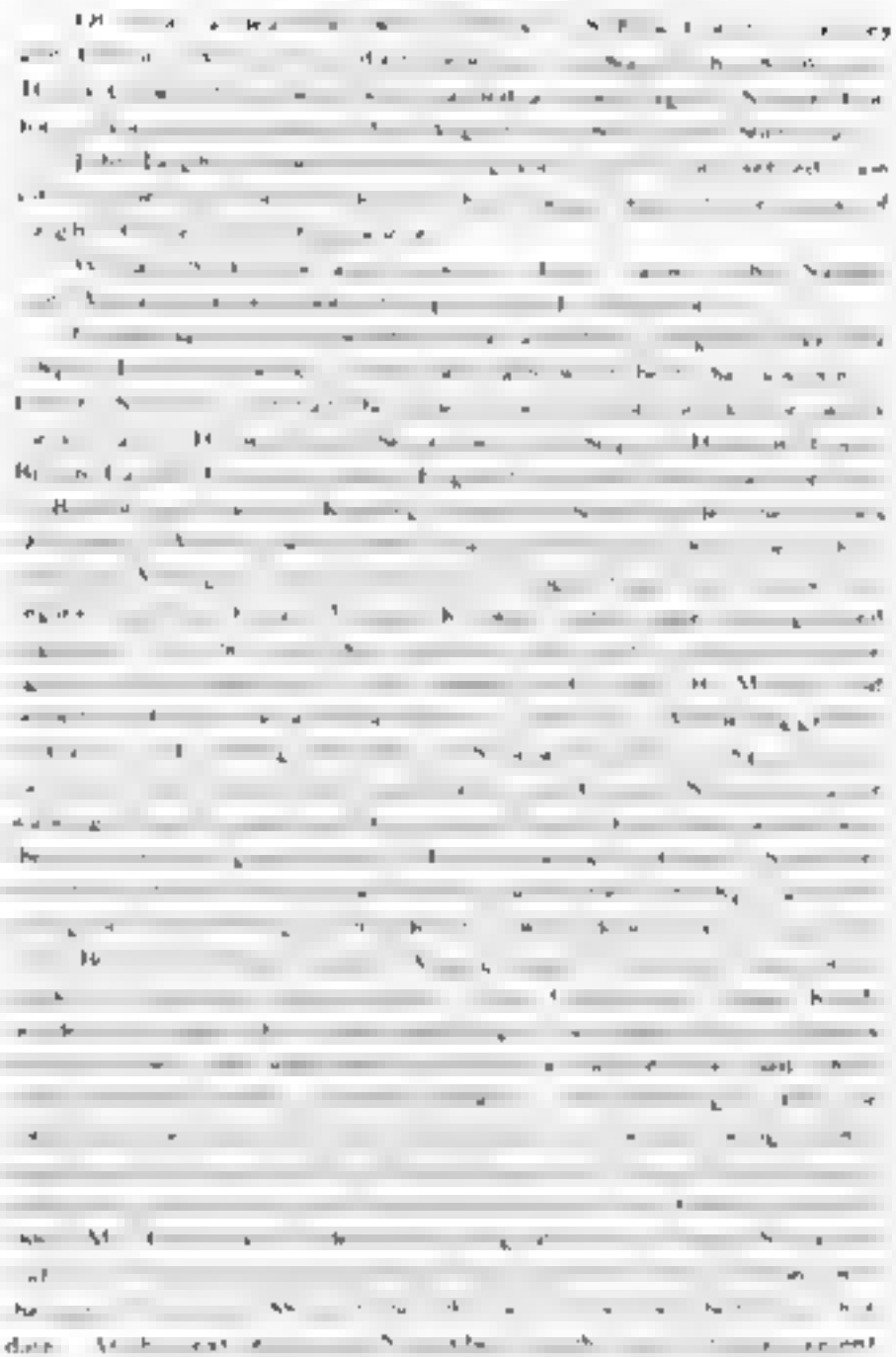
Joseph [illegible] of Yorkshire, located on lot [illegible], con. 7, about the same time as the [illegible].

Three English [illegible] in [illegible]

Samuel [illegible], lot [illegible], con. 10.

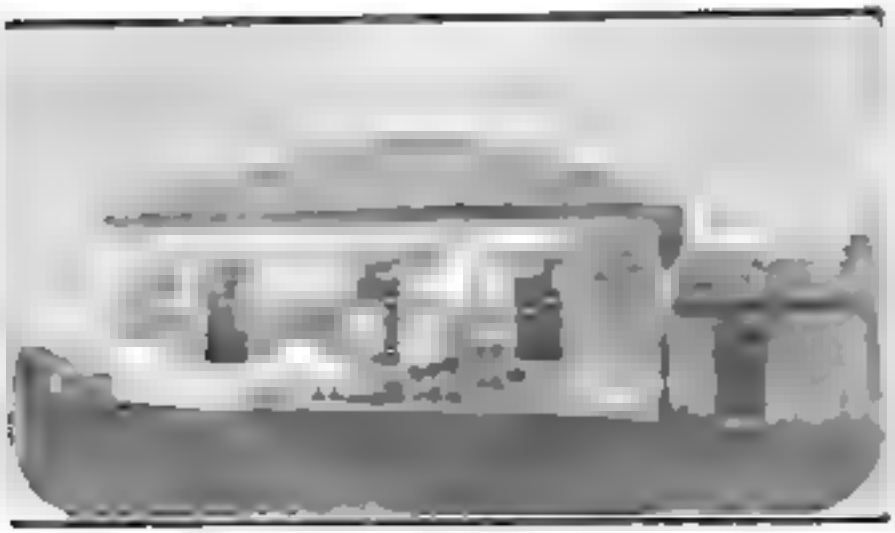
Henry Crawford, lot 14, con. [illegible] half.

Noah Cotton, lot 14, con. [illegible] E. half.



John T. Steele, 3rd. Warden. 875.

Henry A. Clifford, County School Inspector-
1948-50



[illegible] settled quite near [illegible] Middlemiss [illegible] Oro [illegible] Joseph Moore [illegible] settled [illegible] Oro [illegible]

[illegible] was established A[illegible] Wesley Moore who afterward [illegible] Township of the [illegible] later date.

[illegible] at an early date as the [illegible] water than the [illegible] Here Mrs. McPhee [illegible] and settle [illegible] Ann McPhee [illegible] Chas. Nay and [illegible] January 29, 1874 reached the [illegible] James McKnight with [illegible]

Hugh Reid [illegible] He attained the [illegible] Mr. Reid with [illegible] and [illegible] Reid [illegible]

John McFee [illegible] among the Rest [illegible] and lived [illegible] reaching the advanced age of [illegible] years.

The brothers Clark [illegible] settlement in May. John Clark with his family [illegible] and located near [illegible] Thomas Clark [illegible] the township from [illegible]

Some other settlers [illegible] settled in the [illegible] which [illegible] mentioned Thos. Hammond. He and his family passed through [illegible] share of the hardships of pioneer life.

Further east [illegible] about the same time [illegible] Rev. Charles Brough located [illegible] on the 8th [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Mr. Brough on September [illegible] Rev. Mr. Brough of the [illegible] with [illegible] was much pleased with [illegible] He [illegible] the Township of Oro, etc with much [illegible]

At [illegible] being [illegible] an exchange of [illegible] was made [illegible] in the year 1845 Rev. Mr.

Brough then proceeded to erect a mill which began operations shortly afterwards. Peter McCallum took up lot 6, con. 10, at an early date while his son, Daniel who had previously attended Princeton College, joined him in 1840.

The Vicinity of Bass Lake.

In the year 1832 three or four pioneers with their families arrived in the wilderness south of Bass Lake, and began to subdue its wildness. These were the following:

Joseph and Nicholas Langman, natives of Cornwall, England, who took up lot 6, con. 14.

John Hardie of lot 6, con. 3.

Francis Buchanan, lot 7, W. half, con. 13.

As already stated in this chapter, under the subdivision of Hawkestone, Wellesley Richie, the Government Agent for placing settlers on their lands, was stationed in 1832 near Bass Lake on account of its convenient position for the performance of his duties. [See also "Memories" of Rev. Thos. Williams, p. 47.]

Chapter XI.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Throughout Simcoe County as in every county the local historians have been the newspaper men and almost every case George H Hale of the Packet has been an earnest worker in the early history of Orillia and its environs and for many years the readers of the Packet have reaped the benefit of his historical work especially in his notices of the pioneers as one by one they were laid at rest Some of his numerous sketches have proved helpful in the compilation of the brief answer outlines which follow

So early as 84 a few of the settlers made an attempt to establish a town at the landing place on Shingle Bay An advertisement setting forth the good qualities appeared in the Toronto Courier that year and it was called the New Town of Innisfallen

Notwithstanding the éclat with which the Shingle Bay enterprise was ushered into existence Innisfallen never matured beyond a few cabins on the shore and a place in the list of dead villages on Lake Simcoe Orillia instead became the favorite landing point and outstripped the other landing places in the rapidity of its growth

Walton's Directory composed near the end of the year 846 furnishes a list of the settlers in Orillia at that time On lot No 9 concession 4 there were

Gerald Alley
Robert Baile
Andrew Bortand
Michael Bowers
James Dallus.
Peter Lamb.
J M Lawrence Larmour?
John J Rowe.

Nearer the shore on lot No 9 in the 5th concession were located Andrew Moffat and Rev Jonathan Scott, the Indian missionaries While on lot No 10 in the 5th concession also within the limits of the original village were Jacob [illegible] and Leonard Wilson. To these names another authority of the first settlers adds the name of Neil Morrison

The Town of Orillia owing to its interesting history and perhaps partly from being the headquarters of the Ojibways has from time to time figured in Canadian literature In addition to Mrs Anna Jameson's sketch, referred to in another chapter Charles Sangster's Sonnets written in the Orillia woods, August 1849. appeared

during 1800 in Hesperus and other Parts and by Spadding has on various occasions written some books upon the town and its surroundings. The most recent township was the birthplace of Mrs. Fanny Bedford Howe who was born in 1814 while travelers across the place in a wagon road was taken captive by the Sioux Indians and by whom she remained for eight years under severe hardships and suffering. A standard edition of the Narrative of Her Captivity appeared in 1857. Mrs. Howe was one of the Wyandots who settled on the concession of South Orillia.

By the census of 1851 there were seven in the township. Orillia had a dozen houses with a few families. There was little increase in the next 5 years when a fresh influx began. Its attractions for having been made the county town.

Mission Point Orillia

The following petitioners the first of the kind for a township in 1851 and received in the following year sent another petition asking the Government to remove the Indians of Rama which was also done. Samuel Robinson of Penetanguishene thereupon surveyed the Orillia township in the same year. The removal of the Indians to Rama having taken place the survey for the organization of a township and its settlement was

A number of years passed before the citizens sought to become incorporated. At the session of November 1867 the County Council appointed John C. McMurchy as census enumerator for Orillia, with a view to incorporation. He found there was a sufficient number of inhabitants therein to entitle them to incorporation, and the council thereupon passed a by-law for the purpose appointing Frank

Evans, barrister, as the returning officer for the first municipal election. The first reeve chosen for the new village was James Quinn vue, for the year 1867.

A historical sketch of Orillia with illustrations, was printed by the Orillia *Times* in an edition of the *Canadian Annual* for 1895 and contained much interesting matter on the history of the place for the preceding sixty years. The *Times* also issued an illustrated souvenir number in 1906. There have been historical sketches and descriptions of the town also issued at various times by the *News-Letter* and by the *Packet*. The Memories of Rev. Thomas Williams in the last named newspaper contained many references to the early days of Orillia.

The Hunter-at Building, Orillia.

Jacob Gill came to Orillia from Newmarket and was the millwright in connection with the Indian Department. He had a family of fourteen children, nearly all of whom became residents of the district. He has been described as a very intelligent person,—originally a citizen of New York State, who had emigrated to Canada from Albany and Troy, N. Y.

A man of considerable prominence in the early days of Orillia was James Sanson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to Canada in the fall of 1833 and settled in Orillia Township. After a short time at his first location he moved to the place known as

of Co. Antrim Ireland where he was born in 1820. He came to Canada in 1842 and settled in the Township of Nassagaweya, Halton County where his parents had settled a few years previously. He became a millwright and in early days after coming to Orillia built saw and grist mills some of which were Mariatta Washago, Penetanguishene Waubashene near Orillia and others. He was reeve of the Orillia Township from 1859 until 1860, both years inclusive and was warden of the county in 1858. In 1870 he became the senior partner of the firm of Keeso Fowlie & Co., which built the sawmills at Victoria Harbour and operated them until 1880. In 1875 he was elected member of the Ontario Legislature for East Simcoe over Hugh Sutherland by a majority of 114 and represented the riding in the Assembly until 1879. In the winter of 1880 he was sent by the Dominion Government to Fort Macleod, N.W.T. to build a sawmill at Pincher Creek and in 1881 became one of the pioneers of Lethbridge, Alta. where he built a small lumber mill for the Galt company and had charge of their enterprises, including the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Co. He died at Lethbridge, May 11 1892. His son Malcolm P. Keeso, may be classed as one of the pioneers of Orillia and also his brother Frank Keeso, who came here to reside in 1854.

Thomas Moffatt established a post for the Hudson's Bay Company at Orillia in 1862-3, and continued it for seventeen years, until all their posts throughout Southern Ontario were closed.

THE ADJACENT TOWNSHIP

In other parts of the township of South Orillia were the following early settlers:

Frederick Dallas, lot 1, concession 3
Paul Darling, lot 1, concession 2
John Finch, lot 21, concession
Antoine Godin, Canada, lot 2, concession 6
John Harvie, lot 4, concession 1
Addison, lot 5, concession
William Keesop, lot 4, concession 6
William Mulock, lot 3, concession 2
Chas. Rowe, lot 5, concession
James Sanson, lot 4, concession 3
William Sibbald, lot 1, concession 5

the early days of Orillia Township, Mr Rowe was chosen township clerk, and held the office for a generation or more. His death took place on December 29, 1894.

A few of the first settlers along the shore of Lake Couchiching in this township were half-pay officers, as also in Oro Township. In other words, the line of half-pay officers through Oro extended onward through South Orillia into North Orillia and indeed into Rama on the opposite side of Lake Couchiching. Among those officers who took up lands in South Orillia were three mentioned in the above list, viz. Capt Wm. Kersop, Capt St John and Capt John Thompson.

Chapter XII.

NORTH ORILLIA

A considerable number of the pioneers who located in North Orillia were from Ireland. Those who had settled in this township prior to 1836 are given in the following list

Robert Booth, lot 6, concession 3.
J Drinkwater lot 1 concession 3.
Henry Fraser lot , concession
Robert George lot 2, concession 4
Thomas Golding, lot 3 concession 2
W C Hume lot 2 concession
Patrick Joyce lot 5 concession
J Macgovern lot , concession 2
John O'Connor, lot 2 concession 1
Mora Patton, lot 1 concession 4
John Petts, lot 2 concession 1
John Reece lot 6, concession 3
John Richard lot 7 concession 2
C. Robinson lot 5 concession 9
James Rout Roote, lot 4, concession 4
Robert Taylor lot 2 concession 1
J. Thompson, lot 1 concession 6.
Wm Wood lot , concession 7
John Wright, lot 1 concession 3.

At Marchmont Robert Booth a native of England came here in 1833, and was followed by his family the next year Here they continued until about 1849. Descendants of the family are still living in Orillia and surrounding district. Members of this family were George J Booth, P of Orillia, and R H Booth of Bolton Ont and later of Toronto where he died, August 9, 1890.

A notable pioneer was Captain John Drinkwater who settled on lot 1 concession 2 in 1834 His sons R J S Drinkwater and T H Drinkwater became well known residents of the county The latter was well known as Captain of the 37th or Orillia Company, of the 35th Battalion for several years.

[illegible]

John Kean. Orillia, Warden, 1868.

Enoch Bradley and 286 other ratepayers of North Orillia petitioned the County Council in June, 1883, for separation from South Orillia for municipal purposes, and the County Council thereupon passed a by-law for the purpose but it was soon discovered that to do this required an Act of the Ontario Legislature. At the following session of the council in November having had before them the opinion of the county solicitor on the illegality of the by-law, they came to the conclusion that it was illegal and passed another by-law to repeal it.

Chapter XIII

of deviations are required to avoid obstacles, especially rocks. But the survey of Matchedash allows a sideroad at every third lot and thus gives the township more roads to choose from in selecting those for construction, than in the cases of other townships southward.

In January 1883 before the separation from Orillia, the County Council had confirmed By-law No. 86 of Orillia and Matchedash, passed October 13 1884, to establish a road on part of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions of Matchedash. In June, 889, the Council granted $ 00 to build a bridge over the North River in he 2nd concession, Matchedash. The Matchedash Council passed, in 1891, By-law No. 28, to avoid certain rocks on the allowance for road between the 1st and 2nd concessions, by a deviation at lot No 11, and the County Council confirmed the deviation.

Step by step the Matchedash Council has pushed the development of the roads into the interior of the township. In 1892 a bridge was built over the Black River in he 6th and 7th concession line. And in the same year on December 15 the council passed a by-law to establish a deviation road on he 4th concession line across lots no. 11 2 and 3, thus making a divergence on account of the obstacles presented by the Black River.

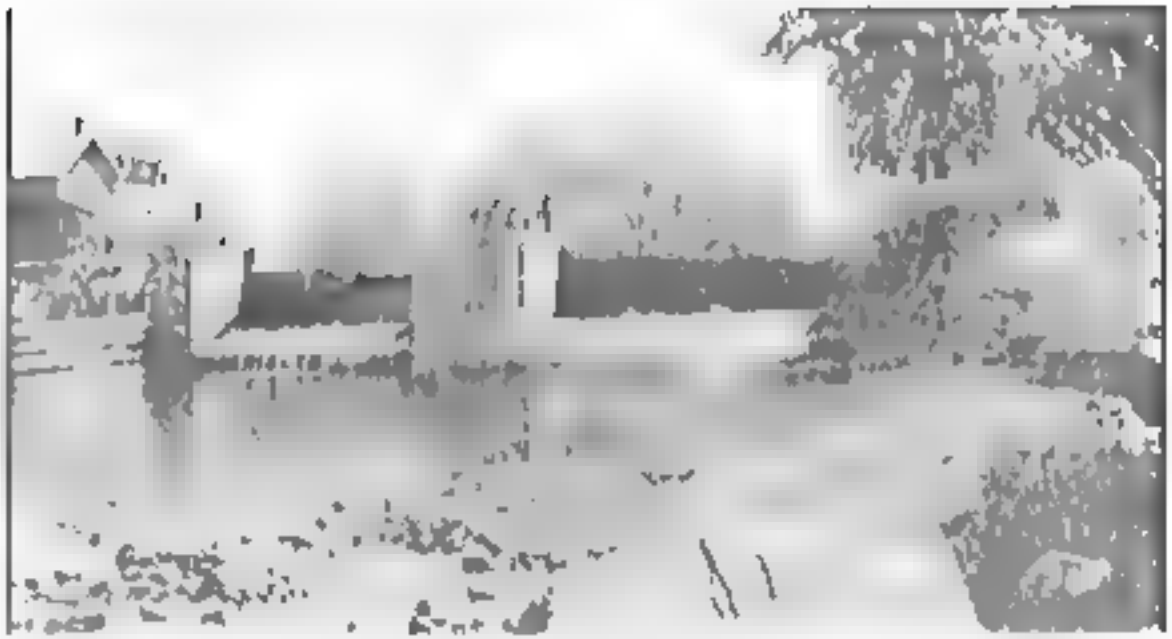
The construction of the C. P. Railway through the township, and its opening for traffic in 1907, with the erection of stations at Lovering and Buckskin, have helped to open up the township more rapidly than before.

Chapter XIV

[illegible]

[illegible]

W. N. Rutledge, Motionte, Warden 877



Public School, Coldwater

William Thompson came from Ireland to Canada in 832 and took up lot 30 in the 7th concession. His only son, also named William lived here throughout his life, which closed April 28, 1892 in his 80th year.

John Fowler arrived in 83[illegible] with his family and took up lot 8, concession 8. Alex. and Joseph Fowler, sons of this family, may also be classed as among the pioneers.

At Mount St. Louis a few settlers located in 83[illegible] and shortly afterwards. One of those who came in 18[illegible]2 was John I. Hussey who kept a store and post office at Mount St. Louis, of which he was appointed the first post master in 85[illegible].

Charles Fitzgerald also came in the same early period to that neighbourhood. John Fitzgerald of the same family was the first deputy-reeve of Medonte in 872 and held the position for four years being also a township councillor at other times. He died April 4, 890[illegible] in his 64th year. Although he had begun life with scanty means by industry and perseverance he prospered and became comfortably well off.

A little further west John Yates settled upon lot 25, concession [illegible] in the same early period.

Chapter XV

[illegible]

H. H. Cook, Midland. M. P. for North Simcoe. 1872-3

[illegible]

[illegible] Clarence [illegible] had been connected [illegible] construction of the Midland R[illegible] knowledge of the [illegible] sketch reference [illegible] Midland Land Company [illegible] beginning of [illegible] Chapter [illegible] March [illegible] amend the original Act incorporating the Company [illegible] Victoria [illegible]

With the growth of Midland it obtained sufficient population to [illegible] incorporation as a town in 1887 which it became in due course of time with J B Harrell as the first Mayor and W H Bennett as reeve

Victoria Harbour

In the year 1882 John Ives of Orillia with [illegible] Brough and Richard Ives, all Barrie and Albert Ives of Orillia formed a partnership as Ives Willie & Co and [illegible] a steam saw mill to be [illegible] Hogg River mouth The place now became known as Victoria Harbour having been [illegible] Hogg's Bay more frequently The firm of Ives Willie & Co operated the saw mill here [illegible] 87 when a change took place in the firm

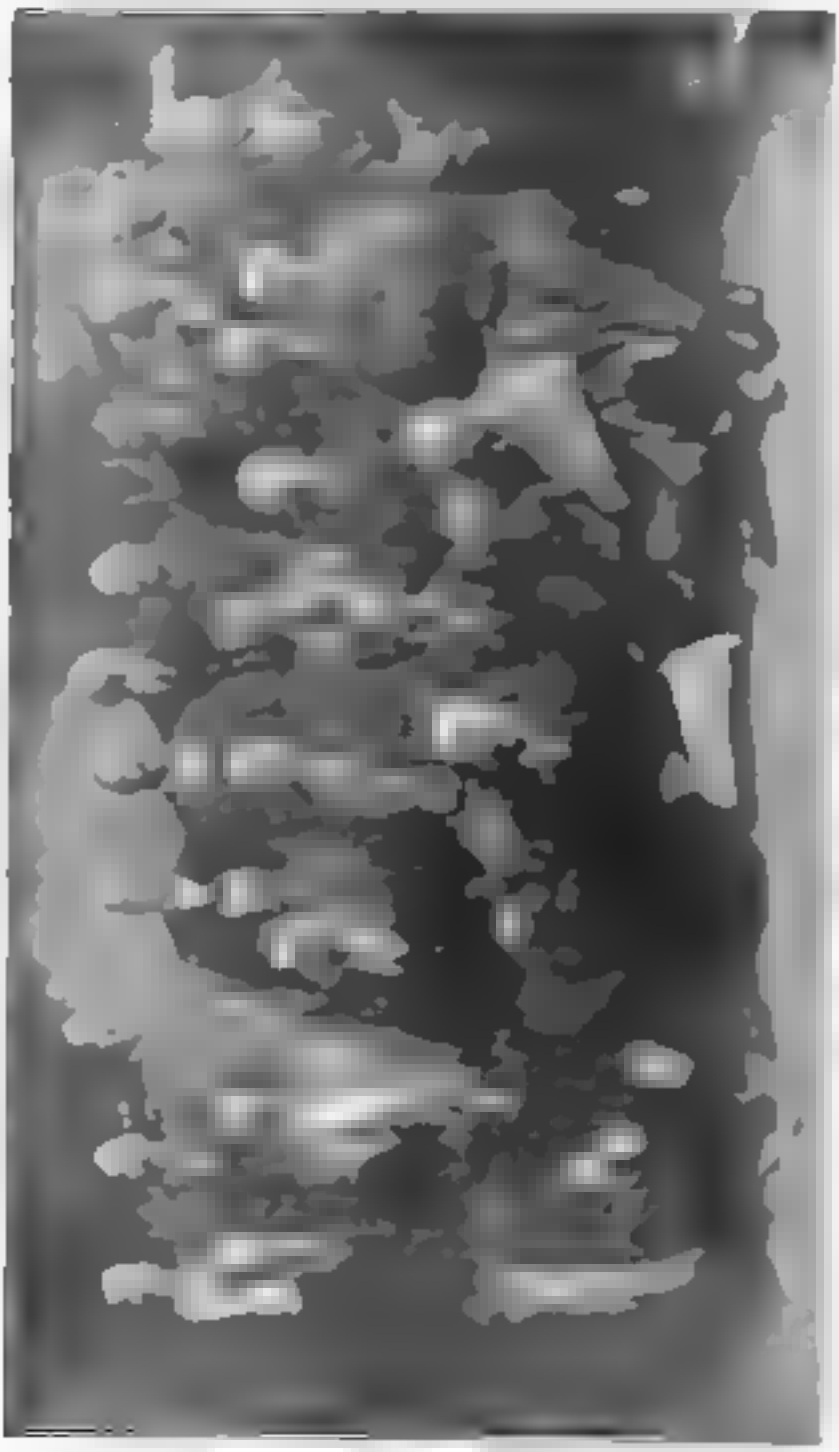
One account states that a [illegible] had a pioneer sawmill at the mouth of Hogg River at a much earlier date than the Victoria Harbour mill above mentioned probably the one marked as McNab's on Gibbard's map of 1862 Other mills here at later times were those of Nickerson Bros and John McDermott

The Simcoe County Council 1908

Top row left to right John MacKay Geo W Bruce Thos Trueman and Warden Lieut-Col R T Banning Jesse Chas Wright Jas Ross R H Tupp Chas F Henderson Arthur Craig Treasurer Richard Graham.

Middle row left to right [illegible] D McGarvie R H Hunt James Quinlan Thos Harper W H Hamilton Warden P Ronan H S Ruby Robt Thorpe J W Featherstone Robt Murphy

Front row left to right M N Stephens and Col Joseph Whiteside J A Jamieson. Alfred W Beardsley (messenger)



[illegible]

orth there was a large tract of land, the settlement of which was retarded for want of proper means of communication.

PORT SEVERN

It is recorded that a Mr. Stone built the first sawmill at Port Severn before the erection of the one at Waubaushene although it is marked as Samson's on Gibbard's map of 853. In 1857 Alex. R. Christie purchased this sawmill and it was carried on for some time under the name of Christie & Co. The other partner was Andrew Heron of Niagara-on-the-Lake where Mr. Christie had carried on a general store prior to purchasing the Port Severn mill. The mill was later burned to the ground inflicting heavy losses upon them. They rebuilt it and on August 2nd, 1870 sold it to the Georgian Bay Lumber Company.

Along the route between Tay and Matchedash which was opened out as a road for some distance northward at a comparatively early date, an early settler on the Tay side was Walter Tawsono whose name suggests to Lawson's great-uncle, after which he was the first postmaster.

Chapter XVI

VENERA

Hacker

Battle from the Bay

In addition to the names of the earliest residents of Barrie given in the Appendix there may be mentioned Dr. Archibald Pass who arrived in June, 1845, and was the first doctor in the neighbourhood. As the pioneer doctor of the settlements around, he had some hard experiences in his travels, which extended as far as Nottawasaga and even further. He died December 7, 1867, in his 53rd year.

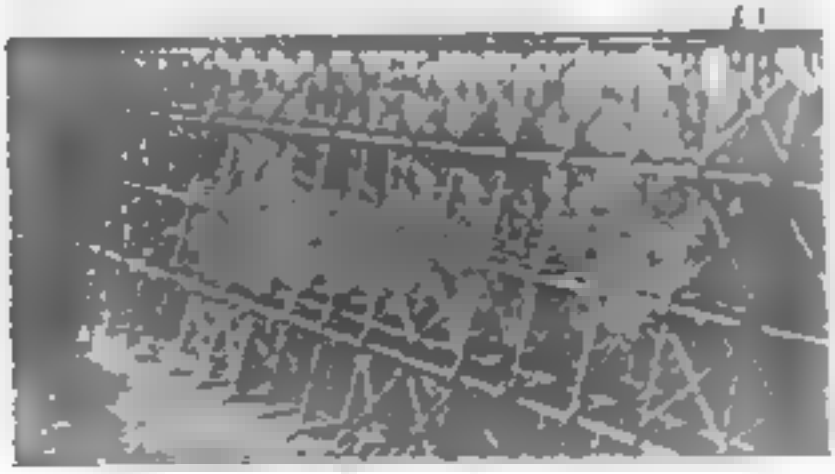
Among the later arrivals who took a conspicuous part in public affairs was William D. Keough a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He was received in Barrie early in 1854 to study law and during the next three years

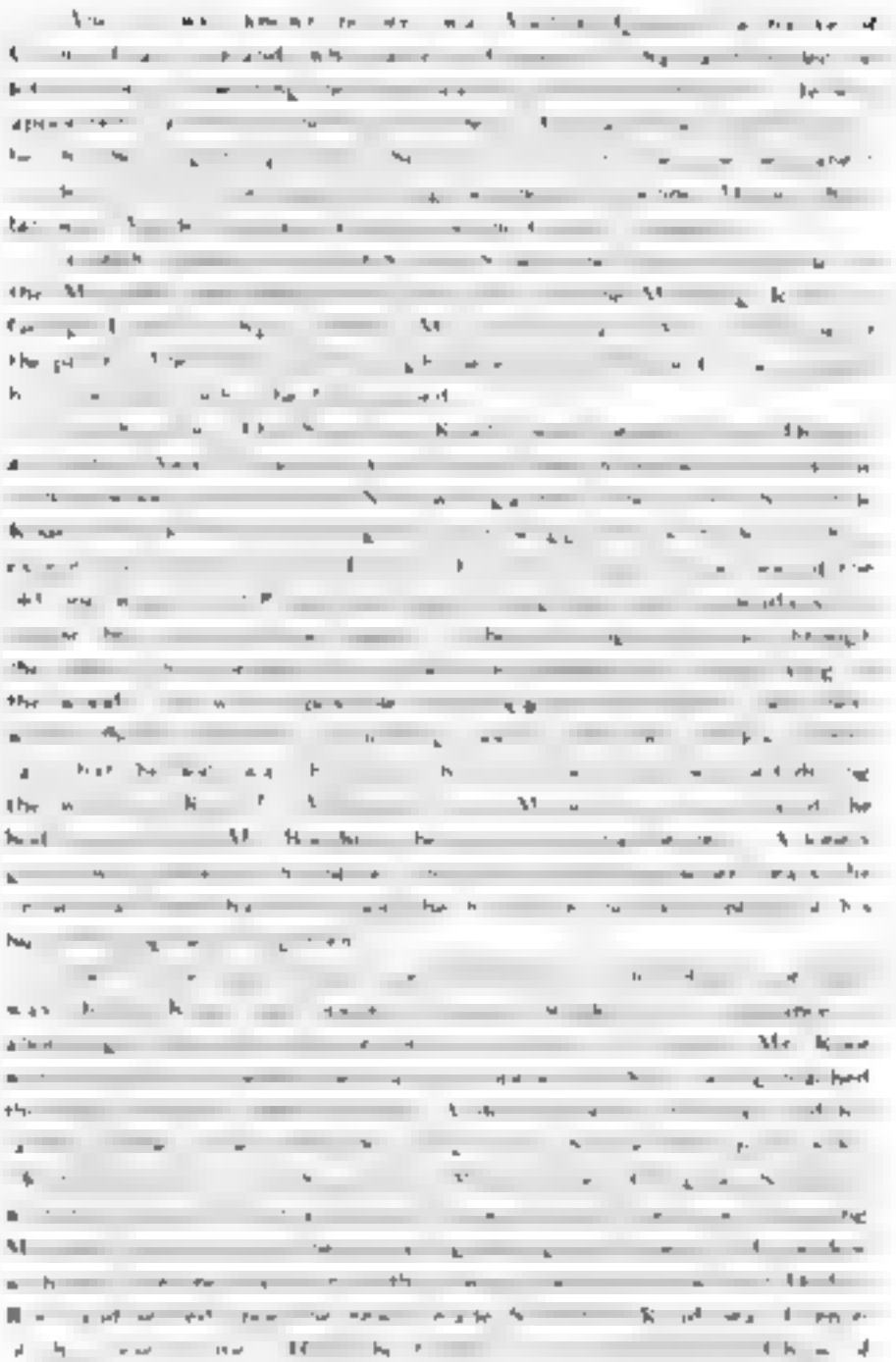
Collegiate Institute, Barrie
Successor of the first County Grammar School

In that term he was Warden of the County. From 1867 until 1874 he represented North Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature. In 1888, he was appointed judge in the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba with headquarters at Winnipeg. He died suddenly on April 6th, 1893, at the age of 65.

Amongst others who took part in the affairs of the County was John Strathy, barrister-at-law, who was County Clerk for four years (1845-49).

He was succeeded by Richard R. Bernard another citizen of the town who also held the position for nearly nine years. Mr. Bernard





Chapter XVI.

O. J. Phelps, Pike
Warden, 1883 Sheriff 1890-4

[illegible] Thomas [illegible] and W[illegible] [illegible] were given [illegible] the [illegible] combined into one [illegible].

In the serious bush fires [illegible] many [illegible] the western part [illegible] lost their homes [illegible] and [illegible]. The circumstances were [illegible] much sympathy with the sufferers.

Elmvale

[illegible] has [illegible] village of Elmvale now without [illegible] much struck with the [illegible] improvements that have been made [illegible]. The [illegible] more striking [illegible] we look back [illegible] the beginning [illegible]. The [illegible] section [illegible] where [illegible] and the [illegible] Nottawasaga River was [illegible] wilderness [illegible]. He [illegible] came [illegible] North [illegible] and finding his way [illegible] the bush [illegible] on the [illegible] about a mile and [illegible] where the village now is. His son, William Harvey, was [illegible] of the township's schools for fourteen years [illegible] many years held the position of township clerk [illegible].

John [illegible] John William [illegible] Thomas [illegible] came with [illegible] from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and [illegible] Harvey in [illegible]. William [illegible] and Edward [illegible] with the [illegible]. They [illegible] themselves [illegible] there was [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] except what they had already taken [illegible]. [illegible] John McGinnis planted himself on the [illegible] north [illegible] which is now part [illegible] Elmvale [illegible] settlers [illegible] the Four Corners [illegible] these were [illegible] families of [illegible] Paterson [illegible] and [illegible] those of [illegible] Lambie, Kerr and Manson.

Gabriel French was also an early settler on the high ground northeast of Elmvale, and numerous descendants of his [illegible] are in this neighbourhood. He died November [illegible], at an advanced age.

Years passed and these few settlers with occasional additions to their numbers continued clearing away the forest and making homes for themselves. About the year 1854, Thomas Stone opened out a store at the 'Four Corners,' and a few years afterwards Joseph Lambie opened another. The first place of worship was the Presbyterian Church built in 1864 on the rising ground about one-quarter of a mile east of the village. This was beside the graveyard where so many of the first settlers are resting.

Elmvale received its first boom when the North Simcoe Branch Railway was built in 1879, and it has continued to grow ever since without any visible interruption. In 1887 W. Copeland & Sons built a large flour mill with a capacity of 250 barrels per day and with an elevator attached to the mill capable of storing 30,000 bushels of wheat.

W. m Rowley sr. contributed an article on the Early Settlers of Flos to the Elmvale Advance of September 27, 1906. And the same paper in its issue of December 13, 1906, contained a sketch of the township's history.

Elmvale was made a Police Village by a By-law of the County Council in June, 1894.

Chapter XVIII.

TINY

[illegible] Settlement

This [illegible] from Drummond Island [illegible] who had been [illegible] the [illegible] a small grant of land. [illegible] in this [illegible] French [illegible] settlers [illegible] settlement. [illegible] their [illegible] buildings.

[illegible] and [illegible] first house [illegible]. He was born [illegible]

[illegible] County Council [illegible]

[illegible] Wm. Matthews [illegible] Robert Bell [illegible] Cunningham [illegible] Thomas [illegible] Reeve [illegible]

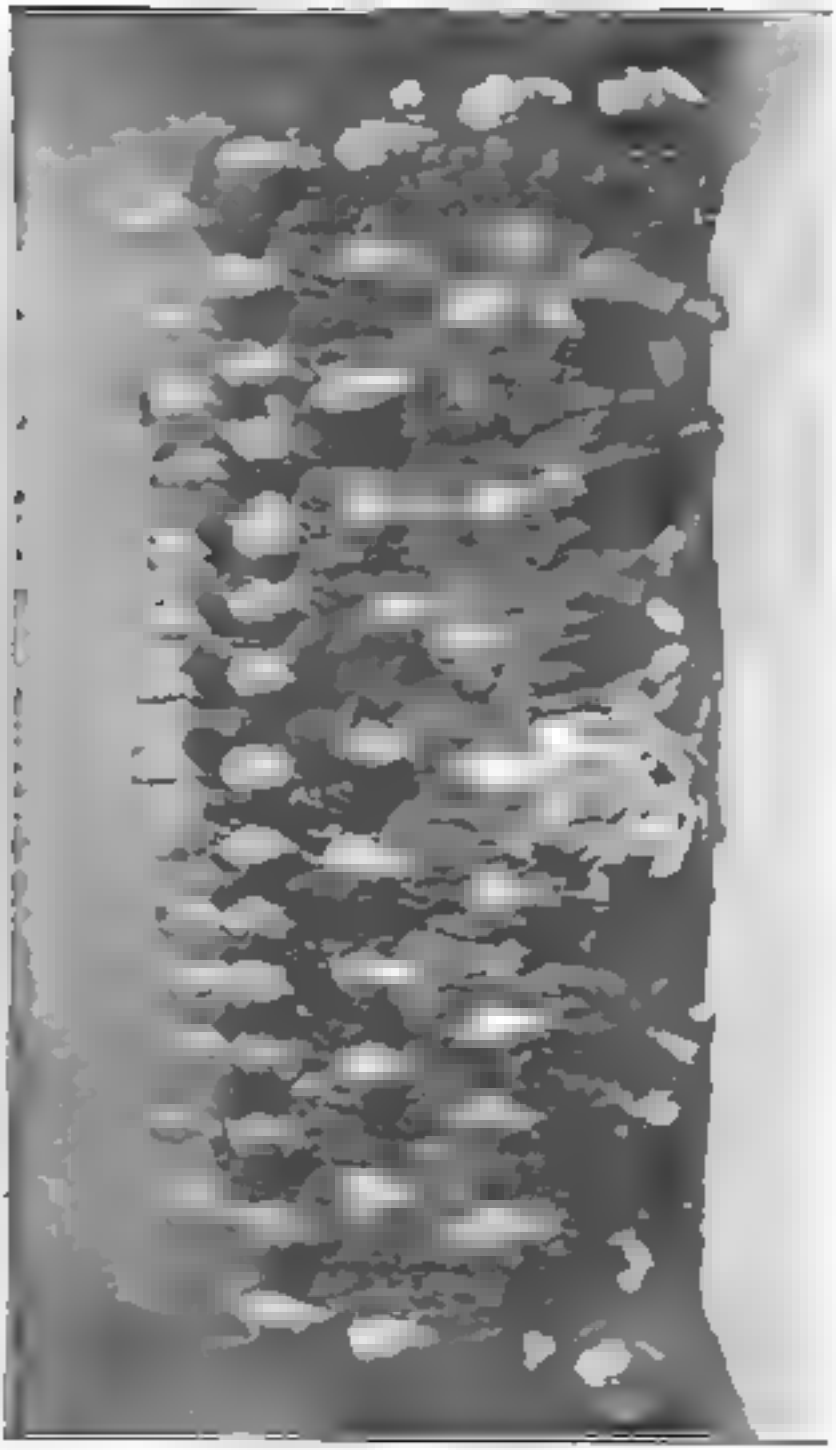
Second [illegible] Thos. Shaw [illegible] W. M. Harvey [illegible]

[illegible] W. H. Sanders [illegible] Jas. McDermott. Alex. Ingram.

Fourth [illegible] W. F. [illegible] Clark [illegible] Jas. [illegible] Richard [illegible] Daniel [illegible] County Treasurer.

Inserted on the left [illegible] County Roads.

Inserted on the right [illegible] John T. Coffey (deceased).



in 18[illegible], and had come to this [illegible] about the same time as the migration mentioned. This was the beginning of the settlement and others soon followed. [illegible] whom settled on other parts of the same lot viz.: Chas. [illegible], [illegible] Lambert and Joseph Thibault. Before the year 18[illegible] we find that the following had also settled in the [illegible]: Louis Descheneaux.

[illegible] Antoine [illegible] lots [illegible] and 7, concession 15.

Louis Descoteaux, [illegible] concession 15.

[illegible] George Lavaste, south half [illegible] concession [illegible].

These three settlers received the patents for the lands named in the year 18[illegible]. The second settler in the [illegible] Desaulnier, had been a government interpreter to the Indians. [illegible] Lavaste's location was at the extreme south end of Tiny beside what is known as [illegible].

Others who were [illegible] settled along the same time as the first settlers mentioned [illegible] or a short time later were:

J. B. Bourrier, lot [illegible], concession [illegible].

Louis Chevrette, lot [illegible], concession [illegible].

Edward [illegible], lot [illegible], concession [illegible].

Antoine and Pierre [illegible], lot [illegible], concession [illegible].

Chas. [illegible], lot [illegible], concession 15.

Joseph Messier, lot [illegible], concession [illegible].

Auguste [illegible], lot [illegible], concession [illegible].

The fine stream which flows through the [illegible] valley, and is the only stream of any considerable size wholly within the township, has been known [illegible] including [illegible] River, [illegible] Creek, etc. [illegible] Lake [illegible] of the [illegible] part of Tiny from the above named early settler.

[illegible] settlers and [illegible] Drummond [illegible] and records [illegible].

[illegible] extent in [illegible] where the English language is not spoken [illegible] Penetanguishene [illegible] was spoken by the first settlers [illegible] these townships. Surrounded as the settlement in Tiny has been by English-speaking settlements, the French-speaking settlers there have [illegible] day

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Chapter XIX

A picturesque spot near Stanmer

[illegible]

The Emigrant [illegible] he [illegible] when he [illegible] the amount [illegible] the employment and [illegible] of the Emigrant [illegible] Emigrant [illegible] the [illegible] exceed the sum specified.

[illegible] Emigrant [illegible] at Barrie.

[illegible] Emigrant [illegible] Barrie.

[illegible] Bridge [illegible] Nottawasaga River [illegible] not to exceed £20.

[illegible] not to exceed £[illegible].

[illegible] from where [illegible] to the Nottawasaga River [illegible] about [illegible] of a mile.

His Excellency [illegible] to give the experiment of employing Indigent Emigrants on [illegible] as he may see fit

[illegible] the purpose [illegible] mode of employing them [illegible] which the [illegible] expended [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and can be [illegible] be [illegible] obtained.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) [illegible] Hawke.

Mr. W[illegible] Ross.

The [illegible] New Lowell was not [illegible] when [illegible] and others [illegible] to open its [illegible] the first postmaster of New Lowell in [illegible] was M[illegible] 1869-8.

[illegible] was at [illegible] and [illegible] became its first postmaster [illegible].

In [illegible] Sunnidale was [illegible] which it had been [illegible] for [illegible] purposes and [illegible] passed. [illegible] understanding [illegible] the [illegible] John Ross [illegible] not allow Mr. Ross [illegible] the [illegible] Board. As the people of Sunnidale [illegible] their Township [illegible] and [illegible] legal [illegible].

In the [illegible] County during Aug[illegible] in Sunnidale, especially [illegible] the [illegible] destruction of the buildings and other property.

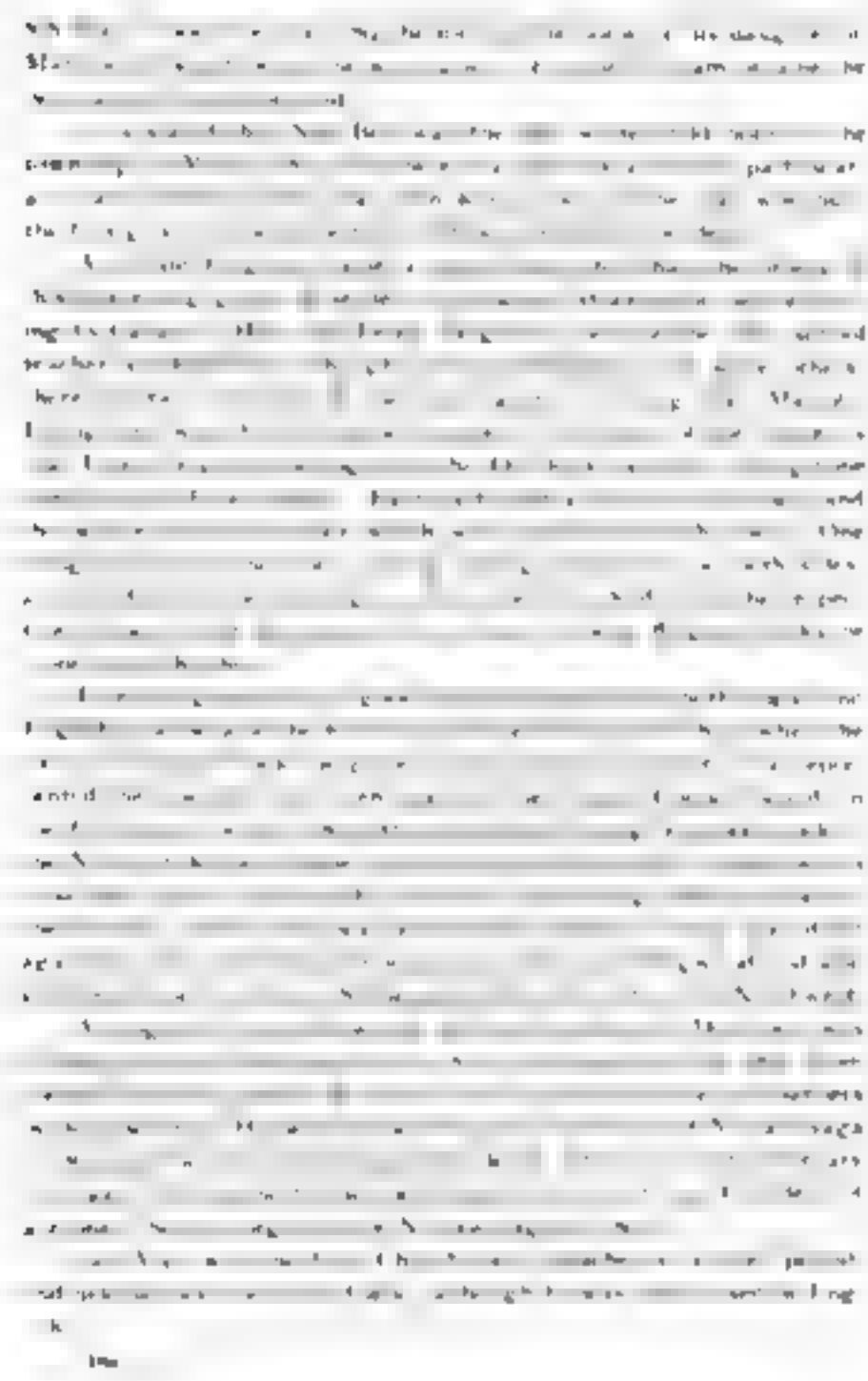
Chapter XX

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



a hive apiece on the latter's marriage took up his [illegible]m. [illegible] A grandson [illegible] the elder pioneer, Donald [illegible]rse Burs of Collingwood was Warden of the County in 1908.

One [illegible] the pioneers in the same settlement was Archibald McEwan, who took up [illegible] He had settled [illegible] for a short time on [illegible] of his [illegible] at Dunvegan [illegible] moving on the Barrie Settlement.

Another pioneer [illegible] the same part [illegible] the name was John McCallum. He came to Canada [illegible] and took up land in Symmonds but remained here [illegible] one year. He then [illegible] Nottawasaga and settled on lot 28 [illegible] where he resided until his death March 23 1894.

And [illegible] Jardine had settled on his farm [illegible] at Dunvegan in 1854 and were [illegible] about the same time as the others who moved [illegible] out of the township from the Government [illegible] Mr. Jardine was a Justice of the Peace and became the first Clerk of the Division Court. He died [illegible] 20. His aged [illegible] years. Donald Jardine died May [illegible] 1895 aged [illegible] years. Some interesting Reminiscences of the pioneer days in Nottawasaga by Donald Jardine [illegible] appeared in the Collingwood Enterprise [illegible] 1908.

Amongst those who came to this [illegible] the township a [illegible] a few years later [illegible] was John Margerison who arrived with his family in 1848 having lived for a short time in North Carolina. He settled on lot [illegible] where he lived until his death on April 2 1894. Several members of the family [illegible] this pioneer have occupied prominent positions in the county.

The [illegible] Nottawasaga and Sunnidale

The road allowance between lots 23 and 24 the whole road, in and from Sunnidale [illegible] Nottawasaga was cleared out in the year 1854 and it was the pioneers [illegible] many years. Settlers began to locate in 1854 upon the Fourth Line of Nottawasaga which was soon opened up to meet the Crossroad northward. McEachren's tavern was erected at the intersecting point and the village got the name of the Fourth Line Corners. Later on it has been called Nottawasaga [illegible] which is included the settlement southward.

[illegible]

The families of Bowerman, Clark, Cooper, Hall and Sing were among the pioneers of Bloomington Township. Lyne Bowerman was the first settler, he was a Loyalist who came to the Talbot settlement about [illegible]. He soon sought more advantageous land and the Yonge Street [illegible] here were [illegible] settlement and not [illegible] he had one [illegible] which was destroyed by the Americans when they burned York. He [illegible] there [illegible] one of them was [illegible]. This settlement would appear to have been [illegible] the wishes were having come [illegible] was of Orangeville and [illegible] the summer of 1854.

To the [illegible] came [illegible] brothers, Joseph, Judah, Israel and Benjamin Bowerman. This settlement was [illegible] under the direction of the first named, Joseph Bowerman, who was also connected as a [illegible] the opening of new roads in the [illegible]. He died [illegible] in his 80th year. Judah Bowerman built the first mill in Dufferin about 60 years ago.

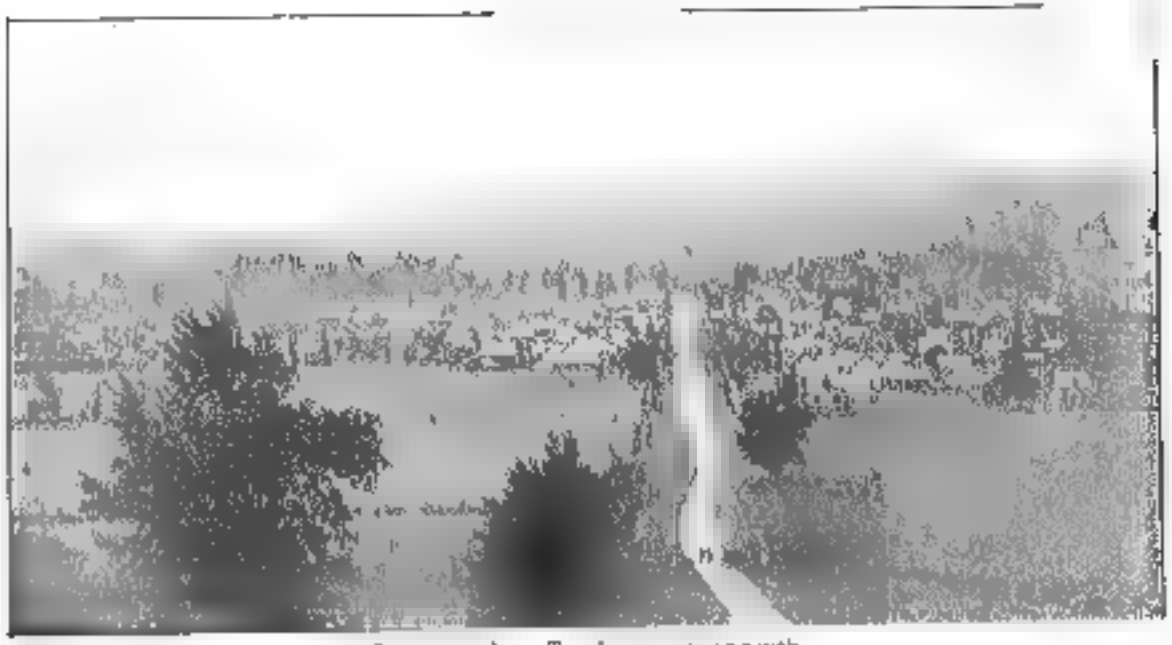
The Rosemont [illegible] passing through Dufferin and [illegible] along the Noisy River was opened at an [illegible] period [illegible] the settlement.

The name Bowerman was given to the post office about the year 1870.

Near Lavender the families of Peter Martin and Pepper settled about the year 1854. Peter Martin died April 28, 1898, in his 82nd year. Wm. Hunter, another pioneer of this neighbourhood, died May 4, 1894, in his 78th year.

Creemore

Nutty & Webster built the Creemore Mills on the Mad River about the year 1854, having formed a partnership with each other for this purpose. In connection with this mill Mr. Webster had a small store, the first one in the place, and Mr. J. Bolster came as a clerk in the store. The post office was opened in 1855 with Edward Webster as postmaster. Subsequently Mr. Bolster carried on a business of his own, and became the postmaster. At a later day he was Inspector of Weights and Measures with headquarters at Orillia. Launcelot G. Bolster, the pioneer of the family of this name, died June 3, 1897, in his 80th year.



Greenmore from Tee 1 - - looking north

[illegible]

son W. H. Thornbury, who in time after the first postmaster on the establishment of the office [illegible]. The latter was [illegible] Nottawasaga [illegible] Thornbury died January [illegible], 1872, aged [illegible] years, and W. H. Thornbury died in New York in September 1908.

George Carruthers and sons, who had been the pioneers [illegible] erected [illegible] Mr. Thornbury [illegible] John J. Carruthers [illegible] Nottawasaga [illegible] New Zealand in [illegible]. George Carruthers [illegible] others has been [illegible] would appear that [illegible] several years [illegible] Rivers [illegible] mills on the other [illegible] stream. [illegible] beginning [illegible] Creemore [illegible] Avening [illegible] followed each [illegible] started [illegible] the [illegible] names.

When the Carruthers [illegible] settled at Avening [illegible] the early [illegible] there was [illegible] another settler [illegible] the second [illegible] northward [illegible] of the present [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was probably the first [illegible] the place [illegible] was a small [illegible] abandoned [illegible] the prosperity [illegible] undertaking [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] one of the [illegible] of his neighborhood [illegible] the Township and [illegible] and Warden in [illegible]

Another well known settler who came here about [illegible] D. Stephens [illegible] as he was more familiarly called [illegible] Stephens. He was a man of more than usual energy [illegible] neighborhood until about the year 1880. He succeeded [illegible] in 1845 as the District Councillor for Nottawasaga, and married Mr.

Main Street, Stayner

Frame's widow for a second wife. At an early date he built a carding mill at Glen [illegible], also the first grist and saw mills at Hurontario, as it is stated under that heading, and had various other mercantile and manufacturing branches of business. About the year 1880 he retired to Winnipeg to live with his son, where he died November [illegible], 1869.

The [illegible] Bush tavern on the eighth line of [illegible] was a famous hostelry in the pioneer days, kept by [illegible] Stephens, who also had a store here. The [illegible] of the place [illegible] on in a group of old apple trees which supply in their season the birds and squirrels with [illegible] [illegible] although [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the former days has departed except the foundations.

Opposite the [illegible] Bush the family of Robertson were early settlers. One of the members of this family and [illegible] of Sunnidale afterward entered into partnership with each other as Robertson & Thomson in the [illegible] works, Brooklyn, N.Y., [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Singhampton

One of the first settlers [illegible] Singhampton [illegible] Richard [illegible], who built the first sawmill here in [illegible] on the Mad River.

The village [illegible] which is [illegible] the west [illegible] mill site was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and John R. Sing [illegible]. These [illegible] from Prince Edward County [illegible], as stated under the heading of the Dunedin settlement, and [illegible] moved to the upper part of the Mad River in [illegible] or earlier.

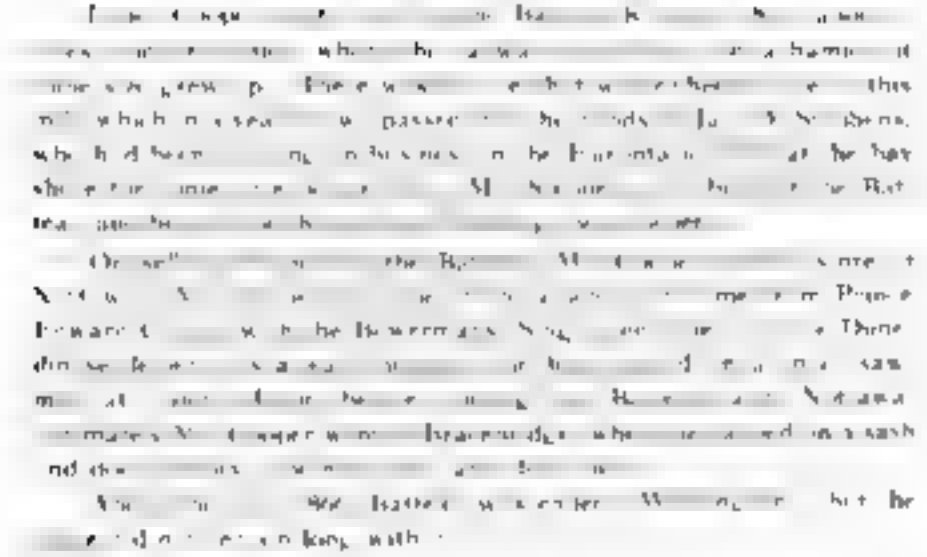
The post office was established in 18[illegible] under the name of the Mad River Mills, [illegible] the first postmaster [illegible]. He was [illegible] [illegible] John R. Sing, whose family name was given to the place [illegible] Sing subsequently became a settler at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an advanced age.

[illegible]

The place [illegible] its origin [illegible] [illegible] 1854. The first [illegible] was Andrew [illegible], who was a foreman or sub-contractor on the construction of this part of the Northern Railway. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] in the summer of 1854 and built the first house on the site of the [illegible] [illegible] where the rest of the land now covered by the buildings [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This first building

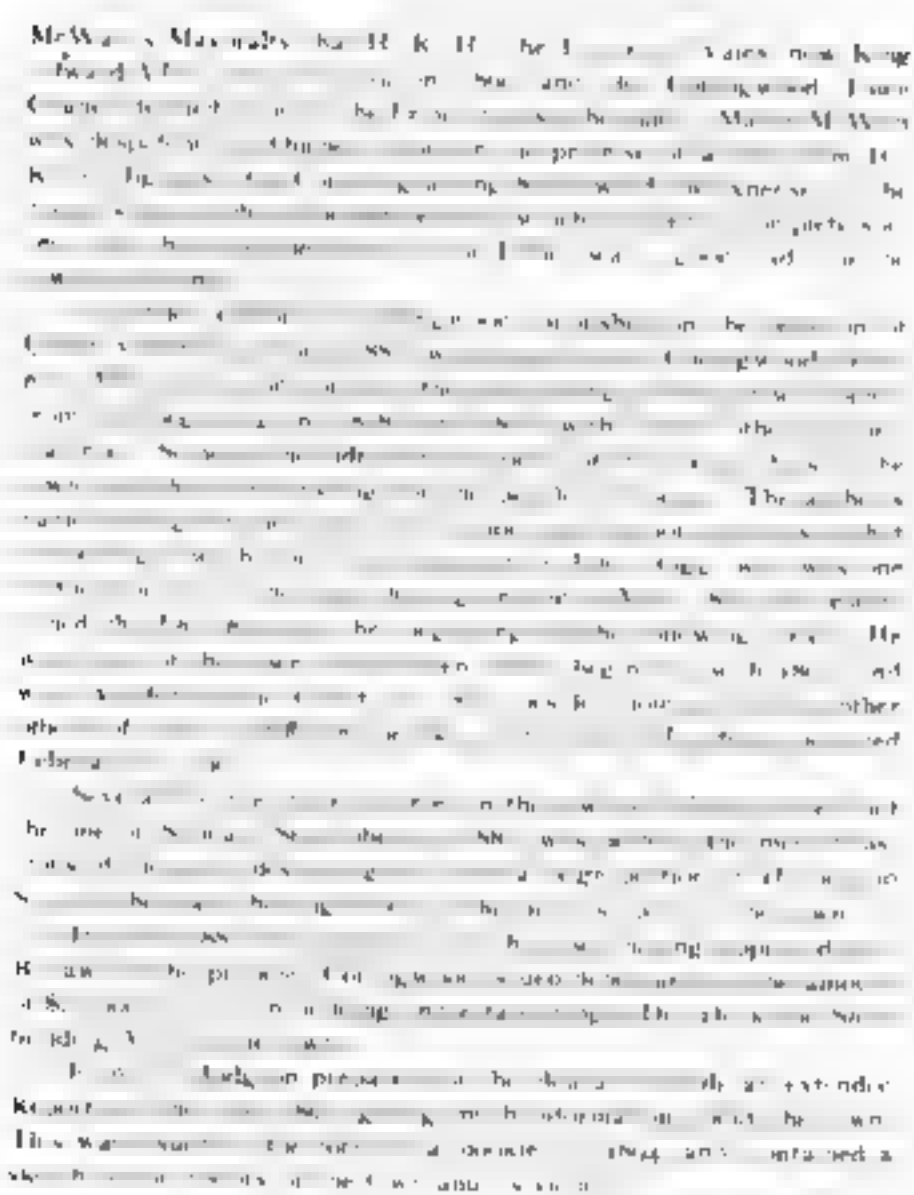
[illegible]

The Battle



The Homestead Mine

Chas. Cameron Collingwood, Warden, 1872.



John Hogg, Collingwood Warden. S. S.

APPENDIX

LISTS OF THE POPES

lists appeared for two townships which at the time the Directory was prepared, had been outlying areas with only a few settlers, viz. Nottawasaga and Tosorontio, so it became necessary to construct entirely new lists for these two townships.

Amongst the various sources of information that the present Writer had to use for the further improvement of Walton's lists, which were adopted as the basis, the Patent lists for the various townships proved of the greatest help and were used to supply fuller particulars as well as a number of corrections. But the Patent lists contain the names of many who were merely absentee settlers, among merely the owners of the land in a wild and rude and according to this source of information was of limited value for making the lists complete. In most cases also the actual settler received his patent long after settlement so the lists were not serviceable as evidence of settlement although they showed reputed ownership. The original settler was

It is to be feared, therefore, that these lists as they here stand have still a few errors, but they are an approach to the truth. Doubtless, they still contain a few names of U. E. Loyalists, who received lands but did not become actual settlers. As it was not easy to distinguish these in the lists in every case from actual settlers it was deemed advisable not to exclude any name not such as was actually known to be not an original settler at any rate.

Settlers Before 1837.

The Villages.

HOLLAND LANDING

(Lots 103 to 111 inclusive

E East W West	*No. Lot on*
Settler	*Yonge Street*
Arksey George	05, E
Arksey John	103, W
Aylherst, Francis	07 E
Bell Net	108, E
Bond Thomas G	108, E
Brooks, Samuel	104, E
Cummings, William	105 E
Darton, Samuel	05, E
Dennis, Enos	105 E
Edmonds, Ira	07 W
Garton John	03 E
Hare George	108, E
Henderson, Thomas	07 E
Hughes, Samuel	105 E
Jakeway, A	09 W
Johnston Thomas	1 E
Johnston Ralph	1 E
Laughton Wm	108, E
Levellie, Lues	105, E
Lount George	103, W
Lount Samuel	03 W
Lundy, Reuben	04 E
Lundy Israel	104 E
McCarn, M	103 E
McLeod, Alex	105, E
McMeghan, Robert	1 E
McMillan, Archibald	105, E
Phillips Richard	04 W

HOLLAND LANDING. *Concluded*

Settler	*No. Lot on Yonge Street*
Phillips, Wm	111 E.
Phelps, Francis	105. E.
Playter, George	07 W.
Povey, Wm	105. E.
Shaw, Thomas	108. E.
Stoat, William	105. E.
Square, Phalemon	111 E.
Stewart, Robert	06 E.
Sweezy, Peter	108. E.
Tyson, Josiah	107 E.
West, Amos	108. W.
Wiggins, S.	105. E.
Wilson, Alfred	108. E.
Wilson, Cornelius	108. E.
Wright, George	103. E.

BRADFORD

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	*Occupation*
Campbell, James	6	5	Shoemaker
Dewson, John		6	Magistrate
Driffe, Thomas	6		Blacksmith
Drury, James	6	5	Merchant
Edmonson, John	6	16	Innkeeper
Evans, James	7	16	Constable
Gordon, Job	6	5	Waggon-maker
Hall, Joseph	6	5	
McGee, [illegible]	"	15	
Peacock, John	7	16	Storekeeper

BARRIE

Settler	*Occupation.*
Algeo, R. N.	Half pay officer, Captain, Allandale
Boyington, Lucius	
Bingham, John	Innkeeper
Caldwell, Leslie	Merchant
Campbell, Dugald	Tailor

BARRIE *Concluded*

Settler	*Occupation*
Campbell James	Shoemaker
Carney Richard	Innkeeper
Carson William	
Cobb, Richard	Innkeeper and mail carrier
Cunningham Campbell	Shoemaker
Duggan [illegible]ane	
Edgar David	
Fide	Blacksmith
Graham Andrew	Tanner and general store
Graham, Thomas	Carpenter
Haggart, Timothy	See also Sunnidale;
Hewson Francis	Justice of the Peace
Lane, Jonathan	Tailor See Kempenfelt
MacWa[illegible] Tom	Merchant
Martin, Francis	Carpenter and constable
Meagher Francis	
Meldrum, Thirl	Innkeeper
McCoy Richard	Shoemaker
Morrison James	Afterwards innkeeper at Craighurst
McCauslund John	
McCausland David	Innkeeper
McDonald John	Tailor
McGuire P	Journeyman tailor
Nesbitt William	Carpenter
Perry, John	From Perry's Corners Cookstown
Ross, David S	Merchant
Ross Robert	Surveyor
Sanford Sidney M	Merchant
Smith Thomas	Blacksmith
Stokes, George	Carpenter
Strong William	
Walker Alex	

KEMPENFELT

Atkinson John.
Ball, George 833
Bryan Adam
Collins Charles

KEMPENFELDT *Continued*

Settler	*Occupation*
Fullerton, John.	
Johnson, James.	
Ladd	Innkeeper
Lane Jonathan. (1834	
Mann, William	
Oliver Robert	Captain (See also Orillia)
Summers, James (Somers)	
Vandeburgh, Barnet	

ORILLIA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	*Occupation*
Airey Gerald	4	9	Indian farm instructor
Bailey Robert	4	9	
Bernard Andrew	4	9	Indian trader
Bowers, Michael	4	9	Blacksmith
Dugas, James	4	9	
Darling, Paul	4	9	Doctor (Indian reserve
Gill, Jacob	5	0	Millwright and Sup of works, Indian post
Godon Antoine	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamb Peter	4	9	
Lawrence, [illegible]	4	9	Law (Indian teacher) or Larmour?
Moffat Andrew	5	9	Teacher Indian school, and interpreter
Roe, John J	4	9	
Scott Jonathan, Rev	5	9	Methodist missionary
Thompson John	6	0	
Wilson, Leonard	5	10	Supt for Beeman the Govt contractor?

PENETANGUISHENE

Armour James	Canteen keeper
Bell, W C	
Beman, E.	
Boyer George	
Burnie, James.	

PENETANGUISHENE. *Continued*

Settler.	*Occupation*
Cadieu, Andrew	
Colombes, Louis	(sometimes as Columbus
Corbiere, Lewis	
Croteau, J. B.	
Cummings, Lewis	Lieutenant
Daniel, Mary	
Faigham, William	
Farlinger, James	
Gordon, George	Trader among the Indians
Hamilton, James M.	Storekeeper
Hurd, [illegible] C.	
[illegible]ngal	Lieutenant
Jeffrey, Stephen	[illegible]nkeeper
Johnson, Lawrence	
Keating, James	Post Adjutant
Kennedy, Edward.	
King, Alphonse	
La Ronde, Charles	
Leduc, Thomas	
Lemaire, B.	(sometimes as Lemay)
Lemaire, Henry Maxime	
Mesier, Joseph	
Mitchell, Andrew	Trader among the Indians
Moberly, Captain R. N.	Agent, Bank of U. C.
O'Donovan, Samuel	
Quigley, James	
Rawson, Septimus	
Revoire, Dodin	
Richardson, Samuel	
Simpson, William.	Trader among the Indians
Smith, John.	
Smith, Thomas	
Solomon, William	Government Interpreter
Varnac, James.	
Vessieur, Andre.	
Wallace, Robert	[illegible]nkeeper
Warren, James.	

TWENTY ACRE LOTS ADJOINING PENETANGUISHENE

Settler	*Park Lot*	
Boudria Antoine	40	sometimes as Beaudry
Boucher J B.		
Chevrette. Louis		
Freesmirh Joseph		
Enchette. Etienne	7	
Gerroux Pierre	4	
Lacroix John		
Lafreniere Antoine	8	
Langlade. Charles	3	
LaPlance. Pierre	36	
Laramie James A		
Lavallee, Denis	5	
LeGarde. J B	37	
Legris. J Baptiste	29	
Lesard. Joseph		St Onge dit Latard. Joseph
Mitchel George		
Precour Augustin		
Pombert Cyril	19	
Recolle. Joseph.	39	
Rawson. Thomas	5	patent to Serjeow Rawson.
Roy Joseph		
Secard Francis	41	as Francois Secord.
Soreau, Pierre	26	Pierre Rieau, or Sorre
Topier Widow	3	sometimes as Dupier
Vasseur Charles	6	

The Townships

ADJALA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Barnes, Michael	1	26
Beatty, William	5	3 W ½
Beatty, Matthew	5	4
Beatty, Samuel	5	W
Brown W	5	10
Brown, John	3	32
Barton Thomas	6	13 W ½

ADJALA *Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lo.*
Barton William	6	14
Calin, James.	5	6
Campbell James		3
Cassidy, James	6	30
Cassidy William		9
Carson, Cornelius	4	2 E
Coleman Joseph.	5	32
Connors, Edward	6	3
Connors. John.	6	4
Connors Patrick	5	5
Connors, Michael	5	25
Conway, Matthew	3	28
Corrigan, Jane	6	9
Cosgrave James	4	4 E
Cohean, John	3	3
Crossan David	3	7 W½
Craige, John	2	3
Darraugh James	3	6 W
Devine, William	1	27 E½
Doross. James	8	2
Egan, Edward		
Egan. Kiran	6	13 E
Egan. Michael	5	9 E½
Egan John	6	2
Elliott. William	3	6 E½
Farley William	1	9 W
Farley John	5	21
Farley David	9	9
Feheley James	4	3
Feheley Patrick	4	4 W½
Ferguson, Hugh	5	3 W
Fitzpatrick James	3	20
Foley, Michael	9	3
Ford William		9
Gallagher Patrick	5	31 E½
Gallagher John	3	30
Goulding Andrew	4	14 E
Grannett Joseph	7	13

ADJALA *Continued*

Settler.	*Con.*	*Lot.*
Gunning William	4	1 W½
Hall, Jones	3	6 W½
Hackinson James	6	E½
Hamilton, Alexande	6	7 W
Hamilton Thomas	6	0
Hampton ames	7	24
Harcourt, Luke,	8	
Haffey Michael	5	4 W
Hoa h. Robert	4	4
Hoath, William	4	4
Headon, John	7	20 W
Heavy Michael	5	29 E
Heaslip, Samue	4	29 W
Hollend Fe x	7	19
Holland, Thomas	6	20
Lotley Harvey	7	14 E½
nms, James	4	6 W½
Irwin Thomas	4	3 E½
Jackson, George	2	9
Johnson, William	7	6
Keough, Owen	8	4
Keenan, James, Sr	6	15 W½
Keenan Robert	6	5
Keenan, Thomas	6	16
Keenan, ames	6	29
Keenan John	3	26 E
Laughley Thomas	4	29
Leavins George	1	26 W½
Leavins, James	1	27
Leavins, Edward		17 W
Lee John,	2	7 W½
Legget William	2	5 E½
Livingston Wm	4	3
vnch Morty	6	28 pa.
McGovern Michael	4	3 E½
Maggott, Edward	2	6
Malone John	5	13
Marshall, Alex	5	4

ADJALA. *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Marshall, James	5	3
Mason, Stewart	2	1 E½
Mitchell, Robert	3	
Morrow, William	8	9
Moore, Robert	3	29
Morin, James	5	9 W½
Morton, John	5	26 E½
Moon, Peter		1
Mullin, Michael	4	29 E
Murphy, Felix	5	6 (W½
Murphy, James	3	6
Murphy, John	5	16 W
McCaffray, John	1	13 W
McCabe, Thomas	6	7 E½
McCabe, Paul	6	7
McCarron, Michael	3	13 (W.
McCarthy, David	8	8
McCarron, John	5	28
McCulloch, Henry	7	
McCulloch, Robert	1	1
McCutcheon, Robert		10
McElroy, Patrick	5	8 W½
McFarlane, John		14
McFarlane, Terence		10 W
McGarlane, Felix	9	10
McGuinness, Thomas	4	
McIlroy, Hugh	6	8
McKenna, James	8	7 E½
Mackey, Copeland	9	8 W
McLaughlin, Lawrence	8	
McMahon, James	5	3 (E
McNamara, John	9	9
Nevins, Robert	5	5
O'Leary, Denis	5	2
O'Neil, Henry	4	
Patterson, Thomas	8	8
Patton, Patrick	6	9
Pendleton, William	1	3

ADJALA —*Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Pidgeon Samuel	3	9 & 0	E halves
Proctor William	1	6	
Quenson Peter	6	3	
Reany William	2	4	E.
Ryan, William	5	28	E½
Ryan Patrick	6	4	
Sears William	1	8	
Shaw, Thomas	5	17	
Sloan, James	4	6	E½
Snell, George	2		
Small, Daniel	7	10	E½
Snellman, Charles	7	4	W½
Stewart William	3	8	W½
Trimble, Hamilton	3	3	W½
Walker William	5	8	
Ward, John	2	8	W½
Webb, John	7	25	E½

ESSA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Agnew, John	0	1
Allen, William	4	11
Annett John	6	2
Arnold, James	1	4
Arnold, Alexander	3	5
Arnold, Thomas	10	3 E½
Assip, John	4	4 W½
Avherst William	10	
Bateman John	11	4
Bell, S	10	11
Bell, Wm	10	10
Blackstock, John	1	19 E½
Blackstock William	2	18
Blackstock Thomas	11	18 E½
Blackstock, John	1	9
Brice, John	1	6
Brice Robert		6

Bryce

ESSA *Continued.*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Bullock, James	4	5	
Cassin James	10	3	
Chapman Charles	8	7	(E½
Coleman Wm	9	3	
Coleman Andrew	9	2	
Cunningham, Wm	9	5	
Dinwoody George	0		
Dolen Michael	4	18	(W
Duff Thomas	3		
Gilroy Robert		3	
Hall, William	4	7	W½
Hanny Charles	4	5	
Highland Wm	0	0	
Johnston, John	4		
Kinlor, Robert	6	9	W½
Lewis David	4	3	E½
Lowes Daniel	1	6	
Mooney Rober	7	8	S½
Mooney Henry	7	8	E½
Morris, Henry	9	7	
Morrow Hugh	9	4	
McLean, John	8		
McClellan David		7	
McKeown, James		4	
Nicholson, Thomas	8	6	W½
Robinson, James			
Rooney Henry	8	2	W
Ross, William	4	24	
Rutherford Alex		26	
Ruthven, Robt Sr	1	7	
Ruthven Robt Jr		9	
Smith James	4	1	
Somerville, Pearce	7	8	
Speers James	0	2	
Speers Joseph	4	5	
Stevenson Wm		8	(W½
Strong John	0	5	E½
Strong, Wm	0		

ESSA — *Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lo.*	
Todd, Walter	4	3	
Whiteside, Robt	8	4	
Wilkinson, Thomas	4	3	
Wilkinson, Thos.	4	3	
Wilkinson, Arthur	3	4	

FLOS

Settler	*Con.*	*Lo.*	
Bishop, Stephen	1	53	
Campbell, W[illia]m		61	
Craig, Thomas		48	
Davenport, Wm.		5	
Gager, Obadiah		48	
Hamilton, John		60	
Hickang, George, jr		52	
Hunt, James		42	N.
Johnston, James		45	
Ketue, Thomas		74	
Marlow, Hugh		55	N.
Marlow, Hugh		59	N.
Moore, Alfred		4	
Moran, Dominic	2	4	S
Murph, Patrick		59	
McCormick, George		46	
McDiv, Dan'l		62	
McDivitt, Daniel	2	62	
McDougall, David		44	
McGeherty, Dennis		6	(N.
Peplow, Samuel		15	(N.
Prew, William		53	
Richardson, Gideon	6		
Richardson, John			
Rowe, John		63	
Rowley, Jon		70	
Swan, James		47	
Wilkam, George		3	

WEST GWILLIMBURY

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Algeo, Lewis	7	[illegible]	
Armson, William	7	5	
Armstrong, Christopher	6	9	
Armstrong, John	6	12	
Armstrong, Robert	6	13	
Armstrong, Thomas	6	[illegible]	
Armstrong, William	5	12	
Armstrong, Thomas	7	8	
Atkins, Robert	8	6	
Atkins, Robert	9	[illegible]	
Banks, [illegible]	9	[illegible]	Negro
Bannerman, George	4	[illegible]	
Bannerman, Donald	3	[illegible]	
Bannerman, Alex	5	9	
Bannerman, Hugh	6	0	
Barrett, William	9	0	
Bawey, John	10	12	Buda
Belfry, Ira	8	4 S½	
Belfry, James	8	16 S½	
Belfry, Philip	8	4 N½	
Belfry, Prince	6	0 N½	
Bell, James	13	[illegible]	
Blair, Wm	13	13	
Bowles, George	9	[illegible]	
Bostwick, John	3	8	
Bostwick, Edward	4	4	
Brandon, John	[illegible]	9	
Brandon, Thomas	2	3 W½	
Brandon, Matthew	2	[illegible] S pt	
Brandon, John	2	2	
Brandon, Robert	2	4	
Brazier, John	5	3	
Brazil, Michael	7	1 S½	
Brady, Robert	6	8 N½	
Brown, Philip	7	6	
Brown, James	1	15	
Burns, Christopher	9	[illegible] S½	
Caffrey, William	9	17	

WEST GWILLIMBURY *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*		
Campbell Arthur	8	10		
Campbell Robert	7	4	N½	
Carruthers, Wm	7	4	S½	
Carney Patrick	7	6	N½	Kearney
Castor Henry	6			
Castor William	6			
Cayton, John	13	15	N½	
Christy John	6	4		
Clark [illegible]ra	8	3	E½	
Clement, George	14	15		
Coburn, John, Sr	0	1	N½	
Coburn John, Jr	9	2	S½	
Coley George	4	1		
Collins, William	5	4		
Coons Richard	7	8		
Coade John	19	10		Condle
Conway James	10	6	SE¼	
Corber Christopher	3	1		
Corbett Joseph	3	4		
Cosgrave, William	4	13		
Cosgrave, Archibald	14	6		
Coulson Robert	10	13	NW ¼	
Couson, John	1	15	S½	
Creighton, Samuel	2	4		
Cronan, John	3	20		
Cronan James	12	5		
Cronan, Thomas	12	9		
Cronan Edward	12	15		
Cunningham, Wm	6	2	N½	
Cunningham, Andrew	5		N½	
Curry John	9	4		
Daley John	6	7		
Davis John	9	4		
Davis, James	4	8	N	
Derry Alexander	9	4		
Dey John, Sr	1	4		
Devit, John, Jr	4			
Dimond James	9	6		

WEST GWILLIMBURY *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*		
Dissett John	-	16		
Dissett Philip	2	9		
Doan Jonathan	7	3		
Doan James	7	1		
Dorn. John	0	2		
Doty, Ebenezer	3	2		
Dodds. James	4	3		
Downey Robert	9	4		
Elliott Francis	12	9		
English Gilbert	13	12	S½	
Evans James	10	14		
Evans George	0	4		
Evans. John	9	3		
Feagan Wm	3	16		Flegrhen
Fennell. Joseph	10	17		
Fennell John	10			
Ferguson. James	6	0		
Ferris. John	6	8	S½	
Ferris John	7	7		
Fisher John	8	6	N	
Flanagan Patrick	3	10		
Foster John	2	17		
Fowler William	3	3		
Fowlis Charles	9	4	(Potts	
Fraser, John	3	8		
Fraser William	5	9		
Fraser William Rev	6	1		
Frye. Henry	2	6		
Garbutt. John	13	3	S	
Carbutt William	12	3	N½	
Gilkowa James.	1	6		
Gibbons. Patrick	9			
Goodfellow John		4	16S	
Goodfellow Adam	6	8		
Gould. John.	10	2		
Grant Hector	3	7		
Greer Matthew	8	13	N	
Greer William	1	16		

WEST GWILLIMBURY—*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot.*
Greer, Patrick	9	3 (S
Greenfield, James	10	9
Gunn, Alex	5	9 (S½)
Gunn, Alex	4	3 (N½
Hardgrave, William	7	6
Hall, Lowell	7	12 (N
Herrica[illegible], Andrew	9	6
Henderson, Thomas	7	16
Hill, James	1	S½
Hodgson, Joseph	6	9 N½)
Huff, John	7	19
Hughes, Samuel	9	1
[illegible]oter, James	1	8
Hutchinson, James	9	9
Jackson, Nathan	3	21
Jebb, Thomas	11	10
Jeffs, Edward	6	3
[illegible]ohnson, Joseph	10	4
Johnston, Isaac	3	9
Johnston, Robert	3	S
Jones, Humphrey	6	
Kerr, Alexander	10	7 S½
Kerr, John	10	7 S½
Keenan, Dominick	9	8
Kelly, John	9	
Kidd, James	14	
Kirley, Joseph	3	2
Kirley, John	4	3
Kneeshaw, William	14	14
Landerkin, Jacob	16	2
Latimore, John	9	1
Lawrence, Alex	10	5
Lawrence, James	0	5
Lee, Patrick		5
Lee, Henry	1	2 S½
Lee, John	1	3 S½
Lee, Thomas	1	4
Lewis, John	7	9

WEST GWILLIMBURY —*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Lewis, George	7	2	
Lloyd, Charles	3	5	
Lloyd, Charles	2	11	
Long, James	8	1	
Long, John	8	4	
Long, Richard	9	5	
Long, Samuel	9	3	
Maclaren, John	7	8	
McDowell, Willoughby	1	3	S½
Mackee, William	2	15	McKee
Magee, John	5	4	
McGee, Richard	8	8	S½
McGee, James	8	8	N½
McGee, Edward	9	8	
Matchett, Thomas	0	4	N½
Matchett, Edward		2	N½
Matthews, Wm	12		4N
Maurice, Thomas	12	0	
Matheson, John	6		
Matheson, John	5	0	N½
Megan, Lawrence	8	2	
Megan, John	9	2	
Megan, James	8	1	
Merrick, Mary	3	3	
Mills, James	3	4	
Mills, James	6	3	
Miller, Thomas	9	14	
Molloy, Charles		6	
Molloy, Garrett	9	13	
Molloy, William	3	13	N½
Molloy, Timothy	10	13	
Molloy, John	12	9	
Moore, Joseph	4	2	
Moriarty, Owen	7	16	
Moriarty, Michael	0	13	S½
McArthur, Angus	2	4	
McBeth, Charles	4	9	N½
McBeth, Andrew	5	7	

10

WEST CARLETON — *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
McAlee John	12	8	
McCarron Hugh	13	20	
McArthur William	1	7	
McArthur Oliver	4	8	
McArthur Robert	9	11	
McCausland Alex	9	5	E
McClemons John	5	21	
McDonald Duncan	5		
McKay William	4	5	
McKay, Alex	4	1	N
McKay, Donald	4	0	E½
McKay Roderick	4	10	W½
McKay Alex	4		
McKay George	4		
McKay James	7	7	
McKenney Ne	1	6	
McKitrick Wm	6	6	
McLean Widow	1	16	S
McLellan William		9	N½
McLellan Alex	4	4	S
McLeod, Donald	6		
McMaster Thomas	5	4	
Nay Matthew		7	N
Nay Robert	8	1	
Neely Wm	9	4	
Neely, Samuel	13	8	
Nelson, John	6		
Nesbitt, John	14	14	
Newry Wm	9	5	Nowrey
O'Connell Darby	3	9	N
O Donnell John	13	18	S½
O Donnell Richard	4	19	N½
Parker Thomas	8	0	S
Parker Robert	8	[illegible]	N
Pathfield James	4	16	Paufield
Penrose Samuel	[illegible]	5	
Phillips, Wm	6	1	
Pilkington, James	10	6	N½

The [illegible]

WEST GWILLIMBURY *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Porter, Oliver	6	10	(N
Procter, Samuel	6	[illegible]	
Proctor, Thomas	8	3	(W½
Quay, John	1	19	E
Quigley, Charles		13	
Quigley, Wm		3	N
Rachey, Wm	6	4	N
Ramsay, Wm			
Read, John	3	2	
Robins, Henry	6	6	S½
Robinson, Gilbert	8	17	
Robinson, Peter	5	3	
Robinson, Joel E	[illegible]		
Robinson, Wm	8	17	
Robinson, John	9	6	
Roberts, Wm	1	[illegible]	N½
Roberts, John	1	8	N
Roe, William	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Rogers, Francis	9		
Rogers, Dennis	3	3	
Rogers, Levi	[illegible]	3	
Rogers, James	7	8	
Rogers, Isaac	8	[illegible]	
Rogers, Isaac	6	3	S
Rogers, E.	6	5	
Rumy, Thomas	7	17	
Rose, John	4	[illegible]	
Ross, George	4	[illegible]	N
Ross, Sandy	[illegible]		
Rutledge, John	9	0	S.
Sawyer, Robert	4	[illegible]	
Scanlan, Patrick	9	6	N
Scanlan, Mark	9	6	
Scanlan, Cornelius	9	7	S½
Scobie, Hugh	7	13	
Sloan, John	8	[illegible]7	
Sloan, William	9	[illegible]8	S½
Smith, Phelps	6	5	

WEST GWILLIMBURY — *continued*

Settler.	*Con.*	*Lot.*	
Smith Ralph	9	2	
Sparling George	7	5	
Steele, James	11	11	
Steele Hugh		1	
Steele Thomas	2	7	
Stevens, Wm	7	11	
Stimpey, Leo	4	6	
Stinson Wm	3	5	
Stinson, George	3	5	
Stinson, George	0	9	
Stone, Solomon	5	4	
Stoddart, Wm	7	1	S½
Stoddart Wm	8	1	
Stoddart, John	8	9	
Stoddart, James	7	0	N½
Stoddart Hugh	8	9	N
Sutherland, Robert	5	8	S½
Sutherland, William	5	5	S½
Sutherland Donald	5	5	N
Sutherland Angus	5	11	S½
Sutherland Hamon	5	12	S½
Sutherland John	6	1	
Sutherland John	6	1	
Sutherland Thomas	8	6	S½
Sutherland, Wm	4	8	
Tasker, Mark	10	16	
Thornbur Wm	5	11	
Thorpe George	10	16	
Thorpe, William	10	17	
Thorpe, John	13	14	
Tisdall James	2	6	N½
Towse, Richard	3	5	
Trotter James	10	3	
Vanstock Garret	6		
Varnam James	9	1	
Walker Wm	1		
Wallace, John	9	1	
Wallace, James	5	14	

WEST GWILLIMBURY *concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Wardman Wm	7	14	
Warnman John	9	3	
Waters, James.	10	4	
Wells, James.	7	14	N½
West Thomas	5	"	
West, George	6	6	
West, Benjamin	6	4	
White. William	9	1	
Whiteside. William	9	4	
Willard. Asa	10	1	
Williams Moses	2	4	
Willoughby Ralph	7	4	
Willoughby John	9	1	
Wilson. Benjamin.	5	1	
Wilson Hugh	8	2	
Wilson John	3	4	
Wood. James	1	16	N½
Wood. William.	13	8	

INNISFIL

Agoe. Robert	6	17	W½
Allan. Gavin	3	16	
Armstrong Thomas	6	3	
Arthur John	8	13	(N½
Batters. Thomas	4	2	
Boys. Richard	5	4	
Booth, Wm	0	14	(S½
Breend, George.	10	17	
Calder, Thomas	12	12	
Clement Albert	4	13	S½
Clement. Lewis I	1	6	N½
Climie John	2	2	
Climie, William	2	2	
Climie. John Jr	2	7	(S
Coleman John	2	3	
Coleman William.	2	2	
Coleman Richard	2	2	

INNISFIL *Continued*

Settler	Con	Lot	
Cosgrove, George	8	23	
Cripps, John	4	20	
Cross, Wm	6	20	
Cummins, James	2		
Deacon, William	8	2	
Demaree, James	6	29	
Doag, Thomas	7	3	N½
Duncan, Thomas	6	9	S½
Duncan, Wm	6	8	N½
Easton, Thomas	9	3	P.
Ferrier, Andrew	3		
Fields, William	6	2	
Fide, Joseph	7	2	
Fisher, William	6	[illegible]	N
Fitten, Robert	2	26	
Fleming, James	7	3	
Gartley, Peter	6	2	
Gibbons, Patrick	7	4	
Gibson, Wm	1	5	
Gibby, John	4	3	
Gowery, Wm	0	27	
Green, Jacob	9	3	
Groesbeck, Cornelius	6	18	
Grose, Henry	3	22	
Hamilton	7	6	
Hammond, John	3	24	
Hewson, Francis	4	31	
Hayter, Moses	13	25	
Hindle, James	3	6	N½
Hunt, Joseph	2	25	
Hunt, George	8	2	S½
Jack, William	5	22	
Jack, John	6	27	S½
Jack, James	3	9	
Jefferson, Robert	10	8	
Johnson,	6	9	
Johnson, John	8		S½
Keider, Thomas	2	29	See also Calder

INN SHI *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Kettle, Robert		16	
Kilgore, Samuel	5		
Laird, Robert	2	15	
Lawrie, John	2	7	
Lawrie, Wm	2	17	
Lawrence, Wm	9	5	N½
Lennox, Wm	3	0	S½ 9
Lennox, John	3	4	
Lesslie, Wm.		near Nanticoke	
Main, William	2	6	
Maneer, Samuel	8	15	N½
Myers, David	0		
McConkey, James	4	5	
McConkey, William	5	15	
McConkey, John	3	0	
McConkey, Robert	7	2	
McConkey, Thomas	8	6	
McConkey, John	8	23	S½
McCormack, James	6	8	N½
McCullough, Wm	6	7	N
McInnis, James	4	17	
Mckenzie, George	4	7	
McKay, Robert	1	6	
McKinnass, Samuel	2	6	PL
McLean, Robert	3	17	S½
McLean, James	7	9	S½
McLean, Alex	5	24	S
Orchard, Joseph	1	4	S½
Orser, Albert	8	26	N
Patterson, John	5	24	
Patterson, Benjamin	8	18	
Patterson, Samuel	7	20	
Perry, George			
Perry, John, I	3		S½
Perry, John, Sr	1		
Perry, Thomas	2		N
Picken, Robert		3	
Pratt, John, Jr	7	15	S½

VNISEL *Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Pratt, John	1	16	
Ray Thomas	5	3	
Reid, James	4	29	N½
Rennie James	3	4	W½
Richey John	4	6	
Reive, Thomas	5	4	
Robins, James	9	15	
Robinson Robert	12	26	
Rogerson James	2	29	
Rogers Patrick	14	16	
Ross, Alexander	5	14	
Ross Benjamin	8		
Scott, Michel	5	1	
Shaw John	8	29	
Shaw Robert	8	20	
Shaw, Joseph	8	20	
Stinson, James			Townda
Sibbald John S	14	13	N pt
Simmons, James	2	1	
Smith, Thomas	4	8	
Somerset John	9	5	
Soules James	13	26	
Soules David	3	26	
Sutherland John	1	4	
Thompson, John	9	16	
Thompson John, Sr	9	16	
Todd, Davidson	9	20	
Todd, Ebenezer	2	19	
Todd, Charles	3	24	
Todd, Hugh	8	12	
Walker John	7	1	
Wallace Robert	5	27	(S½
Warnica, George F	2	5	
Warnica, John	3	14	
Warnica, George P H	12	3	
Warnica, Joseph	7	15	N½
Warnica, William	12	29	
Watson, James		8	(N½

INNISFIL. *Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*
Wilson, Charles	2	25
Wice, Henry	0	3 N½
Wice, Samuel	12	25
Wood, Nathaniel	12	16
Woon, Jonas	12	16
Wray, Thos.	5	3
Wright Samuel	6	3

MEDONTE

Settler.	*Con.*	*Lot.*
Abbone George	8	9 (E½
Anderson, Thomas G	2	24
Archer William	1	69 W½
Bailey John	12	6
Bailey Robert	6	1
Beard James	1	2
Barr Walter	1	5 (E.
Barr George	6	1 E½
Bell, John	7	8
Bell, James	7	8
Borland, John	1	32
Boyd, William	0	16 (E½
Boyoton, John	3	9 W½
Bradley, William	1	56
Broomhaw John		70
Brotherstone, Jade	9	6 W½
Brimsmead Richard	1	5 E
Burton Conway	5	5 E½
Byrnes, John	2	37
Bromfield James	6	4
Boucher, Joseph	12	8
Callaghan Patrick	4	6 W½
Calaghan John	5	7
Carthew John	10	17
Cavanagh Thomas	10	6 NE¼
Champagny Peter	10	25
Connor Michael	4	9
Connor John	4	8

MEDONTE *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Cook James	10	2 SE¼
Cook John	11	2
Craddock Joseph	11	23 SW¼
Craig Thomas, Sr	1	43
Craig Thomas Jr	1	44
Craig John		43
Cowan, Samuel	5	6 E½
Davenport, Benjam	1	70
Doller Joseph	10	19
Douglass William	8	4
Dudley Thomas	7	7
Dunaghan Miles	1	75
Epler John	9	14
Evans Joseph	6	5 SE¼
Fitzgerald, Charles	0	4
Flanaghan Michael	3	0 E½
Fowler, John	8	8 E
Fox James	1	8 SE
Fox James	0	20
French, Samuel	4	7 E½
Frawley, Cornelius	3	0 E
Fullerton, John	9	7 E½
Gaston, David	7	8 W½
Goss Joseph	1	7 W½
Grant, John	5	
Greenlaw Robert	3	49
Greenlaw James	2	37
Grouette Wm	3	22
Hazen, George	13	1
Harvey John		3 SE¼
Hands, John	3	1 W½
Hon. Zechariah	4	
Horsburgh Alexander	9	8 SE¼
Hughes Patrick		60 W½
Hussey John	3	6
Ingram, Robert		49
Ingram, James		50
Ingram, George	3	5

MEDONTE *Continued*

Settler	Con	Lot
nwood ohn	8	6
Jacques, Franklin	4	4
Jamieson ohn	3	1 E½
amieson Wm.	5	0
Johnson David	2	54
Kearns William	0	8 SE¼
Kelly Thomas	9	10 E
Kent William	10	2
Kinghorn, Andrew	5	6 (W½
Laing Alexander		43 (N½ W
awler Cornelius	4	
Leonard James		69
Little, Robert	6	
Livingston Dougald	1	6 SW¼
Miller Robert	8	42
Miller Alexander	6	43
Milliner Thomas	4	1 S
Moon, Henry	10	6
Moon Edmund	9	5
Moor George	3	46
Moran, John	3	41
Morton Robert	5	42
Morehead Graham	1	53 N
McArthur Patrick	3	4
McCabe Michael	9	50
McCarron, Robert	3	
McClure, Samuel	2	3 E
McCondra Thomas	5	9 W½
McDonald John	6	8 W
McHugh Daniel	13	1 NW¼
McHugh, Peter	13	
Mckay George		52 (N
McKinley John	1	3 E
McKinley Duncan	4	3
McKinley, Donald	8	2
McLean, Dougall	0	40 E
McLeon Malcolm	2	52
McMurray, Michae	4	9

MEDONTE - *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
McNamara ,awrence	8	0	
Nichol Robert		65	
Nicholl. S	9	22	
O'Donnell. Patrick	6	3	E½
Orton John	9	7	W½
Parker Thomas	1	7	SW¼
Pilgrim. Henry	9	14	
Power William	4	6	(E.
Quai Thomas	9	5	E½
Reardon Jermiah	7	5	E½)
Reid. Archibald			
Riley Thomas	9	19	
Robins ,ethro	7	7	(E½
Ross Richard .olmer		5	
Ross, William	5	8	
Rutherford. Allan	1	9	
Rutherford, Justus	6	9	
Seal. John	6	5	W½
Shanahan John	8	9	NE¼
Shanahan. Thomas	3	7	E½
Shire, Charles	10	1	W
Sleigh. Edwin	8	5	
Smyth Traverse	1	53	S½
Steele E mes	2	9	
Stevens. John	9	8	W
Stokely, James	1	71	
Switzer, William	0	1	NE,
Terry ,ane	7	3	W½
Thomas, John	8	16	
Thompson. W am	7	10	
Thompson, Dougald	1	3	(NW,
Thornton. Peter	11	1	E.
Thornton, Thomas	1		W½)
Tearo ng ,ohn	9	0	W,
Turner George	1	59	
Walker George	7	1	E
Wait Wil am	4	1	E
Whelan. John	12	7	W,

MEDONTE *Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Williams, Joseph	7	5	W½
Wilson Lieut. George	10	14	
Yates, John	2	33	

NOTTAWASAGA

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Adair John	10	32	
Bell Angus	8	33	
Bell Archibald	6	35	
Bell John	6	27	S½
Bell Malcolm Sr	8	29	
Bowerman Joseph	9	4	N
Bertie John	3	5	
Bertie Joseph	4	5	
Bulmer John	7	6	
Campbell Alex	10	33	N
Campbell Angus	4	23	
Campbell Duncan	2		Pt
Currie Archibald	8	21	S½
Currie Donald	8	35	S
Currie Hugh	8	28	
Currie John	2	35	
Currie Malcolm	6	25	
Currie Peter	8	25	
Davis William	9	20	N½
Dixon John	4		
Dooling Patrick	7	6	
Duggan Edmund Sr	4	16	
Fenelon Thomas	3	27	N½
Gillespie Donald	1	30	
Jardine Andrew, Sr	0	30	N
Jardine David	10	30	S½
Klippert George	9	26	N½
Knell George	9	25	Pt
Lawyer Andrew	10	5	
Lawyer, James	9	9	
Leach William	8	30	

NOTTAWASAGA—*Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*	
Lott, John	4	3	
Marton, Anthony		33	E½
Martin, Robert	2	4	
Martin, William	3	25	
Mauchet, James	4	4	Pt
Maize,	6	25	
Moore, Peter	3	3	
Moore, William	7	3	
McCallum, Archibald	4	23	N½
McCallum, John	0	35	Pt
McCallum, Malcolm	6	27	
McCutcheon, William	2	28	
McDermid, Archibald	1	33	
McDermid, John	5	[illegible]	S½
McDermid, Malcolm	0	33	S
McDuffie, Dougald	1	29	N½
McEwan, Archibald	10	8	
McEwan, Neil	9	26	S½
McFadyen, John	1	9	
McGillivray, Arch	9	29	W
McGregor, John	9	27	S½
McLean, Duncan	4	36	
McNabb, Duncan	7	9	
McQueen, Donald	5	23	
McQueen, [illegible]		35	N
McQueen, Neil	10	33	
Needands, Hamilton	4		Pt
Patterson, [illegible]		29	S
Patterson, William	3	2	S½
Paul, Neil	4	2	S½
Ross, William	8	23	
Smith, Randall	12	37	
Smith, William	9	6	N½
Smyth, John	1	1	
Swalm, Conrad	8	29	S½
Thompson, Samuel	8	25	
Wing, Nathaniel	9	34	

NORTH ORILLIA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Booth, Robert	3	6 (N.
Drinkwater, John	3	W.
Fraser, Henry	1	
George, Robert	4	2
Golding, Thomas	3	5 W.
Home, W. C.	1	9
Joice, Patrick	3	E.
Magovern, John	2	3
O'Connor, John	4	3 Pt.
Pierce, Mary	4	1
Petts, John		2
Rees, John	3	6 (S.
Rickard, John	2	7 E.
Robinson, Charles	1	5
Row, James	4	4 E.
Taylor, Robert		2
Thompson, John	1	
Wood, William	7	1
Wright, John	3	1 E.

SOUTH ORILLIA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Davis, Frederick	3	4
Darling, Paul	2	6
Finch, John	4	1
Harvey, John	4	9
Johnson	4	4
Kresop, William	6	4 Pt.
Murdoch, William	4	5
Rowe, Chas.	4	7
Samson, James	2	9
Stibbald, William	5	4
Squires, Philemon	5	8
St. John, St. Andrew	3	6

ORO.

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Adams John	8	27	
Adams James	9	26	Ept
Algeo, William B	1	23	
Ashbaugh D	1	24	
Ambler Thomas		6	
Anderson, George	1	18	
Ashfield John	6	9	
Barber Luther	3	6	E½
Baskerville, W[illia]m	3	14	E½
Bass Maier	3	9	E½
Bailey Thomas	6	18	
Be[ll], Gilbert	8		
Bergen Michae		9	
Blair W[illia]m	8	6	
Black Hector	9	14	
Bone David	3	0	E½
Brown Samue	1	20	
Brown George	2	11	E½
Brough Charles, Re[v]	14	13	
Buchanan, Francis	3	7	W½
B[u]sh, James	5	19	W½
Butters, Charles G			
Caldwe[ll] George	3	10	
Ca[mpbe]ll John	2	9	
Cameron Duncan	10	6	
Cameron, Dani[e]l	3	12	W½
Cameron Malcolm	8	6	W½
Campbell Arch	5	7	
Campbell John	7	17	W½
Carthew Arthu	13	32	Spt
Chapel, John	2		
Chedwick Richard	3	7	
Clark John	0	9	
Clark, Alex	11	1	
Clark Joseph	4	8	
Clifford Henry	6	30	
Caughly Danie	2	14	
Coleman, James	14	7	S½

ORO *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lo*	
Cotton Noah	10	14	E½
Crawford, Henry	10	1	W
Crea, William	3	4	
Crooks, Richard	9	23	
Crooks, Richard	12	20	
Cross, William	1	33	
Currie, Edward	9	5	
Currie, John	10	6	
Cuppage, William	13	2	
Davis, Edward F	12	22	
Darkman, George	9	5	
Delay, John	9	5	
Drury Thomas	1	1	
Drury Richard	1	2	
Dunsmore, William	6	6	P½
Eddy George	3	24	
Edwards, Joseph	2	3	
Esmere, Joseph	4		W½
Emms James	1	3	
Fell, Isaac	14		
Felters, Mary	14	0	N½
Ferguson George	6	4	E½
Ferguson Thomas	14	8	
Firth George	1	15	
Fitzgibbon, Thos	8	4	
Flaherty John	2	13	
Forster Richard	2	24	
Frazer William	4		
Frazer John	4	20	
Galbraith John	9	10	S½
Galbraith Angus	10	8	
Galbraith, Donald	0	3	
Gardiner William	2	23	
Gardiner John	2	25	
Gilchrist, Duncan	8		
Gillespie, Arch	9	1	
Gosling John	2	4	
Gough John	1	5	

ORO *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Graham William	3	1	Wpt
Grant Donald.	7	19	E½
Gray William	5	14	
Gruette, Peter	3	21	
Hall. I	0	6	E½
Hammond John	1	9	F
Hart Isaac		39	
Hartwe W[illegible]am	3	1	
Hardy John	3	6	E½
Harkley John	4		(Pt
Harrison. Wm	0	1	W
Hatch. W[illegible]am		4	W
Hawkins, Charles	3	5	(E½
Hepburn. Caesar	4	1	W
Hickling George		15	
Hickling, Wm	2	20	
Hickling, Ebenezer	2	9	
Holdsworth Thomas	0	16	(W½
Hourges, Richard	2	24	
Horn. Peter	12	15	
Hughes George		6	
H[illegible]chan, Patrick	3	15	
Hunt. Wm		10	
Jackson. Samuel	5	2	
Jackson, John	2	3	
Jarrett. Charles	1		
Jennings. Henry	6	1	F½
Jermey, Samuel.	1	3	
Jervis, John.	2	F	
Johnson. Matthew	4	7	N
Johnson, John I	3	19	
Johnson Benjamin	2	27	
Jones. John	0	13	E½
Keating Horace	2	23	
Kerridge Charles	1	23	
Kyle. Wm	2		W½
Lamy Edmund	5	28	
Lauder Walter		9	

ORO. *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
angman. Nicholas	4	6	(W ½)
Langman. Joseph	4	6	E.
Lawrence. John.		7	
Litster Henry	1	9	E ½
Leigh. John	3	6	
Leitch. Angus	8	2	NE ¼
Leonard, Wm	4	28	
Livingston Nei	9	7	
Loftus, James	3	6	W
Locke. Joseph	13	13	E.
Luck Edward		16	
Marshall John	4	2	W ½
Millan. Daniel.	6	4	W ½
Mitchel William	12	12	S
Moffatt. James	4	9	E ½
Monk Charles	6	2	
Monro Jeremiah	5	10	
Morris. John N	4	11	E ½
Morris, Noah	4	1	W ½
Morrison Thomas	4	10	
Montgomery Henry	5	29	
McCallum. Peter	3	6	NE ¼
McArthur. Duncan.	8		
McArthur, Duncan	9	5	
McCuaig Duncan	5	16	
McCulloch Robert	6	16	W ½
McDonald, Michael	1	5	
McDuffie. Peter	9		
McDuffie. John	0	2	W ½
McDougall. Arch	6	14	
McEachern, Duncan	8	2	
McEachern. John	8	1	
McFayden John	9	10	
McKay Angus	9	12	
McKenzie, John	8	6	
Mckerrow James	0		W ½
McLean, George	1	39	N
McLean John	10	4	E ½

ORO. *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
McLeod, Donald	12	12	(N½
McLeod, John	3	8	
McMillan, Duncan	9	0	
McMillan, John		8	
McNab, Alex.	0	1	E½)
McNeven, John	8	3	
McPherson, John	13	7	(E
McVittie, Wm. B	11	25	
McVittie, Charles	10	25	
Nash, James	13	3	
Norman, George	12	6	
O'Brien, Edward G	2	7	
Oades, Francis		27	
Oliver, Robert	1	1	Ep†
Oliver, George		18	
Ormsby, James	12	14	E½)
Overs, George	2	40	
Paulk, William	9	13	E½)
Parker, Simon	6	6	W½
Partridge, Charles	1	7	
Paxman, John	1	8	
Pearce, Joseph	7	5	
Perkins, Wm	8	6	
Prentis, James	8		NW¼
Pulford, George	8	14	
Putney, Robert	6	8	
Rawl, John	8	7	
Rem, Duncan	9	9	(E½
Reid, John	3	15	(E½)
Reid, Hugh	9	2	
Reid, Wm	1	0	
Richardson, Samuel	1	5	
Richardson, Wm	1	36	(W½
Richardson, Jesse	5	10	(E½
Robertson, George	13	10	(W½
Ross, Malcolm	8	7	
Rutherford, Wm	2	8	E½
Ryan, Edward	12	19	(W½)

ORO *Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Scott, John	1	10	(SE¼)
St. Denny, Henry	9	26	
Shaw, Henry	0	9	S½)
Simpson, Wm.	5	25	
Sinclair, John	3	26	E½
Smith, Matthew	4	7	E½
Smith, John	6	1	
Smith, Duncan	9	6	
Smith, John	9	23	W½
Smith, Peter	1	20	
Summer, Edward	2	20	
Swan, Robert		25	W½
Taylor, James	8	4	W½)
Thomas, Samuel		8	
Thomas, Samuel	5	13	
Thompson, John	12	6	(W½
Todhope, Walter	2		NE¼
Todhope, William	1	7	NE¼
Todhope, George	1	6	E½
Turner, Benjamin	4	[illegible]	E½
Turner, Edward	8	2	Pt
Usher, Frederick	2	8	
Walker, Edward	3	28	W½
Walker, John	4	9	
Walker, Joseph		25	E½
Watson, James		28	
White, James		26	
Whitney, John	5	29	
Whitney, George	0	1	E½
Wilson, John	10	25	
Young, John M.	24	2	W½

SUNNIDALE

Settler.	*Con.*	*Lot*
Bell, John	5	9
Birchall, Samuel	2	9
Cameron, John	1	27
Lane, Hugh	9	8

SUNNIDALE - *Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lo.*	
Cathey Geo	14	6	SE pt
Coates Matthew	3	2	
Crow, Joseph	13	6	
Currie John	2	3	
Currie Donald	12	3	
Finlay William	0	26	
Fisher S	7	12	
Gardner James	2	8	
Goode, Cephas	13	4	
Gotchrist, Alex	16	5	
Gillespie Alex	0	2	
Haggart Timoth		9	
Harvey Patrick	13	6	
McCallum, Pete	2	15	
McCallum John	0	4	
Macaulay Gather	0	1	
McKenzie, John	1	4	
McNeil Alex		27	
Moore John	1	3	E½
Patterson, Malcolm	9	1	
O'Connell, John	1	26	NW¼
O'Connor Patrick	7	2	N
Richey James	13	4	
Shuall, William		27	
Somerville Archd	5	30	
Somer George	7	14	
Shaw Donald	9	16	
Shaw Job	9	6	
Shaw Duncan	9	5	N½
Sullivan James	1	1	
Senier Henry	2		
Thompson T John	14	2	

TAY

Settler	*Con*	*Lo.*	
Bannister David	1	26	S½
Bover Charles			
Cowan William	1	28	W½

TAY *Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Dusang Annable			
Devine, John	1	03	
Dusome, Francis		Near the Wye	
Forbo Henry			
Letourneaux Joseph		84	
Ludlow George		10	
McDonnell, Michael	2	101	
Mosuy Asher	1	2	
Mundy Israel		1 2	
Quigley Charles	1	85	
Wheran, James		09	
Wilson, William		100	

TECUMSEH

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Abernethy John	7	13	
Agnew William		8	
Anderson, Josh	5		
Anger Frederick	5	17	N
Armitage, Joseph		21	
Armstrong, Wm	8	19	
Armstrong James	7	22	S
Armstrong Philip	9	2	
Armstrong John	14	8	S½
Atkinson Wm.	2	8	
Atkinson, Jonathan	6	0	
Ausman, Jacob	5	19	
Ausman, Philip	5	13	
Ausman Conrad	7	9	
Ausman John	4	18	
Auxier John	5	9	E½
Austin, Alexander	5	9	(W½)
Bainbridge, Francis	8	3	S½
Bateman Joseph	4	4	NE
Batters Richard	6	21	
Baycroft George	9	9	W½)
Beard William	8	16	(Pt)

TECUMSETH *Continued.*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*		
Beaty John	4	20		
Bet John	7	5		
Bigelow Hiram	9	21		
Black, Thomas	6	9		
Boynton, Elijah		9½		
Brooks, Jonathan	6	22	S½	
Brooks, John	6	21	S	
Brooks Jane	6	24		
Brawley Charles	4	6		
Brazell, Patrick	6	24	N pt	
Brown John	3	14		
Brownlee James	2	5		
Calhoun, Thos	6	2	N½	
Calhoun, William	7	2		
Cattaghan, James	4	3	N	
Cattaghan, Richard	9	24	S pt	
Carswell Andrew	4	24	N pt	
Carswell John	7	23		
Carter Edward	8	23		
Carter, William	8	23		
Casey Owen	3	4		
Chauncey Wm	8	13		
Clark George	3	8		
Clark George		23		
Clark, Robert	2	23		
Clover, Jesse	1	21		Oliver ?
Clunis, George	6	13		
Coady James	10	23		
Coffey, John	4	22	E½	
Coffey Gilbert	4	21	N½	
Collard Elijah	4	1		
Colgen John	5	1		Colgate
Connelly Edward	7	20		
Connelly Neal	2	3		
Connor John	3	16		
Coomer Peter	9	21		
Cook, Thomas	14	23		
Corbett Andrew	1	7	S.W¼	

TECUMSEH *Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Cosford, John	1	22 (N½)
Colwell, Robert	7	5
Coulter, Robert	4	20
Courtney [illegible]as	6	20
Courtney, John	3	[illegible] N pt
Cross, Robert	10	24
Curran, John	3	6
Curry [illegible]ames		5
Dale, George	2	13 S½
Dale, John	3	15
Dale, Thomas	2	7 N pt
Davis, Richard	5	8
Davis, Samuel	1	30
Dean, Hosea	6	23
Delane, Lawrence	10	20
Devan, John	5	8
Dickey, William	10	24
Dillane, John	4	0 N½
Dunwoody, Hugh	14	[illegible]6
Dixon, John		13
Dean, [illegible]ames		24
Doyle, [illegible]ohn		[illegible]8
Doyle, Peter	3	24
Doyle, Bernard		6
Doyle, Patrick	1	[illegible]7
Doyle, James	1	15
Doyle, [illegible]ames	3	[illegible]6
Doyle, Hugh	3	9
Doubleware, George	2	3
Dunham, Joseph	9	18
Dunnick, Adam	4	
Dunning, Thomas	4	17
Duff, Robert	[illegible]3	16
Duff, Thomas	14	[illegible]6 S½
Egan, Nicholas	3	4
Ellis, [illegible]ames	5	6 (S½
Ellison, Daniel	6	7
Ellison, James	2	8 (SE

TECUMSEH *Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Brown, Thomas	3	20	
Evans David	7	16	W½
Evans Cadwalader	7	12	
Evans, Selby	7	9	N½
Farer, Andrew	3	3	
Ferris, John	10	2	N½
Ferris William	9	21	Npt
Fetherley, Patrick	2	2	
Ferguson, Isabella	2	24	
Ferguson, Widow	6	3	
Ferguson, John	1	24	
Fletcher, William	14	3	
Fletcher Thomas	4	2	
Gardiner John	5	24	
Graham, John	4	16	N
Graham, William	9	23	W½
Graham, Edward	13	24	
Graham William	8	20	
Gray James	2	19	
Gray Richard	8	24	
Greenaway Alex	4	6	
Gunderson Erin	2	22	
Gunderson Thomas	5	2	
Hall William	4	2	
Hammond Patrick	6	3	
Hammond Wm. Sr	8	7	Npt
Hammond Wm Jr	4	4	
Hammond James	8	6	
Hammond Henry	4	21	
Hamilton, James	9	9	
Hammer, William	1	6	NE
Hampton, William	4	15	
Hawke, John	2	19	
Hawke Benjamin	1	20	
Hawke Gabriel	1	23	
Hayes, George	4	7	
Hayes Thomas	4	7	
Headen, Thomas	10	21	

TECUMSEH *Continued*

Settler.	*Con.*	*Lot*
Heasty James	1	18 S.
Hill James	1	34 SEpt
Hi[illegible] William	5	20
Ha[illegible], Arthu		23
Hill, John	6	18
Higgsays, W[illegible]iam	4	29
Hodiges, Jonathan	6	8
Hodgkinson, Wm	14	12 S
Jogson, E.	6	6
Hon[illegible]gsheim Wm	4	13 S.
Hughes, E	3	27
Hughes Lev	2	17 S
Hughes Thomas	3	2 N
Hughes Patrick	2	4
Hurst Thomas	8	6 SE
Jen[illegible]ngs, Benjamin	2	30
Jones W[illegible]am	5	8
[illegible]ordan, John	6	0
Jordan [illegible]	2	0
Keating Richard	1	9 S
Keena Thomas	1	3
Keough, Owen	7	1
Keough, Peter	7	2 S
Kirkpatrick, Arid	9	0 E.
King Moses	2	8
Kelly John	3	34 Npt
Langrill Wm		6
Law William		34 SWpt
[illegible]eopard Henry		6
Lewis Geo R	7	20
Long William	4	29 N
Low Richard	2	6
Lowry Robert	13	24
Lowry John	1	3
Lundy Jeremiah	1	9
Manning William	2	34 S.
Manning James Sr	2	24
Manning James Jr	2	22 EL

TECUMSEH —*Continued.*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Marrit, Daniel	4	19	
Marsh Robert	4	9	
Mears William	3	22	(SE¼
Messerman, John	2	24	
Milligan James	5	2	S½
Milligan John	5	24	S
Morgan Thomas	3	9	N½
Mowry Peter	4	5	
Mitchell James	4	7	(S½
Monaghan, Patrick	11	19	N½
Workman, William	5	27	
Moore, John	8	19	
Moore Hugh	8	19	
Morris, Edward	4	8	
Morrow George	6	2	S
Morrow Francis	6	7	
Malloy, John	8	6	
Murray Alexander	6	9	
McBride, James	6	1	
McBrayne, David	6	23	N½
McCann, Thomas	4	7	
McCarthy, William	7		
McCarty Hiram	6	1	
McCormack Moses	3	12	
McDermont, Neal	6	14	
McDermott, John	6	5	
McDermott, James	8	18	
McGeogy, Thomas	9	11	N½
McGeey, Michael		7	NW¼
McLauchlan James	5	16	
McLauchlan John	4	8	
McLean, John		24	NE¼
McNernan, Hugh	10		
McMahan, Robert	9	8	
McMaghan Patrick	4	3	S½
McMeghan Isaac	5	27	
McQuone, James	6	6	
McCurdy Daniel	5	23	

TECUMSEH - *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Nelson John	7	8 N½
Nolan Henry	2	23
Pearson Joshua	5	7
Penfield, Ad a	4	18
Ph ps Philip	6	21
Poole, Jacob	3	8
Poole, W a		8
Ramsey Geo C	8	9 S½
Ramsay W liam	9	26
Reid y James	5	4
Reilly Henry	9	23
Reilly Francis	4	9
Reilly Edward	2	15
Ren W liam	2	1
Reynolds, Michael	6	0
Rice, Charles	3	
Richardson, Joel	4	
Richardson Hugh	1	23 W½
Richardson Wm	4	20
Roberts, Isaac	6	24
Robertson James	9	20
Rogers John	9	23
Rogers Abraham	3	15
Rogers, Joseph	5	5
Rodgers, W liam	2	2
Rorke, John	8	14 Pt
Rorke Edward	7	15 SW Pt
Rorke Richard	8	13 Pt
Rose, Wm	4	22
Ross, John	14	20
Rush Peter	4	6
Rya Matthew	5	
Ryan, Thomas	2	8 S½
Ryan, Michael	1	13
Sanderson ohn	5	20
Semple Hugh	4	7
Sheppard Thomas	6	23 S
Sy worth ohn	3	3

TECUMSEH —*Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Skeuy Bryan.	2	2	SW ¼
Smith Jethro	7	9	SW ¼
Smith James	8	5	
Spears, James	14	18	
Spetane, Cornelius.	2	4	
Sproule Wm	13	13	S ½
Sproule, Robert	6	9	N ½
Sproule Wm	8	1	
Stephens Frederick	8	3	
Stephenson, Alex	8	17	N ½
Strong Wm.	8	20	
Stewart, Alex	6	19	
Thompson John	6	23	
Thompson, Robert	4	23	S ½
Thompson Wm	4	24	(Sp
Thompson, Thomas	4	23	N ½
Tegart James		4	S ½
Torten John	3	6	
Tracy Patrick		16	N ½
Tracy Wm	2	16	
Tracy Richard	2	16	
Tracy Richard	1	18	
Travers Jeremiah	8	17	
Travers Whitney	7	6	
Travers Joshua	8	21	
Walker Samuel	3	29	
Walker John	2	21	N
Walker William	3	11	
Walker Joseph	1	3	
Walker John	4		
Walker William		24	N ½
Walker Jesse T	9	4	
Ward William	5	24	
Washburn Josephus.	7	18	
Watson John	6	18	
White James	9	2	
Widdes Robert	9	23	
Williams Gilbert	2	15	

TECUMSEH *Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Williams, Daniel	9	13
Williams, Willoar	8	7
Willoughby, Henry	8	34
Willoughby, Ralph	7	32
Wilson, Edward	5	4
Wilson, James	7	24
Wilson, Francis	6	9
Wilson, Robert	7	29
Wilson, William	8	30
Wise, Henry	3	19
Worthington, Thomas	4	5

TINY

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Amiotte, Cuthbert	15	16	S½ sometimes as Amyot
Bowden, James		80	S½
Crawford, Mrs	1	100	
DeChenea[illegible], Louis	16	16	
Desaulniers, Louis	15	3	
Jeffs, Robert		95	
Labatte, Louis G	7	6	(S½)
Lanagan, Thomas	2	10	sometimes as Landrigan
McDonald, Edward		14	

TOSORONTIO

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Armstrong, Robert	1	4	
Cody, John	7	8	E½
Fletcher, Robert	3	3	W½
Gugins, James	6	4	
Jennings, John	2	10	(W½
Murphy, Andrew	2	2	
Murphy, Robert	2	3	
McGirr, George	7	2	
McMullan, John	6		
O'Hearn, Timothy	5	2	(W½
Reid, John	7	8	

TOSORONTIO — *Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Thompson John	5	3 W
Thompson Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]

VESPRA

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*
Barry, Thomas	[illegible]	9
Bovle, William	[illegible]	24
Brown John	1	20
Brown Jonas	10	18 W½
Bruce Agnes	1	31
Carney Thomas	9	20 W½
Carson, William	6	17
Caston Thomas	1	32
Caston, Aaron	1	40
Cockburn Joseph		40
Crow Joseph	9	20
Cresor, [illegible]	10	20
Cullen Samue	6	25
Cullen	9	20
Daly William	7	18 W½
Debenham Charles	[illegible]	27
Drury, Edward	2	26
Dunn John	4	9 E½
Dunn, John	5	4 W½
Dunn Patrick	4	26 W½
Fletcher, Silas	2	39
Foster, Thomas	10	18 E½
Go[illegible], Richard	3	1
Garbut[illegible] Joseph.	1	40
Green[illegible]ohn	7	20
Henderson [illegible]ames.	2	20
Hunt, George	4	2 W½
Jones John		29
Johnston, James	1	39
Johnston William	1	4 N½
Keely Dennis	2	23
Kelly John	7	8 E½
Kemp, James	1	27

VESPRA —*Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Kenny Miles	7	15	
Larkin, William		4	S½
Lawrence, John	1	5	
Lodge, Francis	1	20	
Mair Thomas		3	
Marron, Denis	5	17	E
Molloy, Thomas	10	7	
Moore William	3	12	
Munro, John	7	14	E½
Murphy, Peter	3	9	Ept
Murphy Henry	6	17	E½
McClare James	5	3	E*
Mcmorgar George	2	34	
McGowan, Robert	11	9	Ept
McGuire Patrick		20	E½
Oliver, George	4	12	
Palmer James	1	20	
Partridge, John	1		
Partridge William	1	17	
Pearsall Benjamin	3	9	
Preston James	1	40	
Rollings William	4	8	Ept
Robson John	1	39	
Robertson Archibald	1	8	
Root Dudley	11	20	
Seadon, George	9	8	W
Silk, Michael	2	9	
Sissons, Jonathan	1	6	
Smith, Hugh		6	E½
Stratton, John	2	16	
Sullivan Mrs	3	18	
Taylor Henry	1	8	
White, Peter	1	26	
Wickens, Jas, M P P	1	3	
Walker, Alexander	4	23	
Williams, Richard	1	36	
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A History

of

Simcoe County

By

ANDREW F HUNTER

IN TWO VOLUMES

Volume II. -The Pioneers.

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BARRIE, ONT
PUBLISHED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL
1909

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By Andrew F Hunter

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A History of Simcoe County.

Vol. 2. The Pioneers.

Chapter I.

HOLLAND LANDING

In taking up the different sections of the county, as we now propose to do, after having sketched its public affairs and the origin and development of its institutions, it will be proper to begin with Holland Landing and proceed northward, following the order of settlement. Yonge Street, the northern terminus of which was the "Holland Landing," formed the original boundary of this county. It was not until 1852 that the lots on Yonge Street at that place and all that part of West Gwillimbury lying on the south-east side of the West Branch of the Holland River, were detached from that township and annexed to the County of York. One half of early Holland Landing, then, having been inside the limits of Simcoe, will properly come within the scope of our review, especially as it was the main gateway into the county before the railway. Also because it was the commercial emporium for a long time, and to all intents and purposes it was the capital of this county from the passing of the Act of 1831, defining its boundaries, till the Act of 1837 and proclamation, when Barrie became the county seat. The elections all took place there, the Registrar of Lands lived there, and official business generally was transacted there.

Holland River took its name from a former surveyor-general of Canada, Major S. Holland, who, in 1791, made a trip by way of Toronto Bay, Lake Simcoe, and the Balsam Lake chain, for the purpose of exploring the country. In the same year he constructed a large manuscript map of the parts visited by him, which still exists in the Crown Land Office of Ontario. This large map is the earliest

that we have of the south part of Lake Simcoe (or 'Lake LeClie,' as it was called), and even this one is very crude and shapeless for the west half of the lake is left entirely undefined

The Lower or Steamboat Landing

Leaving Cook's Bay, and following up stream the east branch of the Holland River the first landmark of importance that one finds is the old Soldiers' Landing, also known as the Lower, or Steamboat Landing This was used during the war of 1812-14, and for many years after the expiration of the war a number of cannons were left here in charge of a soldier They were afterwards removed by the Government They had been brought here as the 'Landing' was the point at which all heavy goods in transit over the Great Portage from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron were placed on board the batteaux for transportation across Lake Simcoe. Here, too, the well-known anchor of such enormous dimensions remained for many years as a memento of the war time But like the cannons, it has also been removed, though not to a great distance A few years ago it was hauled, with much difficulty from the Lower Landing to the village park near the Upper Landing, where it now rests This gigantic anchor came from His Majesty's dockyards in England and was intended for a large frigate that was under construction at Drummond Island, in Lake Huron On its way thither it had reached the Holland Landing by the assistance of sixteen yoke of oxen, when peace came and interrupted all further operations at the Navy Yard on Drummond Island Being too large for transportation (its length is 15 ft 2 feet excluding the ring), except under most urgent circumstances, the anchor brought thus far on its way was left at Holland Landing, where it now remains to form a curious monument of those early stirring times. A smaller anchor, had in its passage over the Great Portage, reached the Willow Creek, where it remained for a few years, and was then removed.

Afterwards, when regular navigation opened on Lake Simcoe the Lower Landing was used for the larger vessels and steamers At this place the Holland River was about twenty-five yards wide its banks were low and marshy, and thickly wooded with tamarac It was at this unenviting place that Yonge Street the great colonization highway, terminated, and merged into the water course across Lake Simcoe. Dr Scadding, one of our most entertaining Canadian historians,

describes in his *Toronto of Old*, the Lower Landing as it appeared before it fell into its present deserted condition.

Many early travellers of distinction visited the Lower Landing in the course of their journeys, and have left records of the scenes which they beheld.

One of the earliest travellers to arrive at Holland Landing was Mr. John Goldie, the writer of a journal which contained remarks relating to Simcoe County. He was by occupation a botanist and gardener, and first came to America on a tour to examine the plants of the country in 1817. His journal was written two years later, in 1819, while he was on a second trip.

Sir John Franklin embarked here in 1825, when on his first overland expedition to the Arctic Seas, and in 1827, John Galt, who was on his way to Goderich, via Penetanguishene, also embarked at this place.

The open space referred to by Galt and other early writers was used as a camping-ground by the early Indians and fur-traders. Here could be seen encamped at all seasons of the year large numbers of Indians, often from very remote districts on the upper lakes. Many of these came several times a year for the purpose of bartering their furs at Holland Landing, which was a sort of emporium for a large part of the northern country. Whiskey was too frequently the article sought and obtained by them. On one occasion the writer's grandfather counted no less than thirty wigwams of the larger size clustered on the common adjoining the Landing. Here, too, the annual distributions or presents to the Indians were made at first. The ceremony was witnessed by the distinguished traveller Capt. Basil Hall, on July 20th, 1827, who has described it in an interesting manner in his *Travels in North America in 1827-28*. The distribution for the year 1828 took place on August 14th, and a description of it has been left us by the native preacher, Rev. Peter Jones (*Life and Journals*, p. 104). In Appendix A, of Dean Harris' *Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula* (Toronto, 1895) there is a narrative of the loss of a child in the Holland Marsh, and it shows the skill displayed by Indians in the recovery of the lost one.

The Upper, or Canoe Landing

Continuing our journey up stream, the next landmark reached is the Upper, or Canoe Landing, which is about a mile and a half above

the Steamboat Landing. This Upper Landing was the ancient Indian place of embarkation of the war-parties and hunting-parties, and after the white men came upon these scenes it was still used as a landing-place for canoes and lighter craft which could get higher up the stream than the steamboat Landing. A small hamlet, consisting of two or three business places, arose at the Upper Landing at an early date, sometime in the twenties. The cause of its origin was this: The fur trade of Newmarket, which was large in the early years of this century, was chiefly supplied from the Great Lakes of the Northland, and the Indians used to effect a landing on the Holland River at this place after traveling with their furs over lakes, rivers and portages for many miles. The business men of Newmarket saw that the nearer they were to the landing-place the more easily they could catch the trade, first there, first served. In these early days it was a common sight to see 30 or 40 large wigwams of Indians from distant hunting grounds on the commons adjoining the landing-place. "To get the first bid," was therefore the object of these men in locating as near as possible to the place of landing. It naturally happened that the first bidder became the buyer. In this way the small hamlet arose. A day school was opened by the Methodists, amongst the Indians at this place, on Feb. 12th, 1828. It had an average of about twenty scholars, and was kept by Phoebe Edmonds, a young missionary whose name is familiar in the records of early Canadian mission work.

The Upper Landing was more frequently called Johnson's Landing after its first settler, Joseph Johnson, sr. He was one of five brothers of U. E. Loyalist descent, and had originally settled on Yonge Street, between Thornhill and Hoggs Hollow, about the time of the war of 1812-15. Shortly after this, however, he exchanged this Yonge Street Property with a Mr. Davis, whose hotel built upon it has been a familiar landmark for later travellers, taking in exchange the property at the Upper Landing Place on the Holland River. He at once permanently settled upon the latter, and his name from that time onward was connected with the place.

Amongst other early settlers at Johnson's Landing was Capt. Wm. Laughton, who was more familiarly known as "Squire" Laughton. He came from Newmarket, of which he had been an early resident, and was associated with Berland & Rose, the Indian fur traders. Laughton was the youngest member of this firm. In 1838 he was owner of the steamer "Peter Robinson," and in subsequently became captain of the steamer "Beaver," and of which he became sole pro-

prietor in 1850. He was one of the first magistrates at Holland Landing. In later years Captain Laughton became a resident of Bell Ewart.

Borland, who was also a member of this trading firm, had Indian blood in his veins and during the Rebellion of '37 he commanded a company of two hundred Indians stationed at Holland Landing. Wm. Roe, the third member of the firm, died in 1879 at the advanced age of eighty-four. Dr. Scadding sketches the careers of these two early adventurers in his usual interesting manner. They were connected in some way with—probably they were agents for—the North-West Company, which had a large storehouse at Johnson's Landing. Alexander Sutherland was another of those connected with the same Company, and was a resident here until his death a few years ago. Philemon Squire, who was more commonly known as 'Phil.' Squire, may also be enumerated among those who located at an early date in this bytown at Johnson's Landing.

Communication was possible between this place and the Lower Landing either by boat or by the road, which was known as Dalhousie Street. The two places are separated by a distance of a mile and a half.

Holland Landing Village

About a mile and a half above the Upper or Canoe Landing arose the village of Holland Landing itself, the early commercial distributing point for Simcoe. Until 1853, however, it was sometimes known as St. Albans and sometimes as Bevery. Although it appears to have been laid out as a village in 1835, its origin was some years earlier, for about the year 1821, Peter Robinson, of Newmarket, built the far-famed 'Red Mill' on lot 108 of Yonge Street, thus forming the nucleus of the village destined to play such an important part in the history of this district. The 'Red Mill' was largely patronized for many years after its erection, having been the nearest grist mill to the inhabitants of this county. It was built on a grand scale for those days, all the interior timbers and machinery having been planed. In 1822 the Tyson family came from Pennsylvania and located in Holland Landing. Isaiah Tyson became miller in the 'Red Mill' and ran it on shares for Robinson. As the mill was driven by water power, their greatest grievance was scarcity of water, which limited the amount of work done, otherwise their patronage from the extensive pioneer settlements away to the north could easily have reached 200

or 300 bushels per day. After Mr. Robinson's death the mill passed into the hands of Thorne & Barwick of Thornhill, who fitted it with steam power. In later years it was not used except for storage purposes, but stood as a relic of early times, until destroyed by fire, March 2nd, 1894.

Hon. Peter Robinson was an enterprising man of business, and was widely known in his day. Some time after 1822 he built a commodious tavern in Holland Landing, south of and near the Red Mill, for the convenience of travellers who began to be numerous, and leased it to Francis Phelps, who was one of the central figures of the village until his premature death in 1837, at the age of 42. The sons J. V. and Alfred Phelps, became carpenters and remained citizens of Holland Landing. The latter, however, removed afterwards to Omaha, Nebraska, where he prospered and became well-to-do. Other sons were Hugh and Henry Phelps. Mr. Robinson was somewhat of a roving character and never married. Acting under instructions of the Government of the time, he brought out a ship-load of Irish Catholics, in 1824, and spent about a year in locating them at Peterborough. The history of that town, although he did not give there dates from the time of their arrival, for these services in helping to colonize Upper Canada, he was well paid by the Government, which was then in the hands of the Family Compact. Robinson's evidence regarding the settlement of Peterborough may be found in the Third Report of the Emigration Committee, 1827, pp. 444-9, etc.

In 1827 the Hon. Peter Robinson was appointed Surveyor-General of Woods and Forests in the Province of Upper Canada, and had an office in Toronto. At the same time he was also appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. He was also a member of the Legislative Council, which was the upper branch of the Legislature in those days, and corresponded with the Senate of to-day. He held these positions until his death in 1838, not having lived to see the Rebellion at the close of that year.

SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE FIRST SETTLERS

In 1822 there were but a few families living in Holland Landing, but during the next years the village grew rapidly. It may be of interest to mention some of these first families and what became of them.

Benjamin W. Smith, the First Sheriff of Simcoe County, 1843-76

The Tyson family, already spoken of, contained several members. One of the daughters afterwards became the wife of Sheriff Smith, of Barrie. Thomas, one of the sons, who was born in 1811, married a Miss Pearson and at first settled in Lloydtown in 1832. He was later a resident of Clarksburg, Ont., for several years, where he had mills in operation. Joseph, a younger son, studied law in the office of the late H. B. Hopkins, Barrie; he subsequently settled in the south-west U. S., acquired some reputation in the legal profession, and became Judge Tyson.

The Sweezy family were also early residents here. Betsy became wife of Alexander Walker, one of Barrie's pioneers, in 1828. Her brothers, Peter and William, for many years after this were citizens of Holland Landing.

F. Beman, a half brother to Peter, William B., and Chief Justice Sir John B. Robinson, was also one of the leading men of the place. Some time prior to 1833 he built a large timber house on the north side of Kempenfeldt Bay, half way between Barrie and Shanty Bay. This house was connected with the early traffic to Penetanguishene, as was also the schooner on Lake Simcoe which Beman owned for some time before the introduction of steamers. In 1830, the Indians of this district were collected on a tract of land stretching from the Narrows at Orillia to Matchedash Bay, and during 1831 a line of houses was built for their use along the Coldwater Road. These were situated nine miles apart over some of the distance from Orillia to Coldwater. Beman was the Government contractor for this undertaking, the work having been superintended by one Wilson. Beman died in 1866 at the age of 70 years.

Amongst other notable men of the place at this time were the Lounts, Samuel and George.

Gamaliel Lount, their father, was a land surveyor, and came from Catawissa, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River to Upper Canada in 1811, taking up lot No. 84 on the east side of Yonge Street in Whitchurch. He had originally come as a boy from England, and had to make his own way in the world, but as he did not fall in with the republican ideas prevalent on the Susquehanna, decided to betake himself again to British soil in Canada. His two eldest sons, Samuel and George, later took up lot No. 103 on the west side of Yonge Street on the top of the hill south of Holland Landing.

Samuel Lount, his eldest son, who was executed after the Rebellion of '37, was born Sept. 24th, 1791. He did not become a regular land

surveyor, like his father and younger brother, George, but was an expert woodsman, or ranger and explorer of the great northern forests, and as such assisted his brother, George, with the surveys of the Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth and Innisfil, not to mention other work in this line. About the same time he made a special exploration of the Nottawasaga River for the Upper Canadian Government. He was also a proficient blacksmith, and a handy man generally having become such doubtless in the employ or assistance of his brother-in-law, Benjamin Hawke, who had the contract during the war of 1812-15 for the transportation of the stores, supplies across the portage on their way to Mackinaw and the other posts of the interior.

In course of time Samuel Lount became one of the best known men in these northern parts of the country, ultimately, in 1834, being elected one of the members of the Upper Canada Legislature for Simcoe County. In our chapter on old elections and parliamentary representation, his political career is referred to at more length. The part he bore in the Rebellion is familiar to all readers of the history of that period and need not detain us. After the defeat of the insurgent force at Montgomery's he tried to make his way to the States, but was captured near Hyde's Point, about a mile and a half west of the mouth of the Grand River. He and some others had been on Lake Erie for some days, vainly trying to cross it in an open boat. Mr. Hyde saw them and went to their rescue, finding them almost exhausted and stupid with exposure to the cold. Some men in the neighborhood secured them as prisoners, suspecting they were "rebels," and took them to Dunnville. The execution of Samuel Lount on April 12th following has come to be looked on by all kinds of people, as a kind of judicial murder, for which there was not sufficient justification or warrant. His family moved to the United States, some of them immediately after the insurrection.

George Lount was born Dec. 3rd, 1799, and before he had attained the age of twenty had qualified as a land surveyor. With his elder brother, Samuel, who was an expert man in the woods, he surveyed three townships in Simcoe County, viz., West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth and Innisfil in the years 1819 and 1820, Richard Birdsall being associated with them in the survey of the last named Township. Their father, Gabriel Lount, was the nominal contractor for surveying West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth, but the sons did the work, owing to his increasing years. He died in the twenties. When Simcoe County was erected into a separate county, George became its first Registrar,

1820. He was the first Postmaster at Holland Landing, also a tinsmith, a merchant, a farmer and what one might call a 'jack of all trades,' in fact, just such a man as a new and growing country could find most useful. After a few years, when the circumstances required it, (Oct. 1840), he moved to Barrie, which had become the county town. He and his family have been so closely identified with this county that they deserve a full account in our sketches. He was the proprietor, and directed the survey of the Minesing Road in 1847, intended to reach Nottawasaga Bay. After serving as Registrar of land deeds for nearly half a century, he resigned in 1872, and was succeeded by his son Samuel. He died in 1874.

Aaron Jakeway became a resident of Holland Landing in 1830, and served there for 43 years. He was by trade a tinsmith and was deputy of George Lount, the first postmaster. He spent the last years of his life in Stayner, where his son, Dr. C. F. Jakeway, had a medical practice.

Another well-known figure in his day was Colonel John Barwick, who was the business partner of Benjamin Thorne of Thornhill and some time after the death of the Hon. Peter Robinson, when the 'Red Mill' passed into the hands of Thorne & Barwick, the Colonel moved from Thornhill and became a resident of Holland Landing. While living at Thornhill he had, at his own expense, fitted out a regiment of cavalry during the Rebellion, but never obtained remuneration for this service. The annals of the Rebellion are mostly silent as to this troop of cavalry, yet Barwick's Horse Guards, of which he was Colonel, saw some service. After a period spent in Holland Landing, during which time he resided near the mill, he moved to Toronto. For some years he was one of the moving spirits of the Agriculture and Arts Association, under whose auspices the Provincial Exhibition of that day was held from city to city. He was president of the Association in 1861, and the same year he removed to Holland Landing where he spent the remainder of his life.

Henry Blackstone, a grandson of the English law commentator, Sir William Blackstone, was the representative of the legal profession in early Holland Landing. He died suddenly in 1850 or shortly after that year.

Before the railway was constructed the grain trade was a factor in the life of Holland Landing, and was represented by three dealers, Laidlaw, McMaster and Parsons. All three had general stores,

there were other general stores in the village, but these three only, bought grain.

Douglas Laidlaw was a live business man. John Davidson engaged with him as a chore boy, and subsequently attained to a partnership with Laidlaw, whose sister also entered into a matrimonial partnership with Davidson. The opening of the railway in 1853 caused Holland Landing to decay and more northerly places to rise. When this occurred, Laidlaw & Davidson removed from Holland Landing, and became merchants in the more modern village of Lefroy. Here they again carried on an extensive business in the grain trade.

While residing at Lefroy, Laidlaw married Elizabeth, daughter of 'Squire' Benjamin Ross, of Innisfil, and afterwards removed to Toronto. Davidson was for a few years a member of the Innisfil Township Council.

The same cause which transferred Laidlaw & Davidson to Lefroy —the opening of the railway— brought McMaster from Holland Landing to Bradford.

About the time of the construction of the railway, the largest hotel in Holland Landing was kept by Thos. May, but this institution has gone to decay, along with many other substantial buildings, and the place wears a somewhat worn out appearance.

In the appendix to this volume, the reader will find a list of the heads of families in Holland Landing in 1836.

Chapter II.

WEST GWILLIMBURY

Bradford and its Neighborhood

The settlers who first crossed the Holland River arrived in the fall of 1819, and were three Irishmen: James Wallace, Lewis Algeo and Robert Armstrong. Armstrong came from the County of Leitrim, with a family and settled on lot 13 con. 6, within two miles of the present site of Bradford. He had a large family, chiefly boys, Christopher, Thomas, John, Robert, William, Simon, James and Allan, from whom have come a numerous lineage. Christopher, the eldest, did not take up with a bush life, but studied law, and afterwards became a judge in Carleton County.

James Wallace, was a native of Kings County, Ireland, and on arriving in West Gwillimbury he settled on the S. half lot 14, con. 6. Near his place was the 'Old Wharf,' or Wallace's Wharf, as many called it, the first crossing on the Holland River, used by the earliest settlers until 1824, when the corduroy and floating bridge came into use. There was a ferry here, and a rope stretching across the river by which all the early settlers crossed in a boat. After Mr. Wallace arrived he married Martha Walker, whose family (Walker) became pioneers in Tecumseth. The first bee held in the Township of West Gwillimbury was in Wallace's log barn. During the night following a wolf crawled into the barn through a hole and ate so much beef that he could not get back through the hole, so they shot him in the barn next morning. Mr. Wallace died on March 1, 1848, aged 48 years. His family consisted of five sons and seven daughters, most of whom reached manhood and womanhood.

Lewis Algeo, the pioneer of lot 13, con. 7, bore with him to the new woods a belt or girdle containing seven hundred sovereigns, according to a custom of the time to carry one's coins in a belt. As it was easy to get rid of money fast in such a place and at such a time of hardship his little pile of gold soon grew less. He was of Italian extraction, but immediately from Ireland, his wife being a daughter of Robert Armstrong, his pioneer neighbor. It is said she was the first white woman to cross the Holland River. Their children were

party grown when they came in 1819. The Algeo family made some clearing on the land mentioned, then sold it to Hugh Scobie, and afterwards had a small store in Bradford in its early days. Mr Algeo's death occurred in or about the year 1839, and his family mostly became permanent settlers in this county.

In the vicinity of Coulson's Corners the brothers Michael, William and Timothy (adherents of the Roman Catholic Church), settled at an early date. After this William became the pioneer of Bradford, in this way. While living near Coulson's Corners, his wife died and he subsequently married again, and for a time lived in East Gwillimbury, then, in the fall of 1829, he built a small log tavern at the fork of the main road, where one branch led to the Scotch Settlement, the other northward, and this was the beginning of Bradford. A year or two prior to William Malloy's advent at the forks of Yonge Street, a small log house had been built to the west of it by Theodore Sherwood on the property of Farrell McGee, where he made spinning-wheels, wooden chairs, and other articles for a few years. He had bought half an acre from her, but was of a roving disposition, and did not stay permanently at the place. The small tavern of Wm. Malloy at the forks of the road, was in a field to the east, for the first road did not run in its proper place. In 1831 or 32 John Edmanson built another tavern on his own lot at the proper corner, and promoted the opening of the correct survey. As it was in opposition to Malloy it created great annoyance to him and one or two others who had built at the original fork of the road in Mr Stoddart's field. Great was the rivalry for some time on account of this projected change. In the end the road was opened in the proper place and straightened, and settlers immediately began to locate at Edmanson's Corner. The superseded hamlet became known as 'Old Bradford.' William Malloy, after this rivalry built at Amsterdam (on the south side of the Holland River) a hostelry which the settlers dubbed 'Bullfrog Tavern' and where a hundred or more soldiers were quartered during the winter of the Rebellion.

Acting on instructions from the Surveyor-General, dated December 24, 1836, George Lount had surveyed Amsterdam on the south side of the Holland River near Bradford for the purpose of building a storehouse to be used in connection with the boats on the lake and a wharf. But only a few people ever located in Amsterdam which had streets named De Ruyder, De Witt, Van Dyke, Rubens, Keyser, etc., all good Hollandish names. Finally, in 1869, Thompson Smith, the lumberman, obtained from the Government the patent for the unused site

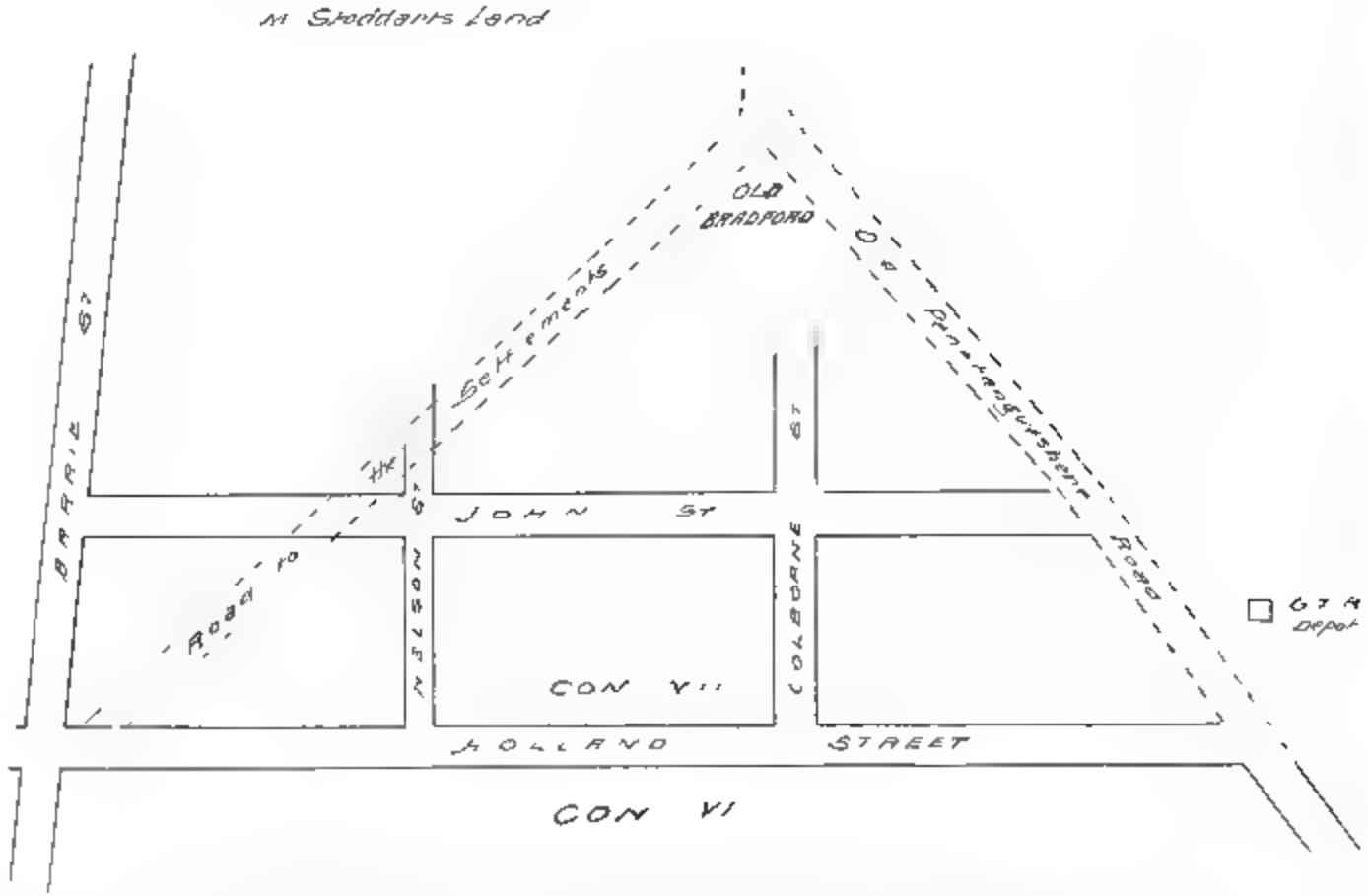


Diagram of the Original "Bradford," Showing its Position in Reference to the Present Streets.

of the Town of Amsterdam,' and devoted it to the benefits of saw logs and lumber

Among the first inhabitants of Bradford were James Drury, merchant James Campbell, shoemaker, Thomas Driffel, blacksmith, and John Gordon, wagonmaker About the same time, Isaac B Rogers, a farmer living a concession farther north built a store in the village, but did not occupy it himself This building he sold to John Peacock, an old soldier from London, England, who settled in the village as a merchant Mr Driffel built a small log blacksmith shop, and commenced work in December, 1831, continuing at his trade for about twenty years He then started a hardware and general business, which he carried on and in 1858 was the first reeve of Bradford On May 23rd, 1871, with about a hundred other inhabitants, he was burnt out with heavy loss

All these men arrived within two years after McCoy's advent at the original bend in the road Letitia McGee also built a dwelling house on her own lot at this time, or shortly afterwards A family of Maconchy's, who had previously settled on lot 15 concession, Innisfil removed to Bradford about 1840, when the place was still quite young They had a saw mill at the bridge, the first mill there, about the year 1848, and carried on a general store business under the name of Maconchy Bros for some years Thomas, one of the family became, 1845, the second representative to the District Council and a member of the Municipal Council In 1857 he contested South Simcoe, as the Liberal candidate against Hon W B Robinson and Thos R Ferguson, the election resulting in the return of the latter Subsequently Thomas Maconchy moved to Guilford, where he spent the remainder of his life

A young man Gibson Cook, came to Bradford in 1852 (or thereabouts) before the railway had crossed the Holland River, and began buying wheat for Mr Brunskill, of whom till Mr Cook was probably the first grain dealer in Bradford, and afterwards became a resident merchant

Archibald McMaster, one of the railway storekeepers of Holland Landing (who has been already mentioned) moved to Bradford in 1856, on the railway, after the railway was built The construction of the railway caused Holland Landing to decay and Bradford to rise, and McMaster's removal was for the purpose of catching the western trade The McMaster business afterward passed into the hands of Mr Driffel

For some years John Kennedy Falconbridge, J P , was also a merchant in Bradford His son, Sir Wm Glenholme Falconbridge has risen to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench Division

But with this sketch of the early merchants of Bradford, we have been led down to more recent times It will now be proper to return to the period before 1830, and to Bradford's neighborhood

West of Bradford settled John Stoddart and his three sons in 1829. The first Anglican services in the township were held in Wm Stoddart's house On the third lot west of Bradford, there settled about this time one who afterwards became well-known in Canadian journalism Hugh Scobie He came from near Keoldale, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

On lot 5, con 7, there settled in the early twenties, a native of Nottingham Eng , William Armson, who became the first representative, or councillor of the township. He was an old soldier who had served in the Peninsular campaign and sometimes wore his medal, to which was attached eight clasps, testifying to the important services he had rendered on the field At the annual meeting of the inhabitants of West Gwillimbury, in January, 1842, he received the honor of being elected its first representative or councillor to the meetings of the Home District Council in Toronto Simcoe District was then created, and in 1843 he attended its meetings in Barrie He remained representative continuously till the end of 1857 For seven years he was Warden of Simcoe (1846-1853) He died in 1858 at the age of 74 years, and was buried at Christ Church, Middleton A grandson of Mr Armson, was the Hon. Dr W A Willoughby, who represented East Northumberland in the Ontario Legislature until his death in 1908. John Wright Armson his son resided on the homestead for the greater part of his life and died Oct 28th, 1908, aged 78 years.

'The Scotch Settlement'

The first extensive location of white settlers in the Township of West Gwillimbury bears the name of the "Scotch Settlement," and during the first half century that elapsed after it took rise, it was a unique locality in the life of the district, its origin being no less striking

In the year 1811, Lord Selkirk obtained from the Hudson Bay Company a tract of land for settlement purposes, lying along the Red River, and in the autumn of 1812 Miles Macdonnell brought to t

The Bradford High School

Successor of the Grammar School organized at Bradford in 1830 as a result of the Act

colony of about 100 persons from the North of Scotland, many of them from Heasdale and its neighborhood, and erected houses. In June, 1814, 50 more came, and in September, 1814, their number was about 200 settlers and laborers.

The original settlers of the 'Scotch Settlement' emigrated to the Red River with this colony of Lord Selkirk. While there they experienced great privations and suffering, having nothing to eat except buffalo meat, not even bread, or as the Highland women said, "nothing but flesh." After remaining there for two or three years, a party of them determined to leave their place of exile, in 1816, and return to the less remote forests of Upper Canada. It is related that the officials heard of their design, and placed some ordnance to prevent them. The deserters managed, however, to get hold of the great guns, and protected themselves as they left the settlement. The extant literature of the Red River troubles is quite abundant. See: *A statement respecting the Earl of Selkirk's Settlement upon the Red River in North America, its destruction in 1815 and 1816, and the massacre of Governor Semple and his party*. London, 1817. New York, 1818.

For an account of the trials of the prisoners at York (Toronto), see Dr. Scadding's *Toronto of Old*, p. 299, etc.

After traversing the five hundred miles of rocky wilderness between Fort Garry and Fort William, the fugitives reached the latter place. Here the North-West Company, in order to promote their removal from the country, fitted out a fleet of small boats to transport them down the lakes. In this small fleet they arrived at the outlet of Nottawasaga River, which they ascended as well as its tributary, the Willow Creek, then crossed the Nine Mile Portage to the head of Kempenfelot bay. Passing across Lake Simcoe, they reached the settlements on Yonge Street. About three years later they went up the Holland River as far as the third concession, landed and made a settlement in the peninsular portion of West Gwillimbury lying between the river and its north branch.

As far as can be ascertained the fugitives consisted of the following seventeen men, some of whom had wives and families:

Sutherland or Donald, Laman, William, Robert, James and Angus. McKay (4): James, Roderick, Robert and Donald. John Matthewson. (There were two men of this name, called 'Red' John, and 'Black' John for the sake of distinction.) McBeth (2): Andrew, Charles. Geo. Ross, Arthur Campbell and George Bannerman.

These then were the pioneers of the 'Scotch Settlement' in West Gwillimbury and indeed, of Simcoe County. It is related that they did not all arrive at the Holland River at the same time, but that they came in two parties and that the second party, which came after the final destruction of the Red River colony, consisted of Robert and Roderick McKay, two McBeths, and one Sutherland. Five men in all. These are said to have come by way of Parry Sound and Orillia in 1816.

Of the Sutherlands, many of their descendants reside in the neighborhood. Of the McKays, Robert and Roderick, for many years the former was a resident of Innisfil, while the latter was a citizen of Bradford. Rev. John Matthewson was a prominent worker in matters pertaining to the Presbyterian church of the settlement. For many years he conducted the Sabbath school, and is described as an 'excellent translator of sermons in the Gaelic tongue at their Sabath day meetings.' After residing there for a number of years, he removed to the Talbot settlement, in the western part of the Province, where he took up his permanent abode. Descendants of the McBeths are numerous. A son of Andrew McBeth (John McBeth), removed, about 1864, to Nottawasaga, where he was a resident until his death on Dec. 4th, 1889, at an advanced age. Members of his family, on various occasions, occupied seats at the Town Council Board of Stayner.

Wm. McBeth was drowned in the North Branch of the Holland River, August 2nd, 1830.

From the first, the success of the members of this Highland settlement was rapid, notwithstanding the privations, common to all Canadian pioneers, which they experienced during the first years after their arrival.

Owing to their poverty, many of them, both men and women, were obliged to work out in the frontier settlements on Yonge Street for the first years after their arrival. Except in the time of the heavy frosts of winter, the Holland River and the wide marshes on both sides of it were almost impassable. One of the great hardships consisted in 'backing' in supplies from Newmarket over the wide marsh to their dwellings beyond it. Sometimes the river had to be waded with their supplies carried on their backs above the water. Such hardships as these were all overcome, and the Highlanders and their descendants proved to be a valuable acquisition to the population of the county. Other settlers of High and Scotch nativity joined these in the twenties, as Hector Grant and Alex. McCausland.

The Irish Palatines and Westward.

At this place it will be proper to mention a small group of Irish Palatines from County Limerick. Although they arrived in this county rather later than the foregoing groups, nevertheless as a group they are deserving of a brief notice. This group of Irish Palatines included the families of Robert and Thomas Parker, John Long, Andrew Herrican, Robert Atkins, George Sparling, and some others. Some of them came in or about the year 1831, although a part of them had come as early as the year 1820. (C. C. James has told the story of the Palatines in Ireland and Canada in the Canadian Methodist Magazine, March and April, 1902).

Robert Parker and his brother, Thomas, settled on lot 10, con. 8, in 1820. Thomas was captain of the company raised in that neighborhood at the time of the Rebellion of 1837, he was for some years reeve of the township, and was a local preacher in the Methodist denomination, a church of which was in his neighborhood from 1835 onward. He lived in this township until 1887, when he moved to High Bluff, Manitoba, where he died, Sept. 29th, 1889, aged 90 years.

Robert Parker had two sons, both of whom became well-known men. Thomas Sutherland Parker became a doctor, and practiced medicine in Guelph. He was member of Parliament for one of the ridings of Wellington County from 1863 to 1878, 2 (the north riding at first, and then the centre riding after the redistribution of seats at Confederation). He was one of the fathers of Confederation, and it is said that the last speech made in the Parliament of Canada by Thomas D'Arcy McGee was in reply to one made by Thomas S. Parker, of Wellington. The other son in this family, William Robert Parker, entered the Ministry of the Methodist Church in 1860, and was stationed in Toronto, Montreal, and many of the larger towns during his life, receiving the degree of D.D. in 1885. He was twice president of the London Conference, and later president of the Toronto Conference in 1893-4.

Farther west in this same group of Palatines were

John Long	lot 4	con. 8
Andrew Herrican	lot 6	con. 9
Robert Atkins	lot 5	con. 8
George Sparling	lot 5	con. 7

Robert Atkins came to Canada from Ireland in 1825, and after spending some time in Toronto with his family came to West Gwillimbury and settled on the farm mentioned, where he died in the sixties. His son Thomas Atkins was assessor and collector of the township for some years, afterward a member of the township council then deputy-reeve in 1866-7 and lastly reeve in 1870-1-2-3-4. In 1874, he was appointed Warden of the County. For four years (1880-1-2-3), he held the position of county auditor, and when Beeton was incorporated as a village, he was its first reeve (1888 and 1889). His death occurred in January, 1887, in his 63rd year.

As an instance of the hardships of the settlers here we may relate how Mrs. Kelly, the wife of a pioneer on lot 6, con. 9, got word that a letter was waiting for her in the post office at Holland Landing. She made ready some butter, carried it all the way to Sloan's store in that village, but when she reached there he told her he had a cow of his own and could not dispose of any of that commodity in the place. He, however, advised her to go to the Soldiers' Landing, where some men were camped who might want some butter. She did so, disposed of her burden for cash, paid the postage on her letter and received it, then travelled to her home 10 miles distant.

In the same part of the township several others settled in the early period under review, viz., the twenties. These were:

John Ferris	(1823)	S. half lot 8, con. 6
Adam Goodfellow	(1823)	lot 8, con. 6
Joseph Hodgson	(1822)	N. half lot 9, con. 6
Patrick Kearney (Carney)		N. half lot 6, con. 7
Cornelius Scanlan		S. half lot 7, con. 9
Patrick Scanlan	(1825)	N. half lot 6, con. 9

West of these on lot 3, con. 6, on what was called the 'Scotch Line,' Edward Jeffs was among the first to make a home in the bush. With his father, Robert Jeffs, and the rest of the family, he had come from the County Armagh, Ireland, in 1820, to Penetanguishene, which was then just beginning to attract settlers, and he saw something of the pioneer life of that northern town. While living there he was employed sometimes to team furs from that post to Toronto for the trading firm of Borland & Roe, with whom was associated the Hon. Peter Robinson. After spending nine years in the north, sometimes at Penetanguishene and sometimes at Wyebridge, where his brother

Thomas Atkins, West Gwillimbury Warden. 1874

Robert became one of the first settlers, Edward Jeffs came to West Gwillimbury, in 1829, and settled on lot 3, as mentioned. He soon became a progressive farmer, adopting improvements more quickly than most of the farmers of that period. In later years it has become the custom with many farmers to have their stables in stone foundations under their barns. As early as 1834, Edward Jeffs built a barn with a stone foundation and rough it, and in 1837 a stone dwelling house. He and Thomas West had a McCormick reaping machine manufactured in New York State, in 1847, the first reaping machine in this county if not in the province, and the sickle of this machine is preserved in the museum of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Mr. Jeffs' son, Edward, born here in 1837, followed in his father's footsteps as a progressive farmer, and represented the township for eight years in the County Council. Still further west, on lot 2, con. 1, James Landerkin was the first to settle at a comparatively early date. He came from Nova Scotia and was one of the largest men in the township. His son George became a doctor, settled in Grey County, and in recent years was a Dominion Senator.

Along the town line, beside Jeffs and other settlers came as soon as the other parts of West Gwillimbury. On the first lot on lot 3, John Davis settled in 1824, Andrew Cunningham, a native of Limerick County, Ireland, settled upon No. 1st lot 1, con. 3, about the same time. The latter afterwards became a justice of the peace. Joseph Kitty came about the same time to lot 2, con. 3.

Joel E. Robinson and his brother Richard, settled at the town line on lot 7 about the year 1830. The first named had a store and became post master at Bond Head when an office was opened here in 1837. This village became an important place, especially when the Plank Road connected it with Bradford (1847-8). Besides stores, mills, tannery, etc., it had a grammar school in those years and was a centre for other local works. In 1845 the Rev. Wm. Fraser, D.D., became the pastor of the Presbyterian church and in the following year the Rev. Canon J. L. Osler took charge of the Anglican church, both gentlemen remaining for many years here. One of the earliest representatives of the medical profession in Bond Head was Thomas Homan Mulock, M.D., whose son, Sir William Mulock, is Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division.

Northward from Bond Head, two miles and a half, another village arose at an early date, and was known as Latimer's Corners from the name of the innkeeper of the place. It was also called Sprogville

but this name did not adhere to it, and it finally appears on the map as Newton Robinson. At Newton Robinson settlers arrived almost as early as at Bond Head. James H[illegible] settled in Tecumseth here in 1825, near the edge of the wide swamp northward, over which there was a grand view. Thomas and Edward Matcrest arrived amongst the first settlers in the neighborhood and took up lots 1 and 2 respectively in the 10th concession. Isaac Rogers came to lot 3, con. 10, with his family from Newburgh, New York state, in 1825. Mr. John Lee located about the same time on lot 3, con. 11.

The first settler north of the Big Swamp, on the West Gwillimbury lands, was James Kidd, a native of Ireland, who took up lot 1, con. 14, and became the pioneer of the settlement at Cookstown in 1825. Mr. Kidd's land extended almost to the north-west corner of West Gwillimbury, there being only the "broken front" intervening. His three sons were William, James and Daniel, all of whom may be called pioneers as well as their father, and his daughter, Margaret, became the wife of Henry Morris, of Essa, in 1830. Another daughter, Eleanor, married John Ross, J.P., a pioneer of Tecumseth.

Coulson's Corners, and Northward

One of the first settlers north of Bradford before that town came into existence, was William Robinson, who came to Canada from King's County, Ireland, in the year 1822, though he was of English descent. In the "old country" he had been a lieutenant in the Yeomanry. Soon after reaching Canada he kept a shoe store in Holland Landing for five years. He bought lot 15, con. 8, a mile north of Bradford, 200 acres from the Canada Company, and when his wife, with the family, arrived in 1829, from Ireland, they all settled upon the land. Their house became the resting place of many travellers and early settlers. At the wedding of their daughter Mary, the settlers arrived by ox teams; there were no less than sixteen yoke of oxen gathered, and the only horse in the township. Mr. Robinson had four sons—Gilbert, William, George and David, and three daughters. The homestead was the south half, and David, the youngest son, afterwards occupied it. When Gilbert, the eldest son, married in 1835, he settled on the north half of the lot. William, jr., at first settled on lot 14 (N. half) con. 4, Innisfil, and afterwards went to the "Queen's Bush" when the tide of settlement flowed in that direction. Mr. Robinson, sr., bought lot 22, con. 1, Innisfil for George, who was accidentally killed by a falling tree in 1843.

Prince Belfry, who married William Robinson's daughter, Mary, settled on the opposite lot, viz., lot 11 (N. half), con. 8, in 1830. Altogether there were ten sons in the Belfry family of East Gwillimbury, and six daughters, two or three other sons besides Prince settled around about the same time. The burying-ground on Ira Belfry's farm to the west was the one Bradford people used at first.

About the time William Robinson and Christopher Burns settled on lots 5, S. half, con. 9.

At an early date also, two notable settlers took up lots in the ninth concession. John Thorpe and Mark Scanlon, the former, S. half of [illegible], con. 9, the latter S. half lot 11, con. 9. Both men were partly advanced in years when they came, but active. Thorpe, in course of time became crippled with hard work and even palsied, but infirm and palsied though he was, he once shouldered his gun and shot a large bear that ventured to trespass on his crops.

They went into mill operations soon after their arrival, and in accordance with the Government policy of the day to grant mill sites, they received grants of land for mills on the stream. They built a grist mill in 1824 or 1825, in shares. About the year 1832 they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Scanlon, alone, then built a sawmill and afterwards another. The first sawmill was equipped with an old-fashioned 'gate-saw,' which was one of the earliest kinds of saws adapted to motive power, the driving power in this case being water power, as everywhere else at that time.

Others thought Thorpe & Scanlon were making money at this business, so opposition mills were established on the same stream. There were on it as many as six sawmills at one time, owned as follows: Mr. Mackie (whose Mr. Mr. Woods ran for a time), Mr. Scanlon (two mills), George Thorpe, Enos Rogers, Isaac Rogers (whose mill passed into the hands of Zechariah Evans). The railway company once established a flag station by the name of Scanlon where the tracks crosses this south stream, afterwards abandoned in use. Mr. Scanlon was a native of the County Carlow, Ireland, was made a justice of the peace in 1847, and died June 26th, 1871, aged 74 years.

The Evans family came about the year 1809 to this neighborhood originally from Ireland, but immediately from Yonge Street. In this family there were five sons: John, James, George, William and Arnold, each of them taking up land in this locality. The James Evans here mentioned is to be distinguished from a man of the same name in Bradford at this time. A son of this settler was George M. Evans,

who was reeve of West Gwillimbury for some years, and Warden of the County in 1883. Zechariah Evans, who was clerk of the township for more than 21 years, and who died in 1906, was the third son of this James Evans.

In 1822, John Coulson took up lot 15, con. 11, on which he soon made a backwoods home for his family. His name, afterwards, was given to the 'corners' there, and to the hill on the 'Main Road,' where his large conspicuous red house and barn were familiar landmarks to the early travellers along the road. He was a friend of John Carruthers, the traveling catechist, who often stayed over night there on his northern journeys (as he states in his book), as well as did many other early travellers. One of his sons, James, was killed by a falling tree in the winter of 1827, leaving a widow and two children. In the same year another son, Robert, received a patent for part of lot 13 in the tenth concession. John, the eldest, afterwards lived on the original homestead, and William Coulson was a member of the first Township Council in West Gwillimbury.

West of the Coulsons, on lot 13, con. 11, the Kneeshaws settled early, William Kneeshaw being the head of the family. The settlers of this family were Thomas, John and Robert.

About 1830 James Tyndall, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., settled on N. half lot 16, con. 12. He took an active interest in education, and was one of the promoters of Ebenezer Methodist church at Deerhurst. His son, William, was an early teacher at the 'Hollows' in this township, and afterwards became a minister in the Methodist denomination.

Near this place, and about the same time, there came an Irish oddity by the name of John Gill, who erected a 'Beer Shanty,' the first of its kind, along the Main Road. He had no wife, but lived alone. He was a ventriloquist. In his shanty there was a great old-time chimney into which he used to 'throw' his voice for the edification of the travellers and loafers staying at his 'hotel.' He also kept the letters for the accommodation of the settlers of this neighborhood before a regular post office came into existence.

Previously to 1815 John Cayton settled in S. half lot 15, con. 12. He was a well-known figure in the early days, and for some time after he arrived he was the northernmost settler. In 1825, a movement was on foot among the settlers of the Penetanguishene district to extend Yonge Street northward from Cayton's farm to the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, and thereby complete the overland communication be-

tween York and Penetang. The contract for the construction of the part as far north as the site of Churchill was secured by Cayton, but owing to his slight acquaintance with the forest, he sublet the work to the Warnica brothers, of Innisfil, who had taken the contract of the remainder, as far as the Bay.

Another well-known resident of this neighborhood will now come under notice as he settled in 'Thirty-two. Joseph Tennell, J.P., at one time a reeve of the township and a member of the Council for many years. The post office near the town line of Innisfil is named after this pioneer. He was a member of the Church of England, and was the means of establishing a church at Coulson's Corners, where his remains have their resting place.

About this time three brothers, of the name of Cosgrove, located at lot 13, con. 14. William, Archibald and George. The two former had waysides taverns on the Main Road. Soon after their arrival a large party of Iroquois and Huron Indians was discovered in the farm of William. The discovery of a large number of human skeletons in one pit associates itself with war in the minds of those who are unacquainted with the Huron mode of burial. Perhaps it was on account of this discovery and the popular error with regard to its origin that William named his tavern "The Fortune of War," although another account states that on the signboard of the inn there was the figure of a man with his leg shot off in war.

At the time of the general influx of settlers in 1832, and after it, there came a number of Crown grants from England and formed a settlement in the vicinity of lots 13 con. 12. From the hilly character of the neighborhood the settlement has always borne the name of "The Hollows." John Garbutt settled here in 1833. He was one of the early magistrates of the township. His children walked daily to Church school a distance of 7 miles.

Nathan Jackson, a native of Yorkshire, England, was another early settler at The Hollows, arriving in 1837 and settling on N. half 11 con. 12. He had belonged to the Methodists in Yorkshire, and kept up his membership on coming to this country. He died April 28th, 1890, at the advanced age of 93 years.

Chapter III

TECUMSEH

Tecumseth appears to have excelled all the other townships, so far as rapid progress is concerned. Beginning with 1822, with scarcely a single white man within its borders, its population in 1829 had reached 546, as we learn from a copy of Mackenzie's *Colonial Advocate* dated April 9th, 1829. The rapidity of its development during the succeeding years is indicated in the following table:

Year	Population
1829	546
1836	1410
1842	2491
1850	3612

Notwithstanding the rapid settlement of the township, from which one would infer that pioneer life there was beset by fewer obstacles, the hardships of the first settlers in that township seem to have been unusually severe.

A part of the pioneers in the extreme south east of Tecumseth came from the North of Ireland. A partial list of these early settlers in the south east, mostly in the early twenties, is here given:

Robert Clark (1825), lot 23, con. 2
Gilbert Coffey, (1833), lot 21, con. 4
John Coffey, (1825), lot 22, con. 4.
James Manning, (1819), lot 24, con. 5
Joseph Walker (1827), lot 21, con. 3.

This group of pioneers mostly came by way of King Township and settled, as we see, in the corner adjacent to that township, and in the vicinity of Dunkerron. They had very hard times after their arrival, not only in getting their first crops harvested, but in finding a market for the grain. It was related that Robert Clark, who was the first person to bring a wagon into Tecumseth, could neither get money nor tea for the first produce of his fields. "Tea was a cash article in those days, and though Clark offered the merchant as much wheat as

he chose to take for a pound, he could not get it. The best he could do was to trade his load for dear calico and earthenware, at the rate of fifty cents per bushel. He drew to Little York, a distance of at least thirty miles, five barrels of flour, but all he could get for it was $2 50, half cash and half 'trade,' with the understanding that he was to have one barrel of salt for one barrel of flour.

James Manning, sr., named in the above list, was indeed one of the very first to settle in the township. He died Dec. 19th, 1865, aged 90 years.

Joseph Walker was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and came with his brothers and sisters early in the twenties to the new settlements in West Gwillimbury and Tecumseth. In 1849, or the following year, he moved west to the Township of Brant, Bruce County, and pursued his vocation of milling at the present site of the town of Walkerton, the town being named after him. Sketches of this useful pioneer are in Beers's Atlas of Simcoe County, and in Norman Robertson's History of Bruce County, with a portrait in each.

A few from other countries settled amongst these Irish residents in the early years, of whom were the following:

Henry Dean (1822, lot 23, con. 2)
Jeremiah Lundy (1822, lot 19, con. 1)
Henry Nolan (1829), lot 23, con. 2)
Peter Doyle (1829, lot 24, con. 3.

Henry Nolan and his wife were both of good Quaker stock. Their son, George A. Nolan, of Tottenham, was reeve of the township for four years, 1870-73. He was again reeve in 1881-2-3, and on the incorporation of Tottenham as a village he was elected as its first reeve, in January, 1885, but resigned the position a few months later.

Peter Doyle, also named in this list, was the first to settle in his neighborhood. He was a Quaker, and he made the first wagons in the neighborhood.

One of the first persons to settle in the township was Andrew Carswell. The travelling catechist, John Carruthers, relates in his Retrospect (page 232), that Mr. Carswell and some others opened the forest here in 1819. At any rate, he received the patent for the north part of lot 24, con. 4, as early as June 21st, 1823. They had come in by way of the settlements of West Gwillimbury, adjoining them.

A member of this family, John Carswell, settled farther north near Bond Head. In the early days, his house was used as a place

for preaching by the Presbyterians. He was one of the Home District Councillors for Tecumseth in 1842, and in the following year represented the township in the Simcoe District Council.

It is worthy of note that the first distinct influx of settlers into this township came in or about the year 1825, and most of those settled in this southeast quarter of the township. Among the names of settlers entering or taking up lands before this period not already mentioned we find that of John Connor (1821), who took up lot 9 con. 1, and that of William Walker (1811) on lot 13, con. 1.

The Hawke family were amongst the earliest settlers in this southeast corner of the township. Benjamin Hawke, the head of the family, came to Yonge Street from Pennsylvania about the year 1811, his wife being a sister of Samuel Lount, who was executed after the Rebellion. During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Hawke was the contractor for hauling the cannons and supplies passing through Holland Landing, and across the portage from the Head of Kempenfelt Bay to the Nottawasaga River. His sons, along with himself, settled in King and Tecumseth Townships in the twenties, when the parts around Lloydtown and Schomberg were opening for settlement. He was one of the candidates to represent the County of Simcoe at the election for the Assembly in 1834, but was not successful. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1841. He was large, and in his day had a full share of the rugged experiences of frontier and pioneer life. Stephen Hawke was taken prisoner during the Rebellion disturbances of 1837, and after five months' imprisonment, was pardoned, according to the list of persons arrested appearing in Lindsey's Life of W. L. Mackenzie. And it is said that Gabriel Hawke of Tecumseth was also taken prisoner during the Rebellion, although his name does not appear in that list. Gabriel was a large, powerful man, and well-known in the early days of the Township of Tecumseth. Some part of the Hawke family moved to the Township of Wellesley, County of Waterloo, where the village of Hawkesville is named after them.

Farther north, in the vicinity of Bond Head, and northward, the settlers were of different types, and less uniformly of one nationality than in some other parts, though there was also here a large sprinkling of North of Ireland people. Chief amongst the earliest in this central part of the township were

James Armstrong, 1825), lot 22 con. 7.
Richard Butters, lot 21 con. 6.

Richard Callaghan, (1825), lot 24, con. 9.
George Chunis, (1825), lot 19, con. 6
Adam Graham, (1821), lot 24, con. 8.
James Hall, (1825), lot 24, con. 11
William Mares, (1827), lot 22, con. 9.
James McDermott (1825), lot 18, con. 8.
Edward Rorke, (1824), lot 15, con. 7
Henry Willoughby, lot 24, con. 8.

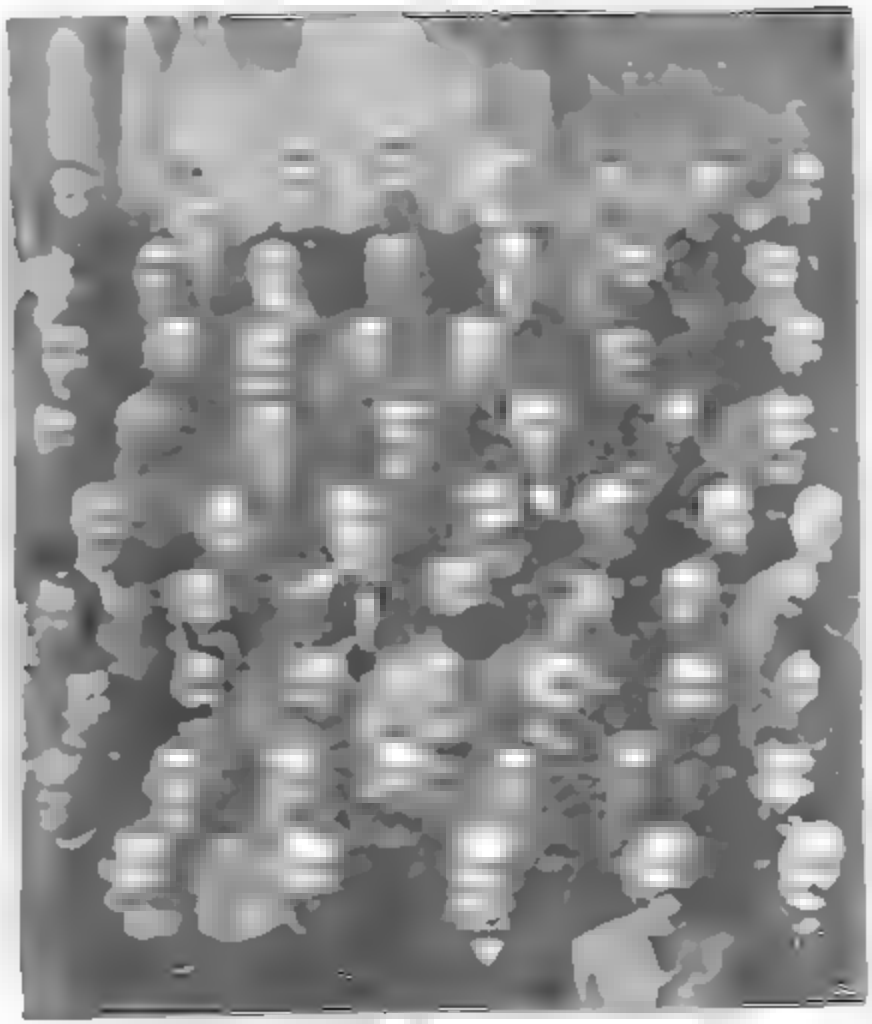
George Ramsay was amongst the first to arrive having come in 1822 and taken up lot 19, con. 8, although, being a bachelor, he did not settle upon his land until 1825, having others in the meantime to make a clearance on it. In that year he married, and with his young wife repaired to his home in the backwoods taking along with his household outfit a small coffee mill. He was an early magistrate, and it was Squire Ramsay who married Henry Morris and Margaret Kidd of Essa, this being the first marriage in the settlement. During some seasons of the year the Holland River was so swollen with floods that it was impossible for the Tecumseth settlers to cross it on their way with grists to Newmarket, where was the nearest mill. At such times Ramsay's little coffee mill was in great demand, and it is said that people came for several miles to grind a few quarts of grain in order to ward off starvation while the floods lasted. Mr. Ramsay also taught the school in Section No. 1 for some years in the forties and fifties. He was a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, and died November 10th, 1865, aged 69 years and two months.

The original settler in the northern part of Tecumseth was Thomas Cooke, whose name (on lot 24, con. 14) is remembered in connection with Cookstown. But settlers located in the north rather slowly, chiefly on account of the Big Swamp, which shut them off from communication with the south, and also because the Government Road from Bradford westward drew the traffic into the central and southern parts. Mr. Cooke was a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, and had advanced far enough with his affairs to raise a house on his land in 1833, across the road from James Kidd (in West Gwillimbury) who was the pioneer of this locality. Mr. Cooke's sons may be classed as early settlers, as well as himself, viz., James, Christopher, Thomas and George.

Hiram Bigelow received a patent for lot 12, con. 6, as early as 1823, and became one of the first settlers of this township. Afterwards, he started the first grist mill in the township, in 1832 or earlier, on lot 20, con. 9, on the stream a mile west of Newton Robinson. Like all the other mills of that early day, it was turned by

Key to the County Council Group for 1885

1. R. Paton (Warden), Reeve, Sunnidal
2. J. McAfee, Deputy-Reeve, West Gwillimbury
3. A. B. McPhee, County Auditor
4. C. H. Ross, Reeve, Barrie
5. D. Dunn, ex Warden, Reeve, Essa
6. S. M. Sanford, County Treasurer, Barrie
7. J. B. Horrell, Reeve, Midland
8. S. Frazer, Reeve, Tay
9. D. Loftus, Deputy-Reeve, Flos
10. J. Beardsley, Messenger, Barrie
11. P. H. Stewart, County Auditor
12. G. Mobery, Reeve, Collingwood
13. J. T. Harvie, Reeve, Gravenhurst
14. S. J. Reed, Deputy-Reeve, Innisfil
15. J. Quinn, ex Warden), Reeve, Orillia Town
16. W. J. Beatty, Deputy-Reeve, Tay
17. W. Wright, Reeve, Alliston
18. J. Gallagher, Reeve, Tosorontio
19. J. Kelly, Reeve, Adjala
20. P. O'Connor, Deputy Reeve, Medonte
21. W. LeCamp, Deputy Reeve, Tiny
22. A. Wancko, Reeve, Morrison
23. A. Thomson, Reeve, Orillia and Matchedash
24. P. Small, Deputy Reeve, Adjala
25. Jas. Ross, Deputy Reeve, Oro
26. A. H. Smith, Reeve, Monck
27. G. P. McKay, M.P.P., Reeve, Innisfil
28. W. Switzer, Deputy Reeve, Sunnidale
29. Nelson McRae, Reeve, Tiny
30. Thos. Kearey, 2nd Deputy-Reeve, Barrie
31. S. Rogers, 2nd Deputy-Reeve, Essa
32. John Ross, 1st Deputy-Reeve, Innisfil



water power, there being no steam mills at the time. It had wooden wheels, and its remains were to be seen at the place until recent years. Mr. Sagerow had built a sawmill here before he built the grist mill. Some part of the "race" to carry water for the wheel he made of scooped logs about a quarter of a mile long, or nearly. His son,

53. H. W. Manning, Reeve, Bradford
54. Jas. Hamilton, 1st Deputy-Reeve, Nottawasaga
55. A. Suffern, Reeve, Watt
56. J. M. Tasker, Reeve, Reay
57. Rev. Thos. McKee, P.S.I., South Simcoe
58. A. Nicol, Reeve, Stayner
59. C. Robertson, Reeve, Cardwell
60. Lt.-Col. R. T. Banting, County Clerk
61. Geo. M. Evans, ex-Warden, Reeve, West Gwillimbury
62. J. J. Tyons, 1st Deputy Reeve, Essa
63. Jonathan Sissons, Reeve, Vespra
64. Wm. McDermott, ex-Warden, Reeve, Innisfil
65. R. Calhoun, 2nd Deputy-Reeve, Tecumseth
66. J. Leach, 3rd Deputy-Reeve, Nottawasaga
67. Arthur Craig, Reeve, Medonte
68. C. Harvey, Deputy-Reeve, Orillia and Matchedash
69. A. S. Kirkland, Reeve, Nottawasaga
70. J. Scott, Reeve, Humphrey
71. N. F. Greenaway, Reeve, Toronto
72. J. Nettleton, Deputy-Reeve, Collingwood
73. C. Cooke, ex-Warden, 1st Deputy-Reeve, Tecumseth
74. [illegible] Cox, Reeve, Wood and Medora
75. J. B. Thompson, Deputy-Reeve, Orillia Town
76. J. C. Morgan, P.S.I., North Simcoe
77. J. Dickinson, 1st Deputy-Reeve, Barrie
78. W. M. [illegible]ead, Deputy-Reeve, Nottawasaga
79. Dr. P. H. Spohn, Reeve, Penetanguishene
80. C. Drury, M.P.P., Reeve, Oro.
81. A. [illegible]mith, Deputy-Reeve, Vespra
82. O. J. Phelps, M.P.P., ex-Warden, Reeve, Flos.

This is said to be the first group photo ever taken of a Simcoe County Council, the photographer being G. T. Whiton, of Orillia. The group contains, besides the warden of that year, the portraits of six ex-wardens, and five others who afterward occupied the warden's chair, making a dozen wardens at one time or another.

Nelson Gordon Bigelow, became a prominent lawyer in Toronto and was at one time member of the Ontario legislature for the city.

William Monkman, a native of Lancashire, Eng., settled in 1819 or early in the twenties on the S. half, lot 17, con. 3. His wife, Hannah Dale, was a native of Yorkshire. He prospered, and in course of time became the owner of 300 acres. He is best remembered as the founder of "Monkman's Meeting-house," the Methodist church at this place. As early as 1828, a travelling Methodist missionary, Rev. John Black, held services in his house, as we learn from Carroll's work on Case and his Contemporaries, III., 200. He had a family of three sons and six daughters. The sons were George, who died in 1846; John and Lawrence, both of whom moved to Garafraxa Township. His daughter, Sarah, was the wife of Thomas Gamble, J.P., a well-known resident of the township in later years.

In this part of the township, also, Gilbert Williams was one of the earliest settlers, on lot 13, con. 2. He died Feb. 11th, 1865, at the age of 88 years. Joseph Hollingshead received a patent for lot 13, con. 4, in April, 1822, and his son, William, was a resident on this land for many years. He died March 24th, 1890, in his 87th year. About the same time as the others, in this early group of 1822 or the next year, was William Rogers, who settled on lot 12, con. 2. He was, like a number of his neighbors, a native of England.

A little further west than the Monkman settlement, towards the centre of the township, in the first four concessions (especially in concessions one and two), several families of Irish Catholics settled among the rest. In course of time these established a Catholic Church, with presbytery and burying-ground, on the second line at lot 14.

Penville and its Neighborhood

At Penville, Adna Penfield, a native of Connecticut, was one of the first settlers, his land being lot 18, con. 4. Jesse Mills, a shoemaker, was also a settler of long standing. A village sprang up here at an early date, and a cross road, for the convenience of the settlers, was opened through six concessions, traversing the village in its course. It became an important centre soon after the settlement of this neighborhood. In 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie held one of his meetings at Penville, and there was the usual excitement, but this did not prove to be one of the most seditious quarters in that stirring time. Sir Francis Bond Head has had but few admirers even among loyalists,

yet the only place in Canada bearing his name as a memorial is to be found in this vicinity—the neighboring village of Bond Head, thus bearing witness to the ultra-loyal and satisfied condition of the inhabitants generally. In later years, the municipal council erected a Township Hall at Penville, and it thus became the 'capital.' When the railway passed up the valley through Tottenham and Beeton in 1877 Penville waned, and lost the importance it had in the earlier years. In this neighborhood there were some good forests of white oak, which is one of the most valuable trees for timber on this continent.

In the neighborhood of Penville, a few others settled in the early years to which we are referring

James Coady, (1823), lot 14, con 7.
John Milligan, (1825), lot 14, con 5.
John McDermott, (1825), lot 15, con 6.
Daniel McCurdy, lot 13, con 5

The last named of these pioneers reached the century mark, having died June 3rd, 1878, aged 100 years, 5 months and 17 days. He was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland.

James Ellison came from the North of Ireland and settled on lot 8, con 2, in 1822, or soon afterwards. Early in the thirties before any church had arisen in the settlement, the house of Mr Ellison was used as a Presbyterian place of worship, and a cemetery was started in the neighborhood, on lot 7 on the third line, in 1837 or earlier. The members and adherents of this preaching appointment built a log church at the place late in the thirties, and a manse was also added in course of time. Mr Ellison had only one son, William. Two of his grandsons entered the Presbyterian ministry in the Hamilton Synod. Mr Ellison died March 7th 1880, aged 93 years.

Before the Rebellion, John Pearcey had settled on lot 10, con 2. He had come from the North of Ireland, like nearly all the other settlers in the same neighborhood. He died October 9th 1868, in his 64th year. Beside him on a part of the same lot settled John Fleming about the same time, who survived till January 15th, 1891, reaching the age of 75 years. James Milligan had arrived in this neighborhood in 1825, if not before. He is recorded for lot 9, con 2, but always lived, in subsequent years at any rate, on S half lot 9, con

3. Other early settlers in this locality, with their approximate dates of settlement, were —

Owen Casey, (1825) lot 6, con 2
William Hamner, (1824), lot 6, con 1
Thos. McGoey, (1825), lot 7 con 1

To the northward of the last group of settlers a few others established themselves early in the twenties. Robert Martin came in 1822 and settled on the fourth line, his land being recorded as lot 9, con 4. He received a patent for N half lot 8, con 3, April 28th 1825. On the fifth line he had a small mill with turning lathe in the forties and fifties. After passing through the usual hardships, he reached a mature age and died December 29th 1867 aged 72 years.

Tottenham and its Neighborhood.

James M. Tegart arrived in 1823 and took up lot 8, con. 4. It is recorded that when he had cleared three acres of his land he found his cash almost at an end and had to go to the frontier settlements and hire out for three months in order to raise some ready money. He got $24, or six pounds, for wages and with this sum he purchased a cow, a spinning wheel for his wife and some flax. With the wheel, his wife spun enough in six weeks to purchase another cow. Such were some of the hardships of Tecumseth pioneers. As early as 1828 Mr. Black, a traveling missionary of the Methodist church held services in Mr. Tegart's house (Carroll's Case and his Contemporaries, III. 200), and about the same time a cemetery was started at this place and has become the burial place of many old settlers, and the one now chiefly used by the inhabitants of Tottenham, a mile west of the place. Mr. Tegart died March 7th, 1881 aged 80 years 6 months.

In 1825 Hugh Semple, a native of Scotland, settled on the next land westward lot 7, con. 4, and spent his lifetime in this locality. He died October 2nd, 1882, aged 72 years. His eldest son, Andrew Semple moved to Garafraxa in the pioneer days of that township, and subsequently became member of the Dominion House of Commons for Centre Wellington during three parliaments (1887 to 1900).

James White, a native of County Down Ireland, settled on lot 8, con. 3, at an early date. Mr. White died October 3rd, 1846 aged 52 years.

John Totten secured a patent for the south-west quarter of lot 8, con. 2, in 1825. Alexander Totten, a member of this man's family, started a store on lot 7, con. 3, in 1835 or 1836 (before the Rebellion). They were natives of the County Armagh, Ireland. In 1840, Alex. took to wife, Isabella, daughter of John Willoughby of Newton Robinson, and this couple lived here more than fifty years. Beside them a village grew up, and when a post office was opened here in 1858, the name Tottenham was given to it out of compliment to the pioneer of the locality.

When the question of incorporating Tottenham as a village came before the County Council in June, 1884, John Thomas Smith was appointed enumerator for taking the census of the village. He found the proposed limits contained 792 inhabitants and the council incorporated it with George P. Hughes as the first returning-officer. The first reeve elected was George A. Nolan (1885).

Beeton and its Neighborhood.

The first settlers near Beeton were William Hammill, Frederick S. Stephens, John Nelson and Selby Evans, all of whom settled before 1836. Mr. Hammill was one of the two Home District Councillors for Tecumseth in 1842, John Carswell being the other. The date of Mr. Hammill's arrival is given as 1827. He died March 1st, 1854, aged 82 years. Mr. Stephens was a magistrate prior to 1836, and also served his township as District Councillor in 1847-8. At a later time the village itself sprang up. Robert Clark, having purchased some portion of the land here in 1852, on which were two or three vacant buildings, a log tavern and a small house and shop, took up his trade as blacksmith, and also started business as a gunsmith, though the forest covered much of the land about him. He sold off parts of his land as building lots whenever an occasion arose, and the place in course of time began to take on some appearances of a small village. It was first called Clarksville, then Tecumseth after the Tecumseth post office was moved to the place in 1860. A post office in Essex County received also the name Tecumseth, and this led immediately to what might be expected, viz., the mail matter for both offices going astray and getting confused. As an alternative the name Beeton was suggested as a suitable change for this office, on account of the bee trade of D. A. Jones, who was then postmaster, and it was adopted in 1878. The County Council purchased the south part

of lot 11, con 8, near this place, for an Industrial Farm, and built the House of Refuge on it in 1898.

The incorporation of Beeton, as a village, came up at the session of the County Council in June, 1884. The Council appointed Thomas Atkins enumerator for taking the census of the village, which he found within the proposed limits to contain 781 inhabitants, and the Council incorporated it. W. H. Dickson being appointed the first returning officer. Thomas Atkins was elected as the first reeve of the village, but some inhabitants (Mr. Fenton and others) threatened suit against the County to set aside the By-law of Incorporation. The matter was taken into the courts, and the case of Fenton vs. County Simcoe was a topic in the newspapers of the day. Chief Justice Wilson quashed the By-law (No. 379), and his decision extends over a number of pages in volume 10 of the Ontario Law Reports; but there was an appeal from his decision, and the case entered in the Court of Appeal. In the meantime (January, 1880) the County Council asked the Legislature by memorial to pass an Act to confirm and legalize By-law No. 379, and the Legislature passed an Act for the purpose, 43 Vict., Chap. 51 (1880), which closed the matter in dispute.

Patrick Hughes, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, took up lot 6, concessions 6 and 7, in 1832. He was a pensioned soldier, and had served through the Peninsular war, having been wounded at the Battle of Vittoria, 1813. His wife was a Portuguese, a native of Lisbon. Mr. Hughes died in 1872, aged 87 years. His son, George P. Hughes, is also to be classed in the roll of pioneers, having been born on the Tecumseth homestead in November, 1834. He became one of the early merchants at Kenansville, where he established a local newspaper (called the Simcoe Observer) as early as 1865, and was also postmaster and magistrate. Some time after the opening of the Hamilton Railway through Tecumseth (viz., in 1882) he moved to Tottenham, where he carried on a banking business, and also the Sentinel newspaper, this being the name he gave the Observer after its third year.

Another notable pioneer in this part of the township was John C. Colgan, who settled on lot 1, con. 5 in 1828, or very soon afterwards. Across the town line from his home, the first Catholic Church of St. James was erected in 1833, and a small village grew up here, to which was given the name of "Colgan." This pioneer will be remembered

as the Poet Pagan, the name he signed to his poetical effusions which used to appear in local newspapers. A volume of his poems was printed in Toronto in 1873, written during the preceeding thirty years. They were mostly of local interest the titles of the pieces, and many references throughout them, recall scenes and events of bygone times in Tecumseth and Ad'ala

Chapter IV.

ADJALA

As in the other parts of this county, settlement in what people formerly called the wilds of Adjala began at the south end of the township. The first to arrive in the south east came by way of Albion and King Townships in the twenties. Among these first arrivals were the following:

James Cosgrave, con. 7, lot 1
James Marshall, con. 5, lot 3
Albert Marshall, con. 5, lot 4
Felix Murphy, con. 5, lot 6.
Patrick Ryan, con. 6, lot 4
Daniel Spellane, con. 7, lot 4.

The village of Ballycroy took its rise at an early date in the same neighborhood where the above-mentioned settlers had been amongst the first to take up lands.

A serious fire occurred in Ballycroy in 1875, in which three young women met their death. A marble headstone in the graveyard of St. James' Church four miles north, recalls the event with this inscription — 'To the memories of Mary A. Fanning, aged 32 years, Margaret H. Daley, aged 24 years and Bridget Burke, aged 28 years, who perished in the conflagration which, on April 29th, 1875 destroyed the village of Ballycroy, this monument is raised by their afflicted relatives in grateful recollection of their estimable qualities and early lives.' These young women were milliners in the store of Peter Small, which was one of the buildings destroyed.

Near this place, the Humber River, which takes its rise in this county, passes from it into the adjoining County of Peel.

In the south west, in the vicinity of Mono Mills, a few settlers arrived about the year 1820, and within the next few years the following took up lots in the adjacent parts of Adjala:

John Conean, con. 3, lot 3
Jones Hall, con. 3, lot 6.
James Darraugh, con. 2, lot 5
Stewart Mason, con. 2, lot 1
James McKenna, con. 3, lot 7

George McManus Mono Mills. Warden 1859

The first named, John Cobean, was the constable of his neighborhood in the early years, having been appointed to that office in 1836 or perhaps earlier

A sad misfortune overtook the family of the second person (Jones Hall) named on the above list in the early years of the settlement He sent his son, Joseph, a young man, for a froe a tool used by the pioneers for splitting shingles), to a settler's in a part of the adjoining Township of Tecumseth, near the eighth and town line corner Joseph lost his way in the forest and did not return home at night as his father expected. Next day the father called out the settlers to search for him. Many turned out to give help, and one of them, James M Tegart, of Tecumseth, came upon his lifeless body lying in the woods he had perhaps died through fear or exhaustion They brought his remains to the house of one of the Tecumseth settlers, Mr White, and buried him in front of Mr Tegart's farm. This became the first burial in the cemetery a mile east of Tottenham, other graves soon were added, and a regular graveyard began This was more than eighty years ago, and he was perhaps the first white man who died in Tecumseth. No stone marks his resting place, but settlers of the locality for many years lamented the untimely end of poor Joseph Hall

The last named person on the above list James McKenna, died May 12th, 1885, aged 89 years

To the northward of the Ballycroy settlers, a few others arrived about the year 1828. Among these were

John Headon, con 7, lot 10.
Harvey Huntley, con 7, lot 14.
Owen Keough, con 5, lot 10
Henry McCullough Con 7, lot 11
Patrick Patton, con 6, lot 9.
Daniel Small con. 7, lot 10.

James Hart, who took up lot 8 in the 7th concession, was also one of the early settlers in this neighborhood, his house being about two miles from Keenansville From an early year he was Township Clerk until his death, which occurred February 9th, 1869, at the age of 48 years.

At Keenansville, which took its rise on Bailey's Creek at an early period, as there was good water power on the stream, Harvey Huntley was said to be the first settler, having arrived about 1828, and took up the east half of lot 14 in the seventh

Owen Keough was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and reached a ripe age, his death having occurred April 2nd, 1876, at the age of 96 years.

Henry McCutcheon, the fourth on this list, was District Councillor for Adjala in 1842-3.

Patrick Patton, the next on the list, was Division Court Clerk for a time, and otherwise took part in the public affairs of the township.

Daniel Small was one of the first settlers, a patent for the lot above mentioned having been issued in the name of his brother, James, in 1828. He reared a home for himself and children, and near the same place he breathed his last, September 5th, 1890, at the advanced age of 98 years. Peter Small, his son, became a merchant in Ballycroy, and reeve of Adjala for nine years (1867-1875). Afterwards he resided in Toronto, where he was bailiff of the Division Court. Another son, Patrick, was also a member of the Township Council on different occasions.

James Duross (lot 12, con. 8), one of the pioneers, lived to be 113 years of age, having survived until May 15th, 1896. The reader may observe, from these notes on the Irish pioneers of Adjala, how many of them reached great ages; in the case of Mr. Duross, far beyond the century mark, and many other cases nearly the century. Whatever the cause, the facts show great strength of nerve and constitution on the parts of these Irish pioneers.

James Hamilton, with his sons, Alexander, Thomas and John, settled early on lot 10, con. 6. This was a Presbyterian family, there being a few such mixed among the Irish Catholics who formed the majority of the settlers in this locality. Mr. Hamilton, sr., died April 12th, 1858, aged 80 years, and was interred in the family plot in the cemetery on the homestead of Tecumseth, where they attended church.

Luke Harcourt, an Irish Catholic, also settled in this neighborhood at an early date. He received a patent for lot 7, con. 8, in April, 1834, but appears to have lived at Keenansville from the earliest years of that village, and worked at his trade of shoemaker, being, like most shoemakers, not blessed with a large amount of this world's goods. He subsequently moved to the frontier part of this province. Hon. Richard Harcourt, of Welland, Ont., is a grandson of this pioneer.

Besides the main stream of the Nottawasaga, which passes in a northeasterly direction across the township, another branch parallel with the river itself, and crossing the township at a more southerly

part, was sometimes known as Bailey's Creek. This made an obstruction for settlers, the earliest and most numerous settlements being south of it. It was not easy to make roads across Bailey's Creek, or in its neighborhood, during the early years, accordingly, in 1843, the District Council of Simcoe expended money for a trespass road here.

As early as the year 1828, some settlers had begun to take up lots in the good lands just north of Bailey's Creek. Among these were the families of Connors, Kelly and Keenan. It was from the last family that the village of Keenansville had its name. Robert Keenan was District Councilor (1846-53), and reeve of Adjala, 1847), for twelve years altogether. He died January 10th 1903, aged 83 years.

Kieran Egan, a native of King's County, Ireland, took up the east half of lot 13, con. 6, in 1829. He had a bed of hemlock boughs for a time, while he prepared a more substantial shelter. He spent his long lifetime near Keenansville, on the place where he first settled, and died January 24th 1890, aged 93 years. Two brothers of his were also early settlers in the same neighborhood.

Hugh Kelly, a native of County Carlow, Ireland, took up the east half of lot 14, con. 5, in 1828, or the following year, and was a life-long resident in this locality.

About the same time as the preceding, two pioneers took up lot 14, con. 4, viz., Patrick Feheley, on the west half, and Andrew Goulding on the east half.

Thomas Holland and his son Felix also settled near Keenansville (on lot 12, con. 7), in the same period.

Michael Haffey settled upon the west half lot 14, con. 5, at this early period. On the opposite lot, no. 6, where John Haffey lived at a later time, Henry J. Peck, of Stanley, N. Y., found, in 1887, parts of the skeleton of a mammoth. This is the only instance known of mammoth bones having been found in Simcoe County. One of the molars is in Elmira College, N. Y. The other bones are in the Geological Museum of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

On the lot south of Haffey, George Kidd settled during this first arrival of settlers, and here arose the village of Athlone.

Farther west, on lot 10, con. 1, James Flynn settled at this time. He was an assessor of the township for some years, until he moved to the United States.

In "North Adjala," which is the part of the township north of the wide swamp of the Nottawasaga River, a settlement was made very

soon after the southerly parts. Among the first settlers in this part were the following

William Cassidy, con 1, lot 29.
Matthew Conway, con. 3, lot 28.
Michael Healey, con. 5, lot 29.
John Hoey, con. 4, lot 32
Thomas Irwin, con 4, lot 31
Thomas Langley, con 4, lot 29.
John Reilly, con 6, lot 30.
William Ryan, con 5, lot 26.

The first named on this list received a patent for his land in 1821, but did not actually settle so early

Chapter V.

INNISFIL.

Cherry Creek and its Neighborhood

Before 1830 a few families had taken up farms, and were already making their first clearings. To notice the more conspicuous, at least, of these settlers, and to review the most notable incidents of their first years in the forest, the plan proposed is to begin at the southern extremity of the township and proceed northward along the Penetanguishene Road, making short digressions here and there into the various intersecting concessions, wherever a particular individual or event of notoriety should be recalled.

Lewis J. Clement, a 'Dutch-Canadian,' arrived upon N. half lot 1, con. 1, from Niagara, in June, 1829, with his wife, one child, a hired man, and a yoke of oxen. He built a temporary brush tent, which was by them called 'home' for a brief period, until a more substantial and commodious dwelling place could be erected. Clement's house, built by the carpenter, James Soules, was the first frame house in Innisfil, and is still standing. In subsequent years, Mr. Clement became a magistrate. He died April 9th, 1873, in his 74th year. A large family then survived him, of whom the best known, perhaps, were Dr. Lewis Clement, of Bradford, and Stephen Clement, who was for a time deputy-sheriff of this county under Sheriff Smith, and who afterwards became sheriff of Shoal Lake District, at Birtle, in Manitoba.

Robert McLean, an Irish soldier, settled upon lot 17, con. 2, in May, 1829, a month earlier than Clement. Dugald McLean, a son of this pioneer, and John Lawrie, [illegible], were the sawyers of the settlement, and they were drowned about 1840 off De Grassi Point. Both McLean and wife died from an attack during an epidemic of cholera, which carried off numerous settlers in that section in September, 1849.

Another notable pioneer, though not one of the earliest, was Charles Willson (S. half 15, con. 2), who arrived and settled in 1833. In company with the Macauley brothers, of lot 15, con. 5, he came from the North of Ireland (Tyrone or Derry), and to a member of that family he became married. He was one of the three Wardens of Innisfil for the year 1841, before a Township Council was organized and filled

other important positions at different times. But in 1850 he removed to Tecumseth.

On a corner of his farm Robert Laird, who had settled at an early date, opened a store about 1835, the first store in Innisfil. This was the nucleus of Cherry Creek.

James Rogerson (N. half 19, con. 2), a native of Scotland, arrived in 1833. Of his family, which was large, several members of it became residents of this neighborhood.

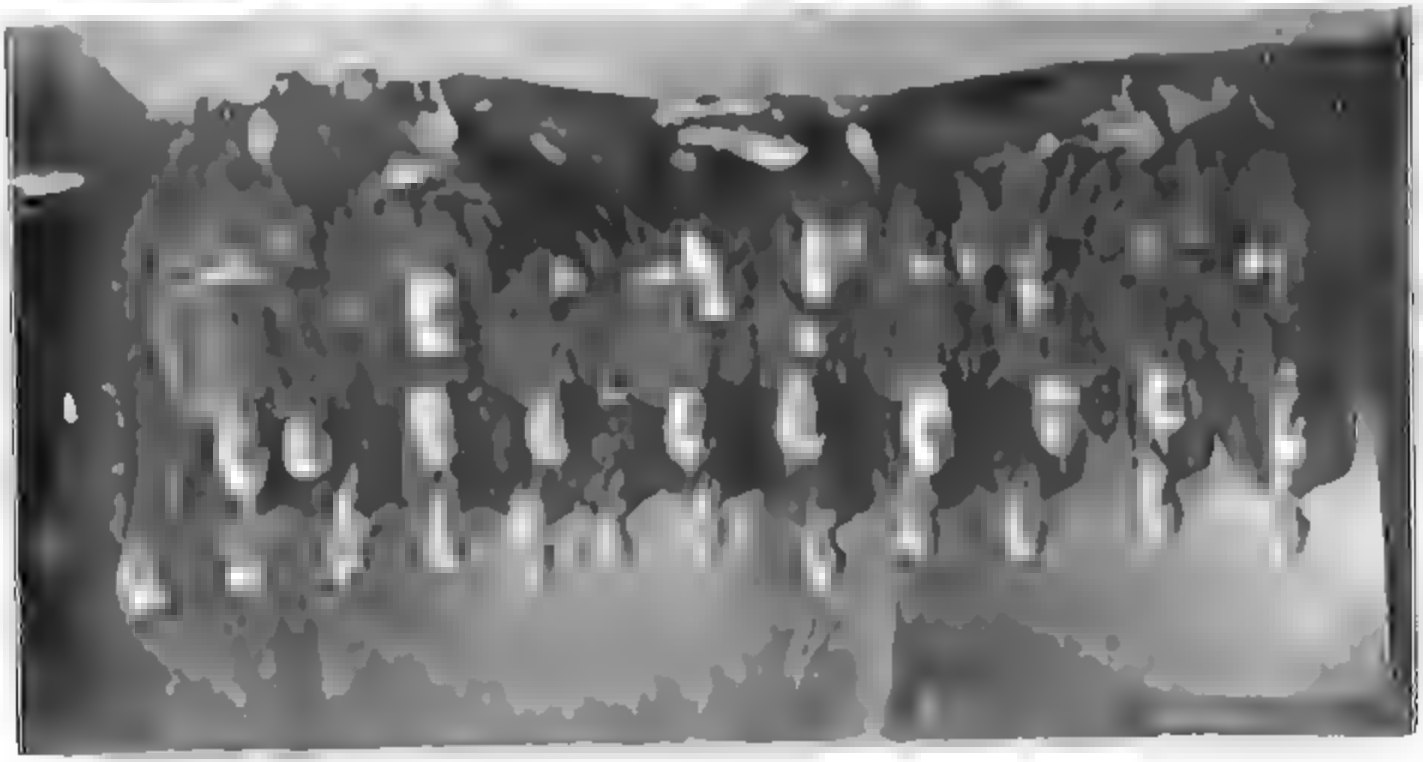
Alfred Willson, the son of a U. E. Loyalist, came from Holland Landing after the Rebellion and took up the north half, lot 16, con. 2, at Cherry Creek. He was the representative of Innisfil at the meetings of the Simcoe District Council from 1843 until 1849, both years inclusive. He also contested this county in December, 1851, with the Hon. W. B. Robinson, but was not successful. Some time later he moved to Bell Ewart, where he lived until his death in 1888 at the age of 77 years.

Hiram Willson, his brother, with two sons, Lambert and Wellington, came from Sharon, in York County, later, and purchased S. half lot 6, con. 3, near Cherry Creek, also becoming settlers of long standing.

The Dalhousie Settlers

Innisfil, like West Gwillimbury, had its "Scotch Settlement," but the group of settlers which it comprised came from another quarter and at a later date—the autumn of 1832. We turn off the main Road now to notice this group of interesting pioneers. Previous to this year they had settled in the Township of Dalhousie, Lanark County, but finding its rocky surface anything but a congenial dwelling place, and seeing no prospects of making a permanent home there, they deserted in a body and settled in the south-east of Innisfil.

Their native place was Glasgow and its vicinity, where some of them had belonged to the recalcitrant brotherhood of Glasgow weavers, so notorious in British history. They had left Scotland at the time of the intense public excitement preceding the passing of the Reform Bill. Most of them had taken part in the agitation, and, like the Pilgrim Fathers of an earlier time, they preferred to live beyond the sea rather than endure the grievances of their native land. Most of them, too, were platform orators, and enthusiastic Reformers, which



their descendants are to this day The individuals who, with their families, composed this interesting group of settlers were —

John Lawrie, N half 17, con 2
Rev John Climie, S half 17, con 2
John Todd, S half 19, con 2
Hugh Todd, N half 12 con 3
Gavin Allan, 15, con 5
Robert Wallace, S. half 22, con 5
William Duncan, S half 18, con 6.
William Cross, 20, con 6.
James Jack, N half 21, con 5

They settled closely together, and this circumstance, together with the fact that a number of their descendants remained at the old homesteads and in the same neighborhood gave the south-east part of Innisfil the Scotch Presbyterian character which it possessed

At the Rebellion of 1837 some of these settlers did not desire to go to the front and assist in the quelling the uprising, as they naturally sympathised to some extent with the principles advocated by William Lyon Mackenzie and his party As the 'Dalhousie' settlers were not outspoken in their opinions on the matter, they were suspected of having non-pacific intentions. One of them possessed an old rusty musket, which was promptly taken from him lest he should aid the rebels' cause, and he was forced by loyalists to go to the frontier This circumstance attached the name of Rebels in Disguise to the Dalhousie people and their descendants for some years after the Rebellion Another report was circulated that they had been banished from Glasgow to Dalhousie and that they had fled from their place of banishment to Innisfil This report was chiefly made to do duty at municipal elections, when any of the 'Dalhousie' settlers were candidates.

John Lawrie the first on the list given above was a prominent person in his neighborhood, and a platform speaker of ability His two sons John and William, together with Dugald McLean, were the three sawyers of the settlement, for which they manufactured almost all the lumber for the district with a whipsaw in one of the old-time saw-pits About the year 1840, John Lawrie, jr, and McLean obtained a canoe near De Grass Point one Sunday afternoon and set out to cross the lake to Roache's Point on the opposite shore. They were

never heard of afterwards, and it was supposed that they had been drowned off DeGrass Point.

The other son, William Lawrie, probably became better known at one day than any other member of the group. A few years after his arrival in Innisfil he married a daughter of Rev. John Climie, and filled a variety of callings. At one time he preached occasionally, at another he occupied the position of chief constable in this county, after having served a term in Bradford as Bailiff of the Division Court, and another in Barrie in the office of Sheriff Smith. At other times he was bailiff, auctioneer, etc., and travelled throughout this county to a considerable extent in these capacities, few men in his day knew it better than he. One of his most notable exploits was the arrest, in 1848, of Robert Coulter, the outlaw, charged with murder at Holland Landing. On another occasion he was in company with John Rose of Bradford when they were beset by robbers, near the place, but the two succeeded in warding off the attack. Subsequently he removed to Worcester, Huron County, where he carried on a conveyancing business for some years, and reached an advanced age.

Rev. John Climie, the second individual on the foregoing list, had been a weaver in a village seven miles from Glasgow. A brother of his started the famous Clark spool firm of Glasgow, the name of the firm continuing for several years to be Climie & Clark. His family consisted of four sons and some daughters, who came with him from Scotland. One of the sons died in Innisfil soon after their arrival. Rev. John Climie, jr., of this family, was a Congregationalist minister, and was stationed from 1830 onward for some time at Bowmore (now Duntroon) in Nottawasaga, and subsequently at Darlington, 1851, Bowmanville, 1856, and Belleville, 1860. It appears to have been difficult for him to abstain from taking part in politics. His son, Mr. W. R. Climie, was secretary of the Ontario Press Association, and editor and proprietor of the Bowmanville Sun until his death in 1894. William Climie, another son of the pioneer, lived on the homestead, on the second concession line. The two remaining brothers, George and Andrew, went to Perth County, and have left there a numerous line of descendants.

Other Settlers in the South-East

At Churchill, Galvin Allan, one of the 'Dalhousie' settlers, took up lot 16, con. 3 (N. half), in 1812, and lived there for about eight

years, when he moved a mile further north His sons have been identified with this neighborhood from the beginning of the settlement

On the opposite corner of the cross roads, on S half, lot 15, con 4, John Gamby, a native of England, settled with his family in 1833. Three children of this family died during the local outbreak of cholera in the autumn of 1849.

This family removed to the Township of Derby near Owen Sound, where John and Joseph hewed out new homes for themselves in the unbroken forest These two men in their new neighborhood became well known, the latter of whom died on Nov 21st 1889, at the age of 63, leaving a large family In the early years of its existence Churchill was known as 'Gamby's Corners,' and subsequently as 'Burley's Acre,' from the rough characters who often congregated there and held a "Merry Dublin."

One of the best known citizens of Churchill for many years was Henry Sloan By trade he was a waggonmaker, and pursued his calling at this place He was a prominent Orangeman, one of his ancestors having come with William of Orange from Holland, and settled in Ireland He was second deputy-reeve of Innisfil for two years (1869-70).

In the neighborhood of Lefroy, Henry Grose, who had arrived in this county in 1832 after some time spent in West Gwillimbury, settled on S half, lot 21, con 4 Innisfil, and had a sawmill there at an early date He was a native of England, became a justice of the peace, and was at one time a member of the Township Council His death occurred in 1888

The village of Lefroy was named after Gen Sir John Henry Lefroy, who, from 1844 until 1853, was in charge of the Magnetic Observatory in Toronto Gen. Lefroy's first wife was a daughter of Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson

John Cripps who arrived upon S half 20, con 4, about the same time as the other pioneers of this neighborhood, at first performed all his farmwork with one ox, then, after fortune had smiled more graciously upon him, with a horse and an ox yoked together—which presented a spectacle rather more amusing than convenient Some years later he sold his farm and shortly afterwards a false report was circulated by some one that gold had been found upon the farm which he had just left causing him sorely to regret the sale of his possession.

While in this neighbourhood, it may be proper to say a few words upon Bell Ewart—once the commercial metropolis of this Lake Simcoe region. For a long time immediately after the opening of the Northern Railway in 1853, it was the busiest distributing point in the north, for there the traffic of all Lake Simcoe centred—it was the headquarters of the boats, and the shipping, of the lake. In 1852, Sage & Grant, two capitalists from the United States, built a large sawmill there—the largest in these parts at the time. While good timber was plentiful around the lake, a large business was carried on, but after a few years the timber limits became partially exhausted, the large mill was accidentally burned down, and Bell Ewart dwindled in size.

With regard to the orthography of the word Bell Ewart a curious circumstance arises. The place was named after the late Mr. Bell Ewart, and the word is so spelled in all records of the post office department. But for some reason or other the most frequent rendering was Belle Ewart, and a majority of the older books and records persisted in using the final 'e.'

It is recorded, though with what degree of correctness we have been unable to learn, that a pioneer named Jacob Gill patched his habitation, in 1821, on lot 23, con. 2, near DeGrassi Point, 'just in from the lake shore, where for a number of years he was left the sole disturber of the woodland peace.'

With Bell Ewart the list of deserted villages is not exhausted, for about three miles to the north of that place, beyond Cedar Point, on the shore of a small bay, was once the village of Lakeland. Here was a sawmill and two or three dozen houses, but the place lost its human habitations.

Returning now to the Penetanguishene Road, from which we have deviated, and still advancing on our way northward, the fifth concession is next reached, where a few settlers arrived quite early. The Maconchy brothers settled upon lot 15, con. 5, in 1833, having come from the North of Ireland with Charles Willson, as already stated. The career of the late Thomas Maconchy was sketched in our chapter on Bradford, whither his family went from this farm about 1840.

In 1832 came John Patterson and located upon lot 14, con. 5. Patterson was accompanied by Thomas Reive, who returned to Scotland, coming again to Canada in 1834, with the late Richard Boves, of Churchill. The latter in that year became a settler on the same farm with Patterson, but Reive did not permanently settle on it until 1846, remaining there until his death on October 13th, 1889.

Thomas D. McConkey, Warden. 1860-1. M.P. for North Simcoe, 1863-72

Other early settlers of the same neighborhood are included in the following list

Mitchell Scott (1833), N. half 11, con. 5.
Alex. Ross (1835), S. half 11, con. 5.
William Fisher (1833), 11, con. 6.
J. Jamison, (1835), S. half 9, con. 6.
James Reid (1830), S. half 19, con. 5.
Alex. McLean, (1830), S. half 20, con. 5.
Peter Gartley, (1833), S. half 21, con. 5.
John Pratt, (1833), S. half 15, con. 7.
W. McCullough, (1831), N. half 17, con. 6.
James McLean (1832), S. half 19, con. 7.

Where the eighth concession crosses the Penetanguishene Road a group of well-known settlers located at an early period. 'Squire' McConkey settled upon lot 16, con. 8, in the early part of 1829. His family was the first to settle upon the Main Road here, after it was opened. His son, Thomas D. McConkey, was a merchant in Barrie from 1843, onward, M.P. for North Simcoe, and finally Sheriff of Simcoe.

'Squire' Benjamin Ross also arrived upon S. half 15, con. 8, in the autumn of 1835. For about thirty years he was clerk and treasurer of Innisfil Township, and the Innisfil post office of which he was postmaster during the same time, was the first in the township, and the only one for several years until the opening of the railway. He died at an advanced age in 1875, having a number of sons and daughters, one of whom being ex-Mayor C. H. Ross, of Barrie.

Samuel Mancer, a native of England, located upon N. half 15, con. 8, with his family in the autumn of 1833. A large number of descendants of this family are now residing in different parts of the province. A few other settlers took up lands near him about the same time, including James Robins and John Thompson.

James Wilson, William McCullough and William Booth were soldiers of Irish birth who in 1832 were disbanded from Niagara or Toronto and did not return to their native country but took up lands in this township. With them was Joseph Orchard, a native of England, who also as a veteran soldier obtained land and turned his attention to farming in Innisfil. In the fall of each year when the turnip crop was ready to harvest Mr. Orchard and Mr. Wilson (likewise) used his sword for topping the turnips, i.e. cutting the

leaves off them, thus coming as near as possible to a fulfilment of Isaiah's prophecy that the sword shall be turned into a plough share, and the spear into a pruning hook. It was the writer's privilege once to find another sword in this county used as a stove-lid lifter.

COOKSTOWN AND THE SOUTHWEST

While in the southeast of Innisfil there was a distinctly Scotch immigration, in the west and southwest parts of the township there was a large influx of Irish settlers from Ulster. The two settlements were separated from each other by the 'Big Swamp,' which almost amounted to isolation, and on this account they have ever since largely retained the distinctive social features impressed upon them by the first settlers. These Irish settlers in the southwest arrived by way of Perry's Corners, (Cookstown), to the south of which, at a short distance, was the only road across the 'Big Swamp,' which extended far up into Innisfil.

In the autumn of 1820, John Perry located upon the corner lot in Innisfil. This man, it appears, and his sons, were inclined to follow Nimrod's pursuits, and in their early hunting expeditions would wander over the adjoining townships, which were then but thinly populated, calling at the settlers' houses. For several of its first years Cookstown was known as 'Perry's Corners.' Subsequently, one Dixon kept a tavern there, and it was then called 'Dixon's Corners,' which name in turn was changed, in 1847, to "Cookstown."

John Sutherland, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, was an early settler in the first concession. He died May 8, 1888, aged 82 years.

Amongst other settlers who came at a later date to Cookstown was Thomas Ferguson, formerly M.P. for South Simcoe, who was also of Irish birth. He came to this country when quite young, and subsequently engaged in mercantile business at Cookstown for a number of years with success. He first became reeve and representative of Innisfil in the County Council in 1852, and held the position for many years, during seven of which he was Warden of the County. In 1857 he was first elected member of Parliament for South Simcoe, and remained its representative till 1873.

Thomas Bathers with his family located upon the first concession, also, at an early date, and like the Perrys, their neighbors, were given to Nimrod's pastime.

Queen Street, Charlestown

Thomas R. Ferguson, Warden. 1858 and 1862-7
M. P. for South Simcoe, 1857-67

Henry Hinde, an emigrant from England, arrived upon N half 7, con 3, in '33 or '34. He was the first white man to cross the Big Swamp on the fourth concession line of Innisfil. Upon the occasion in question he was on his way with a grist to Holland Landing with his oxen and a sleigh. Everything went well until, on his way home he reached the swamp where he was attacked by a pack of wolves. To save himself and oxen from being devoured, he was obliged to chain his oxen to a tree and run around them all night, brandishing his axe and shouting all the time to keep the wolves at bay. When daylight came the wolves fled, leaving the sturdy pioneer to pursue the remainder of his journey unharmed.

In the same neighborhood, which has usually been known as Hinde's Settlement, there arrived about the same time two brothers from the North of Ireland, John and William Lennox. The former located upon N half 6, con 3, and the latter upon S half 9 con 4. Both have left numerous descendants. Haughton Lennox, a grandson of John, was first elected M.P. for South Simcoe in 1900, and is the present member.

Thos. W. Lennox, who served as first deputy-reeve of Innisfil in 1880 and for several years afterward, is a son of William.

Amongst other early settlers from the North of Ireland who took up lots near these men, may be mentioned John Scroggie, Matthew Gray, John Sharp, James McCormack, Stewart Wright and others, all of whom came by way of Terry's Corners and have left descendants in the neighborhood in prosperous positions.

The Vicinity of Big Bay Point

The first person to disturb the woodland peace of Innisfil was Mr. Francis Hewson of Big Bay Point. This man came to Canada from Ireland in 1817, leaving his family in their native country until he should prepare a home for them in the forest. At Big Bay Point he purchased 500 acres of land and in 1820 the family arrived there, becoming the pioneers of the township. Shortly after the settlement he was appointed a magistrate, and in this capacity for some years he tied the matrimonial knots of the district. He was the first magistrate in the county and performed the first marriage ceremony. The children of this family were Fannie, Francis, William, and Anne. Francis removed at an early date to Duntroon in Nottawasaga and became, in 1850, the first treasurer in that township. William became

a millwright and built saw and grist mills in 1852 at Painswick on the large stream thenceforth known as Hewson's Creek. Anna, the youngest, was the first white child born in Innisfil and became Mrs. Davis, of Galesburgh, Illinois.

Owing to the Lore's situation beside the Lake Simcoe waterway, over which passed the only trail between the frontier and the upper lakes, the house of the Hewson family sheltered many early travellers, fatigued by the toil of the journey. Amongst them were Sir John Franklin and his party, who passed through in 1825. After a residence of a few years at Big Bay Point, the family removed away, their farm became deserted, their fields were again overgrown with woodland, and nature once more reigned supreme. The forest of second growth trees which then appeared upon the scenes of their first experiences, makes the place so attractive at the present day for those desiring to find retirement in the heated months of midsummer. In early years Big Bay Point was called Hewson's Point from the connection of this family with the place. In 1844 Mr. Hewson left the Point and with his family became a resident of Barrie.

Attention has frequently been called in these sketches to the fact that the pioneers mostly settled in groups, according to nationality. Several instances of this feature have already been found, and we now come upon another group of early settlers who had been pioneers in Markham Township in the county of Thornhill, but who re-settled in the northern part of Innisfil, just in from the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay. One of this Markham group, and the second man to arrive for permanent settlement in the township, was David Soules, who, with his brother James, in 1823 purchased a block of land west of the Hewson tract. The Soules brothers were of Nova Scotian descent, and were members of a family of seventeen residing at Thornhill.

During the war of 1812-15 David had taken an active part in its stirring events, although he was then but young. He was at Little York when it was taken by the Americans. April, 1813, he went with Major McDonell's party for the relief of Michilimackinac. In March, 1814, and assisted them in building forts half-way on the Nottawasaga River. He was present when the two American frigates were captured with their crews of sixty men, and he assisted in taking them as prisoners to Kingston. He was also one of those who opened the military road from Kempenfeldt to Penetanguishene, towards the close of the war. While thus on duty during war time in our county, he formed a high opinion of its superior advantages for settlement, and

as we have seen, afterwards carried his ideas into effect by locating at Big Bay Point, almost where any others had disturbed the Simcoe forests. He settled there in preference to any other place, thinking that if a town should ever arise in this part of the country, it would be there. Unexpected changes are wrought by time, and the farm which he selected is now far from the beaten paths of commerce.

Soules, upon his arrival, built a small log house about three miles west of the Point, on a portion of his land lot 26, con. 14, quite near the shore of Kempenfelt Bay. This log cabin was replaced in 1838 by a frame one constructed of boards cut with an old-time whipsaw. At this place he continued to live for 52 years until his death in 1875, passing through all the experiences of Canadian forest life. With his ox team he assisted Sir John Franklin and his party across the Nine-Mile Portage in 1825, and he often earned, in those early years, a few dollars by teaming over the portage. His wife, Miss Youmans, of Scarboro' township, shared with him the trials of backwoods life through all these years, and their only child, Samuel Lount Soules, was born in 1823. Soules was a brother-in-law of the ill-fated Samuel Lount, and the part which he took in the Rebellion was one of importance and interest.

James, his brother and companion in those years, brought his family from Thornhill in 1824. He was frozen to death near Hammond's Point, in the fall of 1849. His house was the second frame house in Innisfil.

The next settler, and also one of the Markham group, was George T. H. Warnica, a Dane, who had seen many parts of the world before settling in the U. S. Leaving New York State about 1815, he temporarily resided in Markham, but permanently settled in Innisfil, and became the first settler at Painswick. Neal, lot 13, con. 12, where he and his family arrived in February, 1835. No other settlers lived nearer than David Soules, at Big Bay Point, a distance of six miles, and many were the hardships which they experienced in reaching their forest home over the ice of Kempenfelt Bay and through the deep snow of the new land. Mr. Warnica died in 1847, at the advanced age of 88. His family consisted of four sons, John, George, Joseph and William, who have left a number of descendants.

John, the eldest, was the first assessor of Innisfil, his duties in this capacity having been required as early as the thirties, and on different occasions during the forties he also performed the duties of that office. In 1850 he moved to Wisconsin, where he died in 1882.

George, the second son, became the first settler of lot 25, con. 12. It is said he was at one day champion axeman of the township, and the large size of this farm, and the strength of his muscle would seem to add to the truth of the statement. As in the days of Asaph, a man was famous according as he had split axes upon the thick trees. So even in the pioneer days of Innisfil it was of some moment to be a good axeman. He was the first representative or district councillor of Innisfil at the meetings of the Home District Council, at Toronto, in 1842, and was a member of the first councils of Innisfil in 1850-52, besides being connected with municipal affairs in various other ways. He was also a justice of the peace. His death occurred in 1888. Joseph and William were constables for the district, and as such attended some of the earliest courts at the county town. They were large, fearless and resolute men, not easy overcome in their efforts to keep the peace. Joseph was one of the constables at the famous Steele-Robinson election at Barrie in 1841. He was a carpenter by trade, and after living some years in Barrie, moved to Michigan, and perished at the close of the Civil War in the U. S., in which he had taken some part. William, the youngest son, was as intrepid as the others. One night early in the thirties, while living at home at Painswick, the dog made a great uproar, from which William knew that something was wrong. He rose from bed, seized an axe, and without dressing marched forth into the darkness. The dog led him to where their cow was standing over her new-born calf, keeping at bay a large and famished wolf which was trying to seize it. There was just light enough to see what was taking place. With one blow across the back from the axe he stopped the wolf so that it could not travel, and with another blow on the head he finished its career. The wolf was large, but very gaunt and famished, as wolves often were in the spring time, and this made it so bold. He became the settler on N. half lot 20, con. 10, where he resided till his death in 1876.

Amongst others who came from Markham and took up land in northern Innisfil were Nathaniel and James Wood, two brothers, who settled upon lot 16, con. 13, in 1843, the former on the north half. The baptism of his child by Rev. Luther Mayerhoffer, a minister of the Church of England, from Markham, who occasionally came in those early years to visit his former parishioners, was the first event of its kind in the settlement. The services on that occasion, and indeed on many other occasions, in those early years, were conducted in the loft of Warnica's Inn at Painswick, which appears to have been

the only available place of meeting in the neighborhood for adherents of all denominations, until as late as the Rebellion of '37.

Another of this Markham group was Samuel Wice, who came to Innisfil (lot 13, con. 12), in 1835. His brother Henry Wice (N. half 13, con. 10) was also among the earliest arrivals. It was customary in olden times to have a very large fireplace and chimney in one end of the log cabin, but Henry Wice appears to have outstripped every one else in that line by having the fireplace and chimney so large as to occupy the whole end of his house. In other words, the chimney was the fundamental feature against which he built his log cabin.

Following closely after these Markham pioneers came a small group of colonists from England, and located in a cluster near Big Bay Point:

John Hammond, lot 24, con. 13.
Moses Hayter, lot 35, con. 13.
Joseph Hunt, lot 25, con. 12.
Robert Fitton, lot 36, con. 12.
John Pratt, lot 16, con. 11.

Hammond was a London carter who had gathered considerable means, which he invested in Canadian woodland on the shores of Kempenfeldt Bay. He did not enjoy his property for many years, but died in 1840.

Moses Hayter constructed the first sawmill of the neighborhood, at the lake shore on his farm. He afterwards became the first jailer of this county. A sketch of his career appeared in the Pioneer Papers, No. 11, of the County Historical Society.

To these families of English colonists may also be added the names of Webb and Cullen, the latter of whom, Samuel Cullen, was one of the earliest residents of Vespra, but soon removed to Big Bay Point. Another early resident of the same neighborhood was Robert Robinson (N. half 27, con. 2). It is related of him that on one occasion, when the family ran out of bread and were pinched for food, he threshed some wheat over a barrel, winnowed it in the wind, and carried the grist all the way to the nearest mill, at Holland Landing, on his back, and home again. Mr. Robinson was a zealous Orangeman, and the first Orange Hall in the township was built on the corner of his farm. The last years of his life were spent in retirement at Craigvale, where he died in 1865.

EARLY TOLLENDAL AND ITS CITIZENS

Tollendal had its origin with the erection of a sawmill—the first in Innisfil Township—in '29 or '30, by George McMullen. With him was associated in this work George Emes, a man of some experience in mill construction, who came from Roache's Point, in North Gwillimbury, for the purpose of building it. The mill was soon purchased by Captain Robert O'Brien, afterward Admiral O'Brien, cousin of Lieut.-Col. E. G. O'Brien of Shanty Bay, who in turn disposed of it to Mr. Edmund S. Lally. The latter gentleman became, therefore, one of the first residents of Tollendal.

Mr. Lally had come to Canada in 1835, with letters of introduction to Sir John Colborne, the Lieut.-Governor, and had joined his brother Meyrick Lally, at Shanty Bay, who had preceded him by three or four years. Shortly afterward he purchased from Capt. O'Brien the mill property at Tollendal, and resided there until 1845. Being unaccustomed to the conditions of life in a new country, he at times, in common with all pioneers, had difficulty in providing for his family, but with time all these difficulties were overcome. He was appointed County Treasurer in 1845, and thereupon moved to Barrie.

His sawmill at Tollendal was then leased and carried on by Alex. Sibbald. A grist mill had been erected in 1835, beside the sawmill, by three men who had united their efforts for that purpose. The water power at this place was good, and its proximity to Kempenfeldt Bay rendered it easily accessible by water to a large number of settlers. This was the first grist mill in the township, the settlers up to that time having been obliged to carry their grists to the Red Mills at Holland Landing. This early grist mill at Tollendal was rented and operated by Jas. Prest, who was a resident of the place for a number of years.

It was from Mr. Lally that Tollendal received its musical name.

At an early date when the County of Simcoe was about to be severed from the Home District, Tollendal partook in the strife to become the county town, it being at that time as large a place as Barrie. An agitation had been previously started to make Kempenfeldt the county seat, thereupon Tollendal also became a competitor for the honor. Mr. Lally decided that the capital should be located at the head of the bay, which was about midway between the two rival villages. And thus was determined the fate of all three places, Kempenfeldt and Tollendal dwindled, while Barrie, at the head of the bay

Edmund S[illegible] County Treasurer 1858-61

W C Little M P for South Simcoe, 1867-82

sprang into sudden importance and [illegible] Some time after, Mr Lally moved to Barrie He held conjointly with the County Treasurership, the agency of the Bank of Upper Canada Upon the failure of that bank, in 1866, he was instrumental in establishing a branch of the Bank of Commerce at Barrie of which he was manager for a long time Mr Lally retired from banking and died at Barrie June 17th 1880, at the age of 82 During his life he was commissioned Lieut-Col of the Simcoe Battalion

Amongst the early figures in Tollerdal was John Chantler who was born in England in 1816 and was at first a member of the Society of Friends He emigrated in 1832 and settled in Newmarket, but removed to Tollendal in 1830 For a time he operated the grist mills of the latter place and with him resided his sister, Elizabeth, who was united in marriage on Jan 10th, 1842 to Rev George McDougall the Methodist missionary to the Indians of the North-west, sketches of whose life have appeared from the pens of Rev Dr John McLean, and his son, Rev Dr John McDougall Shortly after her marriage, and at the time when Barrie was experiencing a boom consequent upon its selection as the county town, John Chantler removed thither and became one of its first merchants. At a later time he left Barrie, and was for many years a resident of Stroud

Other early residents of Tollendal were the Sibbalds. John came with his wife and family of small children to Canada in 1832 They arrived at Kempenfeldt in November, when the weather was too rough for the steamer 'Colborne' to land at Tollenda, so they had to cross the bay in a small boat to their destination after the storm had abated They came from Edinburgh, although Mr Sibbald was a native of Roxburgh and his wife a native of Fifeshire the two having met and married in the Scottish capital Mr Sibbald died, September 15, 1863, aged 65 years

Alexander Sibbald, as we have said, was for some time the tenant of the Lally saw-mill John Sibbald, his brother, was also for many years a resident of Tollendal Andrew, another son of the same family followed the teaching profession, and in 1855, when Rev George McDougall, the North-west missionary was on a visit to his friends in Innisfil Andrew Sibbald accompanied him to the far North-west, where he has been a teacher of the Indians since that time The father of this family, John Sibbald was the proprietor of the earliest public house in Tollendal

Robert Simpson, in 1841, built a brewery at Tollendal, but it was destroyed by fire Jan 1st, 1848. Inducements were then held out to him to locate his business at the county town which he did. Thrift Medrum also had a distillery at Tollendal, in its palmy days, which was also destroyed by fire

Among the later arrivals in the northern portion of Innisfil was William C Little, a native of Gloucestershire England He had received an education as a surveyor, in which calling he served for some time in Australia, and was also in India where he was engaged as a young man's private tutor He came to Innisfil in 1847 and settled on lot 6 concession 13. In 1853 he became a member of the Innisfil Council and in 1856 was chosen one of Innisfil's representatives to the County Council He served the township at the County Council for many years, retiring at the end of 1879. He was first elected M.P for South Simcoe in 1867, and continued to represent that constituency in the House of Commons until his death, December 31, 1881 Of his sons, F A Little represented Cardwell in the Ontario Legislature from 1894 to 1906, and became Registrar of the Surrogate Court for this County Another son Alfred J Little joined the medical profession, and is Medical Health Officer in the county town.

Chapter VI.

ESSA

Like the other townships, Essa received its first quota of pioneers at the south, settling northward in the order of their arrival. This was of course the natural and geographical order in which the settlement should take place for the expanding fringe of civilization advanced regularly.

The first settlement in Essa was accordingly made in the south-east quarter of the township, and the three men, to whom the honour is due of making the first breach in the unbroken forest west of Cookstown of to-day, were George Dinwoody, Thomas Duff and Samuel McClain. These three pioneers "located" lots number one, in the 10th, 9th and 8th concessions respectively along the townline between Essa and Tecumseth. They had come from County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1825, to York (Toronto), and were related to each other by blood and marriage. Duff and McClain came first to view the land, and while in the forest at the place they lay over night under a hemlock tree on the Tecumseth side of the townline.

The removal of these settlers (at least the families of Dinwoody and Duff) took place from York (Toronto) to Essa early in the summer of the year 1829. While going to their new homes, they were obliged to make their oxen swim across the Nottawasaga River to the south of the site of Cookstown, or as the morass was called the "Big Swamp." This swamp continued to be an obstacle to the pioneers for many years, for they had to bring supplies from Holland Landing and Newmarket, and one of their earliest enterprises consisted in cutting a trail through it, though it was still necessary to "back" their supplies across it, as it was impassable for vehicles, and remained so for a long time till a Government crossway was constructed.

These pioneers built a shanty upon the lot of Dinwoody, which they called "home" for a brief period, until further progress could be made, the two families living together for the first winter or longer. Their nearest neighbours were those in the vicinity of Bond Head, distant fully five miles.

George Dinwoodey and Thomas Duff were thus the two first actual settlers in Essa Township.

In course of time George Dinwoody prospered, and in 1843 built a brick house, which was the first brick house in Essa. Robert Dearing, of West Gwillimbury, was the bricklayer who did the work of laying the bricks and mortar of this house. Mr. Dinwoody turned out as a volunteer during the Rebellion of 1837, and was the First Lieutenant of the Essa Company. He was the first elder of the Presbyterian Church in Essa, and served this locality in other ways during his long life. He died February 23, 1885, aged 85 years, his wife having died July 2, 1884, aged 83 years. They had two sons viz., William and James. William Dinwoody was the first white child born in Essa, and when grown to manhood settled upon lot 3, concession 6, of the township. He died in 1906. James Dinwoody was born here August 20, 1828, and still lives on the homestead on which he was born more than eighty years ago.

The wife of Thomas Duff was Margaret Dinwoody, a sister of George the pioneer. Thomas Duff was captain of the Essa Company of volunteers who turned out at the time of the Rebellion of 1837. He was one of the first elders of the Essa Presbyterian Church. He was also the Home District Councillor for Essa in 1842, travelling on foot from his home to the meetings of the council in Toronto, but receiving no pay or traveling allowances as members get at the present day. He died October 12, 1875, aged 81 years, his wife having died December 30, 1866, aged 70 years. In their family there were four sons, John, William, Thomas and George, also five daughters, Mrs. Alex. McKee (who was killed on railways passing accident December 8, 1891, at Lockport, N.Y.), Mrs. Robert Sproat, Mrs. Dr. Norris, Mrs. James McBride and Miss Rachel McKee. His farm of 200 acres passed into the hands of John and George. John Duff died March 4, 1901, in his 77th year, and his son, Major John A. Duff of Toronto, died two years after. Another member of this family is the Hon. James S. Duff, M.P.P. for West Simcoe, for which he was first elected in 1898, and became Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, October, 1908. George, one of the original pioneers, family was a member of the Essa and County Councils for some years, and Thomas has been license inspector for Centre Simcoe since 1905.

Samuel McClain, the third person mentioned in this group, became disabled shortly after his arrival, and retired to York

(Toronto) where he was joined by his family from Co. Monaghan, Ireland, in 1827. He died prematurely in 1832. His eldest son, John, became his successor on the Essa lot in November, 1835, and remained its occupant for many years, afterward removing to Barrie, where he resided until his death, April 20, 1898, in his eighty-first year. Of Samuel McCann's three other sons, Samuel, William and Robert, William also became a resident of Essa and was reeve of the township for fifteen years (1853-66, and again in 1868). He then moved to Toronto where he entered the government service.

On the corner of George Dinwoody's land, a log Orange Hall was built at an early date, and in pioneer years this was also used for preaching by the Presbyterians, for township meetings, and for the purposes of a schoolhouse. Among the early teachers in this pioneer schoolhouse (in the thirties) were Andrew Coleman, a Mr. Bird, and James Johnston, all of whom are referred to at greater length in our chapter on the first schools.

Hugh Dinwoody, brother of George, settled at first on the Tecumseth side in this vicinity, and was also one of the pioneers. His family came from Ireland to the settlement in 1834, he himself having arrived here a year or two earlier. For a number of years, in the forties and later, he kept a store at Clover Hill on the Essa side, this being the pioneer store at the place, at which a lively trade was carried on at one time.

David Lewis had been a soldier and came from Toronto early in 1825, to the vicinity of Cookstown to seek a 200 acre farm, being entitled to 100 acres as a soldier and 100 as an intending settler. Before he started from Toronto on this trip, one of the men who had surveyed Essa, had directed him to a surveyor's shanty left standing on Buckley's hill, a mile south of Cookstown, where he could obtain shelter. He had with him two men and a little favourite dog. By following the 'blaze' along the townline from the settlements near Bond Head, they reached the shanty in time to stay in it the first night. They found another surveyor's shanty beside the small creek passing across the townline of Tecumseth and Essa, by which he was able to know the place which had been described to him, and he chose a lot here at that time. When returning to the settlements they went astray and were lost in the woods for two or three days without food or shelter. The two men with him wanted, in this dilemma, to kill the little dog for food, to which Mr. Lewis would reluctantly consent if they should fail to reach a settler's before noon next day.

Just before noon they came upon two men chopping in the woods, and by these men the lost travellers were taken in to dinner, and the life of the little dog was spared. When Mr. Lewis came again to the locality the next season Dinwoody and Duff had arrived with their families, and Mr. Blackstock had settled on a lot up the east townline, so Mr. Lewis now chose No. 3, in the 11th concession, facing the townline, and built a house upon it the same year (1826). He brought his family from Hogg's Hollow to the Essa lot in March, 1829.

Those pioneers were not long the sole disturbers of the woodland peace, for in the same year 1826, (and partly during the next,) they were joined by another company, all of whom located in the neighbourhood. Amongst the new arrivals were:

John Blackstock, lot 9, concession 11
Charles Chapman, lot 7, concession 8
Robert Gilroy, lot 3, concession 8.
William Strong, lot 5, concession 10.
John Strong, lot 5, concession 10
Henry Morris, (1828) lot 7, concession 11

These settlers were chiefly from the North of Ireland. John Blackstock had settled with his family almost as early as any of those who have been mentioned in the former part of this chapter. The Blackstock family were natives of the Co. Cavan, Ireland. He did not live many years in the Essa forest, but died in the forties. Of his family, John Blackstock, jr., died January 4, 1884, in his 77th year, and George Blackstock survived till June 16, 1903, aged 84 years.

Charles Chapman, the second pioneer in the above list, died June 20, 1867, aged 84 years.

Robert Gilroy, the third early settler mentioned in this list, was a young man and may be classed with the group of Monaghan settlers (Duff, Dinwoody and McClain), as he was a relative of Mr. Duff and family. He met with an accident with horses and waggon, went to Toronto for cure and had an operation, but died from the effects (March 11, 1843), aged 31 years.

William Strong was Township Clerk of Essa for a time. After living on the lot mentioned (lot 5, concession 10), he removed to Cookstown, where he died, January 28, 1852, aged 43 years. John,

his brother went west to the "Queen's Bush" with the movement in that direction. James Strong, their younger brother, also went to the "Queen's Bush" and prospered there.

Henry Morris, the last mentioned, was the Simcoe District Councilor for Essa in 1843-4-5, and again in 1849, and he was the first reeve of the township in 1850.

One account states, (and it is probably correct) that the Perry family came next after Dinwoody and Duff to this neighbourhood in 1826, but they really belong to Innisfil, and have been already mentioned in our sketch of the settlers in that township. William Perry built the first tavern in Cookstown on the Innisfil corner, and this gave it the name of Perry's Corners. Before the village got the name of Cookstown, there was a contest over how the place should be named, and the strife waxed warm for a time. Hugh Dinwoody wanted it called Newtown Newbliss after a place in Ireland, Lot Ferguson wanted it called Redhill after another place in Ireland. Mr. Cooke solved the question in a way that suited himself, as he was the first person who sold lots in it and registered the plan that way, so the proposers of other names had to fall in line with this one.

Further north than the settlers already mentioned, and at a slightly later period, there settled John Henry, the pioneer at Thornton of to-day. He took an active interest in the early education of the children of his neighbourhood, taught school in the forties, and Henry's schoolhouse was the name by which the locality was first known. He was also a magistrate. He died September 11, 1866, in his 75th year. His two sons James and Thomas, may also be classed amongst the pioneers of the locality.

Alex. Arnold settled on lot 3, concession 11, Essa, in 1832, and his son James, came to Essa in 1834.

Near the same part of the township as the last mentioned others settled about the same time. James Speers came from Ireland in 1832, married in 1838 and settled upon lot 13, concession 10, which he had bought at an earlier date. His younger brother Hugh, may also be classed among the pioneers. At the time of the Rebellion of 1837, the Essa company of volunteers mustered at the house of their kinsman Jas. Speers in Tecumseth, before starting for Toronto.

Henry Rooney, a Waterloo veteran, of the west half lot 2, concession 8, belongs to this early period, and William Cunningham, of the same neighbourhood, as well as his brothers.

Among the later arrivals near Cookstown was Lieut.-Col. R. T. Banting, who came in 1845 to this locality. In 1851 he was appointed Township Clerk of Essa and held the position for a great number of years. He became superintendent of schools for Essa and served fourteen years in this capacity, as long as township superintendents continued to be appointed, 1858-71. He was appointed County Clerk of Simcoe in 1860 and held the position till his death, April 1, 1902.

Of the McBride family who settled near Braden's side road at a later time, Margaret was unfortunately lost in the wreck of the *Asia* on the Georgian Bay, September 14, 1882, aged 37 years. The Indians found her body after it had been washed ashore beyond Owen Sound.

Near Ivy several settlers arrived about the year 1845. These included George Davis, John T. Fletcher, John and James Lennox, James McQuay, Thomas Parker and Hugh Speers. Of these, George Davis, J.P., became deputy-reeve of the township in 1861 and held the position until he was elected reeve in 1867. He was chosen warden of the county in 1872 and died at the close of his year of wardenship.

The village of Angus was laid out at the time the Northern Railway was constructed in 1854, by Jonas Tar Bush, a real estate agent who had acquired part of lot 30 on which it is situated between the Nottawasaga and Pine Rivers, and nearest the latter. John B. Smith had one of the early sawmills near this place, and a post office was established here in 1856, bearing the Christian name of Angus Morrison, then M.P. for North Simcoe.

The West Essa Settlement

Among the first in the western settlement of Essa were James Robinson, James Bullock, John Bryce, Alexander and Robert Ruthven senior, William Stevenson, William Allan, William Hall. These men with their families had emigrated from Scotland during the "radical times" in Glasgow, preferring to face the forests of Upper Canada rather than endure the political and social oppression of the Mother Country. They first settled in the County of Lanark, in the Ottawa River district, but finding that region somewhat unpromising, they soon removed to Essa. They were, indeed, part of the same Scotch migration which settled in the southeast of Innisfil. Soon they became comfortably located, and they have left a large line of descendants in that beautiful farming district.

Alex. Ruthven, a weaver from the vicinity of Glasgow, with his sons and brothers, Robert, William, George and James, were amongst the best known settlers in this Scottish group. William went to Elderslie Township, Bruce County, in the early years. The brothers Robert and George Ruthven, settled on lot 9, concession 1, Essa, in the spring of 1832, and thus became pioneers in that settlement. George was an assistant to Charles Rankin, surveyor, in the survey of Collingwood Township in the summer of 1833. This was the first township in the present County of Grey to be surveyed, being then included in Simcoe County. George Ruthven, while thus engaged, located a farm in that township at the time, viz., lot 31, concession 12, and afterward settled upon it, becoming a pioneer of Collingwood Township. On their way to make the survey of Collingwood Township in 1833, they went from West Essa through the woods near to Kings of the present time, and got their provisions over the Nine Mile Portage from Barrie, then just newly established.

Robert Ruthven, senior, brother of Alexander, was also a pioneer in West Essa. He was born in Glasgow and died November 21, 1879, in his 77th year.

It is one of the traditions of the West Essa settlement that one of the sons in the Ruthven family was the first white child to cross the Nottawasaga River in the westward movement of settlement.

William Ruthven, of this settlement, was an early school teacher in the fifties near Cookstown.

About this time also Charles Handy came out of Tosorontio, where he had been living out of reach of neighbours, and settled upon the west half lot 5, concession 4. The Turnbull family and Mr. Brewster also belong to this early period.

James Robinson, settled in 183 on lot 4, concession 2, Essa, and after living a while here, moved to Tecumseth, and later to Vespra, where he died.

John Bryce, of lot 6, concession 1, settled in 1831, also. He, like the other people in this group, went to the settlement by way of Bradford and Perry's Corners, Cookstown.

Thomas Bruce, another pioneer, had come first to the Township of Tyendinaga in Hastings County, and afterward removed to West Essa. His grandson, Geo. W. Bruce, of Collingwood, was warden of the county in 1904, and is Lieut.-Col. of the 35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters.

A true story, written by Ernest Bruce, of West Essa, entitled 'The Barn Raising,' gained the prize for the County of Simcoe in 1890, in the Montreal *Witness* competition. It appeared in that newspaper, and related the story of how a barn was once raised in pioneer days of West Essa without whiskey,—an event that rarely ever happened in that period, or locality.

The Mormon movement in the early forties took some hold in West Essa. A Mr. Lake was the Mormon missionary, and held services from house to house in the settlement, the meetings being attended by crowds, as preaching from higher ideals was then scarce. At these meetings, William Richey also did some preaching in an unknown tongue. They baptized in Hall's Creek, having made a number of proselytes. Before long these left their lands, several families in number, and like a swarm of bees they went off all at one time in covered waggons, or prairie schooners, going to swell the Mormon settlement in Illinois or Missouri, and later at Salt Lake City. At a later time some adherents of the Mormons built a church or meeting house of that denomination in Alliston, but it is now obsolete.

'The Essa Flats.'

The tract known as the 'Essa Flats' had good pasture lands, and although they were not taken up quite so early as the higher lands, yet settlers came upon them at a comparatively early time.

Walter Todd, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., settled upon lot 3, concession 4, early in the thirties. He was District Councillor for Essa in the years, 1846-7-8.

John Assip, a native of Ireland, was another early settler about the same time, and took up the west half of lot 4, concession 4. He was a retired soldier, and a shoemaker by trade, his knowledge of St. Crispin's craft being very useful in the backwoods in the early days.

Alliston

William Fletcher, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., had settled about the year 1825 upon lot 3, concession 14, Tecumseth, in the vicinity of the present Town of Alliston. As his sons were growing up to manhood, he acquired at an early time, a farm at the creek or river in Essa, where Alliston now stands, and it is stated that he removed to this land in 1847. The mill privileges of the stream had attracted

The Boyne River at Alliston

him thither, and in the following year, in connection with his sons, John and George, he erected a sawmill there, and a gristmill in 1853. A village soon grew up at these mills, William Turnbull being one of the first storekeepers.

In June 1874, the question of incorporating the place as a village came up, and the County Council appointed as census enumerator, John Gilbert, whose census return showed that it contained more than the requisite number of inhabitants necessary for incorporation, so they passed a by-law to incorporate it as a village.

A bad fire in the winter of 1877-8 destroyed much of the business part of the place, after which it was rebuilt in a more substantial manner. The village, in 1884, granted a bonus to Knight & Wilson, agricultural implement makers, for rebuilding the Vulcan Foundry and thereby secured for the place an industrial establishment.

Another severe fire visited Alliston in the early part of 1891, and in the following year the place, which by this time had been made a town, raised $16,750 by debentures to construct a system of water-works for better fire protection as well as domestic use.

Chapter VII.

TOSORONTIO

One of the very first settlers to arrive in Tosorontio was Charles Handy who lived for a while on lot 3, concession , on the townline. One account states that he arrived about the year 826, but if this is too early he was at any rate, a settler before any others in that part of the country. After he had lived in Tosorontio for a while he left the place because he thought no settlers would ever take up land and make clearings so far west in the forest wilderness as he then lived. Accordingly, about 1832 he moved three miles east of where he lived, having purchased a lot in Essa from an old soldier named Paddy Parsons. A very singular career had Mr. Handy. He was thrifty in an extraordinary degree and about the year 1840, while he was still a resident of West Essa he began lending money and followed this thrifty occupation down to the day of his death. After a time in Essa, he moved to Stroudale and finally to the county town, where he built a shanty in what was known as Boys' Block, in which dwelling he lived until he died, October 30, 1890, aged 89 years. Although he had accumulated the nice sum of $140,000, he always lived in the small house apparently in abject poverty and without the comforts of life which his wealth might have given him.

As in other townships of this county, there were land grants to U. E. Loyalists in Tosorontio but in greater numbers, it would seem, than in the others. None of these lands we may suppose had ever been seen by those to whom they had been granted. There is much light soil in the township except toward the south end and a tract at the northwest corner, and although the soil bore a valuable crop of pine timber this had no value in the earliest pioneer days. Scarcely any of the U. E. Loyalist grantees became actual settlers.

The tract of uplands adjoining the West Essa Scotch settlement was one of the first parts of Tosorontio to receive settlers.

One of the earliest was John Hall who took up Lot 8, concession 7, a clergy reserve lot, but transferred it to John Reid in 1837. John Reid himself had settled in this part of Tosorontio in 1833. He was a native of Dumfries Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, (born in 1781), had served a number of years in the militia, and then became

a cotton weaver in Carlops, Peeblesshire following this branch of the arts of peace for fourteen years, when he sold his household goods and left for Canada. His sons, James and John, may also be named as among the first settlers of Tosorontio, the latter coming in 1837, and his grandson, E. J. Reid, has been postmaster at Everett for some years.

Another pioneer in this locality was John Cody, who settled upon the east half of lot 8, concession 7. Peter Cody was the District Councillor for the township in 1846-7-8.

John Graham, a native of Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, settled on lot 9, concession 6, quite early. There was a pioneer Methodist

Victoria Street, Alliston, looking East.

Church at this place and beside it a cemetery is the resting place of several early settlers.

In 1833 and 1834, "The Hills" of Tosorontio began to receive settlers in greater numbers than before. Also, about the same time, along the south of the township facing Adjala, several settlers located.

In the first mentioned locality, the Latimer family were early residents. James Latimer having been the District Councillor for the township in 1849. Wm. Latimer belonged to the same neighbourhood, and Thomas died January 6, 1904, aged 95 years, having been an early settler on lot 10, concession 7.

John Fisher settled early (before 1837) on lot 10, concession 7, at the side road. The land here being good, he prospered and at one time owned 400 acres. He became reeve in 1868 and held the position for five years. Walter G. Fisher, the lawyer, of Alliston, is a son of this pioneer.

Wm. Richey was an early settler near the same place, but went west with the Mormon movement in the early forties from West Essa, already mentioned in connection with that township.

A little further north, lot 15, concession 7, Thomas Crosbie was an early settler, having arrived in Canada in 1839, and after living in West Gwillimbury for a short time became one of the pioneers of the high ground in Tosorontio. He died July 1, 1892, aged 80 years.

With the opening of the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway in 1878, Everett became a central village. It was incorporated as a police village, January 1909.

Further west, on the third line, and two miles northward, on lot 16, (East half) concession 2, at Brennan's mill, a hamlet arose about the railway time, but it declined with the abolition of the mill. Also at Tioga, lot 17, concession 4, where the Pine River crosses the railway, a saw mill was erected at the same time.

A few took up lots next to North Adjala at an early period. Among these pioneers were the following:

Robert Armstrong, lot 4, concession 1.
Robert Fletcher, lot 3, (W. half), concession 3.
Andrew Murphy, lot 2, concession 2.
Robert Murphy, lot 3, concession 2.
George McGirr, lot 2, concession 7.
John McMullen, lot 1, concession 6.
Timothy O'Hearn, lot 2 (W. half), concession 5.
John Thompson, lot 3 (W. half), concession 5.

Robert Murphy settled in the township in 1828, or soon afterward, and took an interest in its public affairs from the first, having been the first reeve of the township in 1855, and he held that position for several years afterward. A member of the same family was reeve in later years, Robert Murphy, and was warden of the county in 1903.

John Thompson received the patent for the above mentioned, and as early as January 13, 1829, and in course of time settled upon the land.

George McGirr, who arrived before the rebellion was reeve for some years in the seventies.

The northerly parts were settled much later than the south, chiefly by Irish Protestants, as in the older parts.

The Cherry family were among the first near Alma, also the Jones family. Henry, John and Joseph Kidd "located" lands in the first concession in the sixties, having removed from the vicinity of Mono Mills.

Lisle, or Forest Lee, was surveyed into village lots on lots 25 and 26, concession 3, in 1878, on the construction of the Hamilton railway.

Marshall N. Stephens built the first mill at Glencairn in, or about the year 1853, and held a prominent place in the conduct of public affairs in that portion of the county till his death in 1903. He was one of the moving spirits for the construction of the branch of the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway through that place in 1878.

The Pine Plains

The Pine Plains were covered originally with a red pine forest, which was removed by the lumbermen (wherever it had not been destroyed by fire) many years ago, and the land being too light to cultivate, they were again covered with a second growth of that timber. Coarse grasses also took root and covered it in stinted proportions. One also meets with unusual forms of plant life not found elsewhere in the district, including the sweet fern, which grows in abundance on some of the sandy and rocky tracts in counties north and east of Simcoe.

Starting near the apex of Cornhill in Sunnidale, the Pine Plains extend in a southeasterly direction and cover portions of three townships. In shape the Plains have the outline of a beaver tail, with a length of ten miles, and a breadth of seven miles at the widest part, and as the larger portion lies in Tosorontio, this is the more suitable place to mention this prominent natural feature. Owing to its great size it has had the usual budget of traditions of lost travellers, nondescript animals, tame beasts run wild again, all based on more or less foundation of truth.

Sir Sandford Fleming was the first person to place on record a description of the Plains, so far as can be ascertained, having

described them under the name of the 'Burnt Lands' in his sketch of the Valley of the Nottawasaga (in the Canadian Journal, vol. I written in 1852-53. He had become acquainted with the Plains while assistant engineer of the Northern Railroad about that time, and some parts of them, at least, had been overrun by fire at an earlier date. The land being so light a strip of Tosorontio and of the adjacent Township of Essa were annually in the land tax sale for many years, farm lots having been once patented, mostly by lumbermen, but after the timber was removed they were not considered worth the taxes.

Chapter VIII.

THE PENETANGUISHENE ROAD

PART I FROM KEMPENFELDT NORTHWARD TO CRAIGHURST

An Order-in-Council was passed by the Government on April 26th, 1819, respecting the settlement duties on the road and settlers began at once to locate themselves along its course from Kempenfeldt to Penetanguishene. The Order-in-Council ran as follows:

"It being desirable to open the road to Penetanguishene, which commences on the north side of Kempenfeldt Bay, his Excellency in Council is pleased to order that to such persons qualified to receive grants from the Crown as are able and willing to perform settlement duty locations of 200 acres will be made upon their undertaking to begin their settlement duty within one month after receiving the certificate of location and continuing the same until a dwelling house be erected, and ten acres cleared according to the road, and one-half the road in front of the location cleared also.

Ordered, That notice of the above order be published in the York *Gazette*."

As a number of settlers established themselves along this military road in 1819 and 1820, even before the townships lying in the rear of the lots had been actually surveyed, it will be advisable to treat of this Old Survey by itself, from end to end of the road. The plan the government took to allot the lands to the settlers along this road was to give each settler as he came a farm, beginning at the south end and proceeding northward, according as he arrived, assigning a farm, first on one side of the road, then on the other. Here and there along the road the lands claimed for the Hon. Wm. McGillivray's grant of 6,000 acres, were reserved from settlers, and this acted as a kind of partial blockade.

By the end of the year 1819 the allotments reached as far northward as lot 33 or thereabout and the lots had all been taken up to this place. It was from this plan of setting the lots that in some instances we find brothers, or father and son, in the same family who had applied at the same time occupied farms opposite each other, as

in the cases of Partridge, Brown, White and Craig. It will be convenient to begin at the south end of the road and follow it northward to Penetanguishene.

KEMPENFELDT

Strange as it may seem to the modern citizen, there was a time in the early life of these parts when the Village of Kempenfeldt was a larger and more promising place than Barrie itself. The time referred to embraced the period between the reclaiming of the forest and the selection of Barrie to be the county seat, about the year 1837, as a result of which the hopes of Kempenfeldt were permanently blighted.

The Government reserve of Kempenfeldt was first laid out quite early in the century, when the road to Penetanguishene was surveyed by Wilmot, as was mentioned in our sketch of the surveys. Subsequently a Government station was established on this reserve for the accommodation of men and stores loaded for transportation overland to Penetanguishene. Log barracks and a store were built, the latter of which was kept for a time by John Withrow and afterwards by William Todd. These would begin about the year 1819 or 1820.

The Johnson family, who were related to the pioneers of the same name at Johnson's Landing on the Holland River, as mentioned in our chapter on Holland Landing, lived at Kempenfeldt for a while as early as 1821, and after some absence from the place, a part of the family returned to the Penetanguishene Road, near Kempenfeldt to live permanently in the thirties. Of this family the sons were Lawrence, James, who resided most of his life near Kempenfeldt Bay and died February 2, 1884, in his 87th year, William, who settled in Flos, Thomas and Joseph.

The first years of Kempenfeldt's existence are checkered more or less with the operations of speculators, the invariable frequenters of new and rising towns. A somewhat incomplete account of their operations was published a few years ago in Belden's Atlas, which may serve, if reproduced at this point, to illustrate the varying fortunes of Kempenfeldt in the first years of its existence.

"It will be necessary to return to the early part of the nineteenth century, when the Penetanguishene Road was located and the Town of Kempenfeldt platted at the point of its intersection with the bay of the same name. This was but another attempt on the part of the Government to influence the course of commerce by the issue of a fiat declar-

ng, this is a town. The non-realization of these anticipations in this respect however was by no means an isolated one, as the maps of several western Ontario counties are adorned with 'towns' which never reached a position of greater dignity than a place on paper reflected from the imagination of Government engineers.

The area excavated within this Town was 300 acres, which was sacredly reserved and preserved for the representatives of commerce, and from the clutches of the agriculturist. We have no record of any merchants taking up their residence within its precincts, however visits into the surrounding territory had been located by actual settlers who were commencing the subjugation of her forests for purposes of husbandry rather than of trade.

When circumstances began to indicate a prospect of a future town at Kempenfelet the Government disposed of its forts first acre reserve to the west and its influence was promised to assist the development of Kempenfeldt. The reserve so often mentioned was purchased by Captain Oliver R.N. But ere two years had passed over the new established hamlet of Kempenfeldt radically different opinions as to its future status had been formed by parties in interest. The representatives of Government became convinced that the effort to build up a town in that place must end in failure, while Captain Oliver, owner of the western 'reserve' seeing a brilliant future in store for Kempenfeldt induced the Government to release him of his forty five acre purchase farther west, and secured a large tract in the immediate vicinity of the hamlet down the bay."

It appears that a Crown Land sale of lots in the town plot of Kempenfeldt took place in 1830 to John Fullarton on Monk Street and Davis Street named we suppose from two half-pay officers in Orr and preserved from oblivion by the circumstances of this sale. Mr. Fullarton's house was on the top of the hill where the roads divide and its foundations may still be seen at the place.

Amongst other early citizens of Kempenfeldt not hitherto mentioned were Charles Collins and Adam Bryant. The latter Mr. Bryant was an English house carpenter by trade, and enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens. His wife died early in the fifties leaving no children and Mr. Bryant himself passed the remainder of his life with his friend Mr. Lang the jailor of the county at that time.

Captain Robert Oliver, R.N. who has been mentioned, lived about half a mile to the east of Kempenfeldt on the property now owned and occupied by Mr. George Raikes. Here the captain owned a large estate. His house near the shore was a rustic edifice of considerable dimensions from the centre of which rose a massive stone chimney stack. A Mr.

Roadhouse, of Albion Township was one of the stone masons who built this large stone chimney about the year 1827. Time and modern destructiveness were for a long time unable to erase this large chimney from its foundations, and it stood near the railway track as a memento of former times while the house to which it belonged had perished years before. Immediately in the foreground is the "cove" known as Trafalgar Bay, so named by Captain Oliver in honour of Lord Nelson's great victory. His son, Captain Robert Oliver, left for the States at the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846 and afterward remained there.

Another conspicuous figure at Kempenfeldt was George Ball. He became a permanent resident in 1834, after passing through many thrilling experiences and remained continuously in Kempenfeldt from that year. He was born in Co. Fermanagh, Ireland, on May 1st, 1801. While young, he made up his mind to emigrate to Canada, and accordingly took passage in the brig "Workington Despatch," bound for Quebec. All things went well on the voyage for a time, but when in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in July, their vessel was shipwrecked, and only a portion of the passengers and crew was saved, amongst whom was Mr. Ball. The survivors were rescued by some fishermen of the Gulf, and subsequently taken to Halifax in the British warship "Tyne." From the latter place they were taken to Quebec, where they arrived September 8th, 1828, after an eventful voyage lasting several months. It afforded Mr. Ball a pathetic topic of conversation throughout his life to describe the distress and sufferings of the poor shipwrecked passengers on this occasion. Tears would fill his eyes when relating their terrible experiences amid the rocks, and on bringing to his memory the pitiful cries of the helpless children separated from parents and friends. On reaching Quebec Mr. Ball worked his way up to St. Catharines during the autumn of the same year. At this place he found work and abode there until the autumn of the next year, 1829, when he removed to Toronto. In the latter city he narrowly escaped death from being run over by a loaded waggon. As it was, he was laid up from the effects of this accident for a long time. When one considers the narrow escapes Mr. Ball had in those years, it is marvellous that he lived to be more than ninety years of age. In 1833 he came to Kempenfeldt and bought the farm which he permanently settled upon in the following year. As he was unmarried at that time he boarded with his neighbours at Kempenfeldt, but in a few years after his arrival he bought the newly

built dwelling of the unfortunate widow Ladd, whose husband had been drowned in Kempenfeldt Bay. It was customary in those early years with Mr. Ball to raft sawlogs across the bay to Lally's mill at Tollendal, where they were manufactured into lumber, he would then return the product to Kempenfeldt for use. Mr. Ball, during those years, while still remaining in possession of his Kempenfeldt property, would find employment in the more frontier sections of the country, and was at one time retired with Hugh Scobie, the Toronto publisher, who owned a farm just west of Bradford. He died October 28, 1891, at 90 years of age.

William Mann was another central figure of the place in its early years. He opened a store and tavern in 1831, and subsequently owned and operated a brewery for several years. The name of Mann's Point was more frequently given to the place than Kempenfeldt. His tavern was the rendezvous for many of the social gatherings of that time, as well as a welcome shelter to the weary traveller. Mr. Mann came from Plymouth, Devonshire, Eng., and died October 10, 1852, in his 77th year.

A tavern was also kept by one Mr. Ladd, the site of which institution was at or near the brickyard of modern times. Its host is said to have been addicted more or less to the flowing cup, and he met an untimely end by drowning in Kempenfeldt Bay, about the time of the Rebellion of 1837. His widow was well spoken of, and subsequently removed with her family of five children or more to the United States.

Amongst other citizens of this hamlet were Barnett Vandeburgh and James Somers. Barnett Vandeburgh, with James Johnson, burnt the first brick kiln at Kempenfeldt in 1836 or earlier. Mr. Vandeburgh returned to Markham Township about the time of the Rebellion of 1837, but subsequently came to Innisfil Township, where he spent the remainder of his life.

James Somers and his wife (Elizabeth Snow) were natives of Somersetshire, Eng. Their son George, has resided in the place throughout his entire life. The pioneer died April 13, 1873, aged 75 years.

A Mr. McDonald was a tailor at Kempenfeldt at an early date, and Thrift Meldrum built an early wharf at the Point.

Early Kempenfeldt, however, did not monopolize the emigrant traffic to the northern districts, which were settled rapidly after 1832. At Hodge's Landing, now known as Hawkstone, more people landed

on their way into the northern part of Oro and Medonte, and Wellesley Ritchie, the government agent, lived on the Coldwater Road, at Bass Lake, to place new settlers on their lots. Perhaps no person could have given a better account than Mr. Ritchie were he living of the settlement of this county especially the northern half.

But to return to Kempenfeldt, which thus suffered in the competition with other landing places. When the County of Simcoe was to be severed from the old Home District, Kempenfeldt made a vigorous agitation to become the county town, as it was the largest place. Thereupon Toronto, across the bay, put forth its claims to be recognized. In the strife which followed it was decided to locate the county seat at the head of the bay, as a result of which the fate of the older Village of Kempenfeldt became sealed for all time to come.

First Settlers on the Penetanguishene Road, Vespra and Oro
(From Kempenfeldt northward to Craighurst.)

	40	(Craighurst).
James Johnson, 1820,	39	George M[illegible], 1820.
	38	
	37	
Richard W[illegible]ams 1822	36	William Richardson 1821
	35	
	34	
	33	
	32	Isaac Hart 1819.
John Bruce, 1819,	31	
	30	Joseph Drury, 1819.
	29	
	28	James Watson, 1819.
Charles Debenham, 1819,	27	Francis Oades 1819.
Peter White, 1819,	26	James White, 1819.
(Dawson),	25	
	24	
	23	Charles Kerridge, 1828.
	22	
	21	
John Brown, 1819,	20	Samuel Brown 1820.
John Jones, 1819,	19	Michael Bergin, 1819.
	18	
William Partridge, 1819,	17	Charles Partridge, 1820.
(Crownhill),	16	Edward Luck, 1819.
	15	George Hicking sr 1819.
	14	
	13	
	12	Richard Drury, 1820.
Thomas Marr, 1819,	11	Thomas Drury, 1820.
	10	*John Gough 1820.
	9	
	8	
	7	
	6	Thomas Ambler, 1828.
John Lawrence, 1819	5	George Oliver
Wm. Johnson and Wm. Larkin	4	
(Barrie plot)		(Kempenfeldt plot)

*The name of John Gough appearing on lot No. 10 should properly appear on a gore lot numbered "Letter D." between lots 10 and 11 the bend in the Penetanguishene Road at that place not being shown in the list

The Vespra Lots.

Proceeding northward from Kempenfeldt along the top of the hill, an object of historic interest is Lawrence's graveyard, at lot 5, in which lie many pioneers and their descendants. From the marble slabs over the graves here and in the Episcopal cemetery onward at Crownhill may be gathered almost the only remaining records of their lives. The first house built north of Kempenfeldt was John Lawrence's in 1819, on lot 5, west or Vespra side.

Beyond the wide swamp are several fine farms, all settled quite early, on one of which (No. 11, west side) lived a well known figure of former years, 'Tom' Mair. He was a native of Yorkshire, and at an early date imported some very fine stock from England, which became the progenitors of a valuable herd. Captain Bonnycastle passed this way in 1833 and notes the agricultural enterprise of this pioneer. The Canadas in 1841. His name was correctly written Thomas Mair, though in the rough and ready speech of the settlers he was known as 'Tom Mairs.' Mair remained for many years the uncrowned king of stock breeders in this section of country, but latterly fortune smiled less graciously upon his affairs, and the prosperity which he had known in his earlier days considerably declined. He appears to have taken part with George Oliver in the building and operation of the early mills at Midhurst, about 1823, and it is recorded that he was chairman of the Vespra township meeting in 1838, assisting in various ways both before and after that year in the local government of his township. He died December 11, 1877, in his 82nd year.

Advancing on our way northward the abode of James Wickens is reached at lot 13. He was a native of Berkshire, Eng., and had formerly held a position as lieutenant on the commissariat staff of the British army in the Peninsular War, but had withdrawn from the service on half pay and settled, first, at Penetanguishene, and then on this lot. After settling here he had a sawmill on the stream in the 'Big Swamp' southward, and the stream came to be known as Wickens Creek. In the parliamentary contest in Simcoe in 1841, Mr. Wickens was a candidate, the other two being W. B. Robinson and Samuel Lount. On this occasion Messrs. Robinson and Wickens were elected, the defeat of Mr. Lount, who had been associated with Mr. Robinson in the representation of the county up to this time, being attributed to the Government's distribution of land patents

amongst a number of half-pay officers and soldiers, settled in the county, especially in Medonte, to secure their enfranchisement. But be the cause whatever it may the fact remains that Mr Lount was ousted in this contest from his place in the dual representation of Simcoe by Mr Wickens Had the result been otherwise, there is no telling what effect might have been produced on succeeding events—the precipitation of the unfortunate uprising of the following year in which Mr Lount took a part so that the share which Mr Wickens had in the country's affairs was an important one, although not intentional on his part. He continued to represent Simcoe until 1841, when the position was filled by Captain Steele Mr Wickens was also connected in other ways with the municipal government of Vespra, as the minutes of its first council meetings show (January 3, 1842). He died May 20 1847 aged 71 years.

KEY TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL GROUP FOR 1890.

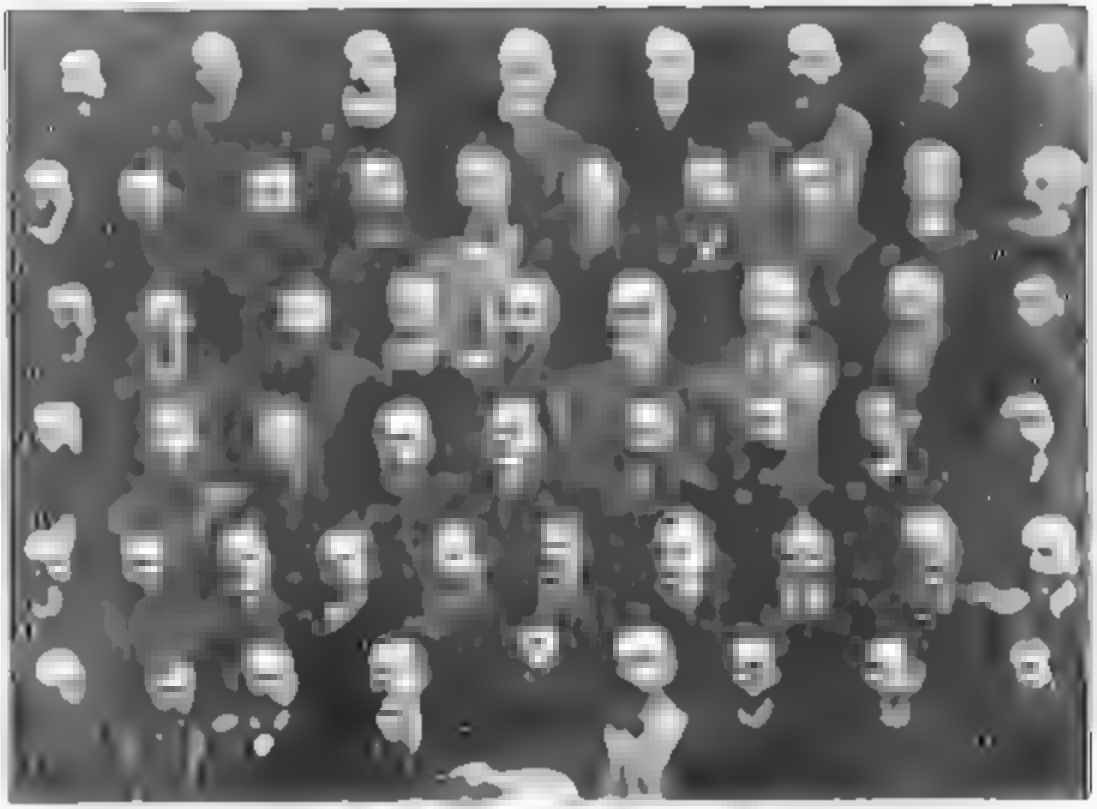
1 John Ross, Innisfil, (Warden).
2 Joseph Wright, Beeton
3. L. MacAlister, M D , Nottawasaga
4 Jas. Hamilton, Nottawasaga.
5. Jas Wilson, West Gwillimbury.
6. John Nettleton, Collingwood.
7 John Gallagher, Tosorontio.
8. W J Beatty, Tay
9. Jas. A Spence, Creemore.
10. H R Magill Medonte
11 R. Calhoun Tecumseth.
12 Jas Quinn, Orillia (town).
13. P. Ronan, Adjala.
14 D A. Stewart, Stayner
15. Roderick McConkey, Innisfil.
16. John S. Kerfoot Vespra.
17 Walter Lawson, Tay
18. Thos G Wolfe, Tottenham.
19. Wellington Brothers, Sunnidale
20. Chas. McGibbon, Penetanguishene
21 Duncan Anderson, Oro.
22 John Stewart. Alliston.
23. George Duff, Essa.
24 Henry Robertson, Collingwood
25 Jas. Ross, Oro.
26. Jas B Tudhope, Orillia (town).
27 Joseph Milligan, Tecumseth.

On the same side and toward the north, came the dwelling of Jonathan Sissons, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada in 1834, and located upon lot 16. He was elected commissioner in 1838, and also held the office of township warden on several occasions after this. He subsequently served as reeve of Vespra, for eight years, a position afterward also occupied by his son, Jonathan Sissons, jr., who is now Major Mr. Sissons, senior, died June 29, 1880, in his 75th year.

On the adjoining lot (No. 17) John and William Partridge had settled in 1819. They had come with the first group of settlers in that year.

John Partridge died November 28, 1828, in his 62nd year
Chas. Partridge died July 2, 1880, in his 83rd year
John Partridge, jr., died May 4, 1893, in his 79th year
Wm. H. Partridge died in 1904, aged 78 years.
From these have sprung a numerous line of descendants.

28. Edward Jeffs, West Gwillimbury
29. David Dunn (Ex-Warden)
30. Archibald Thomson, Orillia (township)
31. W. A. Sneath, Flos.
32. Jonathan Sissons, Vespra.
33. R. L. Fletcher, Barrie.
34. Nelson McRae, Tiny
35. Sidney J. Sanford, (County Treasurer).
36. W. T. Stewart, Tiny
37. S. M. Wells, M.D., Barrie
38. T. S. Graham, Bradford.
39. Duncan Fletcher, Oro
40. Richard Graham, Flos.
41. Jas. Martin, Sunnidale
42. A. P. Robinson, Orillia (township)
43. Jas. Speers, Essa.
44. Robert J. Miller, Medonte.
45. John McBride, Nottawasaga
46. Lt.-Col. R. T. Bunting, (County Clerk)
47. P. H. Stewart, (Assistant County Treasurer).
48. Thos. W. Lennox, Essa
49. William H. Bennett, Midland
50. Oliver Burrows, Matchedash.
51. Jas. L. Burton, Barrie
52. Arthur Craig, Medonte
53. F. A. Little, Innisfil.
54. R. G. Campbell, Collingwood
55. P. Small, Adjala



Ministers of the gospel visited the outlying new settlements of Simcoe very seldom in those early years. A traveling missionary would sometimes pass through a settlement, and his visit would be an important event in its history. Such was the experience of this settlement. It is related that about the year 1830, Captain Philpotts, aide-de-camp of Lieut. Governor Sir John Colborne, with Mrs. Philpotts and a company of friends, were traveling from Penetanguishene to Kempenfeldt. In this party was a clergyman. One of the settlers near Crownhill becoming aware of this fact, seized the rare opportunity afforded by the presence of the divine, and had his children baptized and those of some other families in the settlement. The solemn rite was performed at a small brook by the roadside, the children having been previously arranged in a row for the purpose. Some of the parents were also baptised with their families, bringing back scenes of apostolic times. The episode recalls those in the life of Vladimir the Russian evangelist, who baptised whole villages in groups.

About two miles farther north, not far from at Dalston of the present, lived another notable figure in the person of Peter White, J.P., a native of Cornwall, Eng. He came with the first company of settlers in 1819. At the cabin of this man were held the first religious services ever held in Vespra. A log meeting house was erected on his farm in 1825, and in it Mr. White held services in connection with the Methodist Church for several years. The place was called White's Corners in the early days, and Dalston at a later time. On January 2nd, 1837, he was chosen township clerk of Vespra, a position which he held for a number of years. Mr. White died January 29, 1876, in his 90th year. His only son, Charles, occupied the homestead. At the time of his death, September 8th, 1908, he was supposed to be the oldest native of the county, having been born at Dalston, February 14th, 1824.

Charles Debenham located in the same year with White, 1819, upon the adjoining property, lot 27. Mr. Debenham taught the early school at Dalston. It is recorded that he was chosen one of the commissioners of Vespra for 1837, and one of the "wardens" of the township for the year 1839. He died November 29, 1851, aged 72 years.

A mile farther on John Bruce and his wife, a pair of Scotch Presbyterians, located in 1819, and opened the first store in 1829. He also kept travelers, and in addition to this, their house was used

as a place of public worship thus making a threefold purpose for which the edifice was used. The traveling catechist, John Carruthers, called on them in 1832, and refers to the visit in his 'Retrospect,' p. 77. In 1835 (July aged 49 years) Mr. Bruce died, and the care of the household devolved upon his widow Agnes, who remained hostess of the place for many years afterwards. She is described as a jolly, motherly woman and is said to have on one occasion rolled a barrel of flour from Kempenfeldt to her own place, although this story lacks confirmation. Almost everyone acquainted with the settlement was familiar with the wayside tavern of "Nanny" Bruce, where Lord Elgin, Governor-General, once called, according to a report in circulation.

Richard Williams took up lot 36 in July, 1821, and brought his family to the place in the following year. Three sons in this family, Richard, Thomas and John, entered the ministry of the Methodist Church. The Rev. Thos. Williams was the author of an interesting series of 'Memories' in the Orillia *Packet* in 1890-1, which the Pioneer and Historical Society of this County has reprinted in pamphlet form. Another son, William, died September 12, 1895, in his 82nd year.

Among the arrivals to settle on this side of the road at a slightly later date, yet during the early pioneer period, was the Coston family. Aaron Coston, a native of Suffolk, Eng., acquired at this time lot 40, adjoining Craigcrest of the present day. He died March 23, 1882, aged 88 years. Marmaduke Coston, a member of the same family, died November 25, 1897, aged 70 years.

The Oro Lots.

Buried in the heart of the most boundless forests were the farms which settled along the Penetanguishene Road in 1819 and 1820. They underwent privations and hardships that differed but slightly from those regularly encountered by pioneers in other parts of Canada. Little else than the usual routine of bush life—felling the monarchs of the woods, piling the fire, sowing, burning the slows, and making their first clearings—served to animate their life in the backwoods. There were features, indeed, peculiar to the neighbourhood in question, but these were of local character and produced only minor points of difference.

John Gough, the early settler on lot D, at the bend in the road, died March 23, 1877, in his 93rd year.

Charles Drury Sheriff, 1894-1905

Among the earliest of those who settled on the Oro side in 1819, were the Drurys. Joseph the father with his two sons, Thomas and Richard. They were natives of the historic Kenilworth in Warwickshire, Eng., and had availed themselves of the free grant lands of the Penetanguishene Road thrown open for settlement in 1819. Thomas and Richard Drury, being both young men, soon became expert woodsmen, and thoroughly acquainted with the rivers and lakes of the locality. When Sir John Franklin made his memorable Arctic expedition in 1825 by way of Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, these two men accompanied his party as assistants for some distance up the lakes. They opened in 1833, in company with Alex. Walker of Barrie, the Sunnidale Road as far as the Nottawasaga River. A notable incident in the career of Thomas Drury was his marriage in the village of the Portage on Willow Creek, a place that has now entirely disappeared. Both of these men subsequently held the office of Treasurer, and Richard Drury was reeve on different occasions in Oro Township. Charles Drury, son of Richard, was also reeve of Oro for some years. He represented East Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature from 1886 till 1890. During the last two years of the term he was Minister of Agriculture. He was Sheriff of Simcoe County from 1894 till his death January 12, 1905.

George Hicking, senior, also located in 1819. He was a navy veteran from London, England, and a farmer by trade. He did not understand farming, but by perseverance and thrift it was not many years before he had a well cultivated farm. He died October, 1846. His sons were George, William, Ebenezer, John and Charles; his daughter, Eliza, became the wife of Edmund Drury, later of Vespra. Most of them became pioneers on the Penetanguishene Road, and were among those who lived to see this county advance from a state of unbroken wilderness to its present improved condition. The older settlers who have seen the transition of the forest from its primeval state into comfortable homesteads are becoming exceedingly few.

George Hicking, jr., became the pioneer on No. 32, at the Flos Line farther north on this military road.

Wm. Hicking, who died September 22nd, 1892, was born in London, England, in the year 1807, and secured a position when but a young man as gentleman's attendant, which position he held until coming to Canada. His income being small and having a wife and one child he was induced to try and better his circumstances by emigrating to this country, which he did in the year 1831. Upon

his arrival here his circumstances were not the most encouraging, he having but fifty cents in his pockets with which to start life in a new country. He did not yield to discouragement, but came and settled upon a farm in Oro, where he lived until within a few weeks of his death. His strength of will and courage were soon put to the test by the trials and hardships of pioneer life, which were the more trying to him because he had never been accustomed to manual labour. Of the extent and character of these trials and hardships none of the present generation know. The first wheat he planted he put in with a hoe and reaped it with a sickle, and after flailing it out and cleaning it with the wind he carried upon his back, a bushel at a time, to the Red Mills at Holland Landing to get it ground into flour, which was selling at that time for five cents a pound. He was an ambitious man, yet the extent of it was in getting five acres cleared which he thought would be all he would need. For eighteen years he battled manfully and in a limited degree successfully with the difficulties of farm life when he was called to England to receive £600 which a deceased aunt had left him. This was the turning point of his life, for upon returning to Canada he at once paid the remaining debt on his farm. Being now in the happy condition of freedom from debt, his "hustle and push," his attention to business, his perseverance, soon started him upon a career of prosperity.

Ebenezer Hickling settled at an early date on lot 19, concession 2, Oro. His house on this lot was on the rear of the land, that is, on the third line. It took fire and was burned down, January 5, 1832, leaving the inmates in a sorry plight.

John Hickling, the fourth son, died March 30, 1887, aged 72 years.

Charles Hickling, the youngest son, arrived on May 10, 1831, and was a lifelong resident of the Penetanguishene Road settlement, having seen its development almost from the beginning. He died on April 13, 1900, at the ripe old age of 93 years.

Edward Luck became a early settler on lot 1. He was born at Albany, New York State, in 1806, and moved with his father's family to Simcoe in 1820. For twenty-two years, beginning in 1842, he taught school continuously in the Crown land school. He passed over to the majority on February 4th, 1890, being at the time of his death the oldest surviving settler in this part of the county. He had a large family of sixteen children, several of whom still survive.

Charles Partridge, the pioneer of lot 17, has been referred to in connection with the lot of the same number on the Vespra side. This family came in 1819 with the earliest arrivals.

Michael Bergin was the first settler on lot 19 on the Oro side. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Lodge who lived with them, and her brother, Francis Lodge, may also be classed as an early settler here with them. They were members of the Roman Catholic Church in which there were comparatively few members along this Military Road. Mr. Lodge, senior, died about the year 1840, having lived to be 105 years of age. When Michael Bergin died about the year 1852, Mrs. Bergin and her brother, Francis Lodge, bequeathed their property to the church of their choice, and lived in retirement at Montreal or in its vicinity.

Reaching lot 20, we find it occupied by a member of the Brown family, who arrived in 1819. John Brown, the head of the family, settled on the Vespra side, and his son, Samuel, across the road on the Oro side, on this lot. John Brown's daughter, Grace, became the wife of Abraham Jory in England, and Mr. Jory, who was a native of Cornwall, with his family followed his wife's people to Canada in 1847. He purchased lot 25, at Dalston, from the estate of John McDonald, the fur trader mentioned elsewhere in this work, and became an early settler. Mr. Jory died April 17, 1882, aged 89 years. It was Samuel Brown's wife who waited upon John McDonald, last mentioned during his last sickness, from which he died in 1828.

James White, the first settler on lot 21, was a brother of Peter White on the opposite or Vespra, side, the two having been natives of Cornwall, England. James White's wife (Pamela Draper), was of U. E. Loyalist descent, being a daughter of Joel Draper, of North Gwillimbury. Like other people born in the country, and used to its hardships, she made a sturdy progressive, pioneer's wife. In the early days the Indians travelled the Penetanguishene Road in considerable numbers, as it was the well beaten big way between the two places. Once when a pack of half-drunken Indians called at their place and became troublesome, she chased them with a pair of tongs, which they feared more than a tomahawk, as they did not know what the tongs were or what injury they might inflict greater than a tomahawk might do. James White was born, December 3, 1800, and died May 10th, 1879. His widow died August 10,

1889, at the age of 85 years. In their family there were two sons, William, who died, April 22, 1884, in his 51st year, and James, jr., both being occupants of the homestead. There were also several daughters, Mary (Mrs. Wm. Gardiner, of Oro), Elizabeth (Mrs. Edward Osborne, of Dalston), Lavinia (Mrs. Bristo, of Syracuse, N.Y.), Harriet (Mrs. Chas. White, of Dalston), Lydia (Mrs. Herman H. Cook, of Toronto), and Lucy (Mrs. J. H. Cook, of Toronto).

Francis Oades, of the next lot (No. 27), was a native of Egham, England. He was the pioneer of the family in 1823, although he had arrived at the beginning of the settlement in 1819, or very soon afterward, and died June 8, 1859, aged 77 years. His son James, had died on Christmas Day, 1851, aged 35 years.

A mission was early established by the Episcopalians at White's Corners, now Dalston, the pulpit being supplied by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, of Scarboro Bay, and many a time in the diary of that faithful worker appeared the entry, "Service at White's School House, Penetanguishene Road."

James Watson, a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, located lot 28, in 1819, with his father's family, living continuously there until his death on August 25, 1888, at the ripe age of 83 years.

When Joseph Drury made a beginning on lot 30 in 1819, only two of his sons came with him, others remained in England, of whom Edmund came later and settled in Concession 2, Vespra. The two who came, Richard and Thomas, have already been referred to, as they took up lots farther south on the road the following year.

The next early settler was on lot 32, Vespra, Isaac Hart, a native of Exeter, Devonshire, Eng., who had settled first in Schenectady, N.Y., where he married a Miss Verwilger of that State, and of Dutch descent. On coming to Canada in 1819 they have, they had by that time three sons who soon grew up to be hard working boys. These worked faithfully at clearing the pines down the hills on their land, and burning them, and by the year 1825 they had the largest clearing along the Penetanguishene Road. After getting the land cleared Mr. Hart grew quantities of corn, etc., which he sold to the soldiers of the establishment at Penetanguishene, and thus he prospered rapidly. Altogether he had a large family of twelve, nine sons and three daughters. Of the sons there were George, William, Abraham, Isaac, John, Nathan, Jacob, Thomas, Charles, nearly

all of whom became permanent residents of this county, and helped to make settlement with

William Richardson located about two miles farther north on lot 30, in February, 1821. In the month of September, 1832, a company of three persons, the first recently arrived from Scotland, who were travelling from Barrie to Innisfil, spent a night with Mr. Richardson and his wife, and found them even at that time in comfortable circumstances, with a good house and large clearing. They were kind and hospitable to their guests, as most of the older settlers always were. Their particular delight consisted in showing these visitors, with a good deal of well merited pride, the result of their labours in the backwoods. A large and growing family was an object of special interest. Their guests were entertained till midnight with an account of their early settlement in the wilderness forty years before, and how they had to bring their flour from Holland Landing in a boat to Kempenfelt, and then carry it home through the forest. Besides many other stories of their carrying adventures in the bush. The carrying of grist by the pioneers through long distances seems to have been a universal topic of conversation.

The following story was told in later years by Gideon Richardson, one of the sons of the pioneer, the events related to having happened as long ago as 1832. "The bears were so numerous that his father kept the pigs shut up in front of the door of the dwelling house, and had to keep a little log heap burning at night for the purpose of frightening the bears away from the sty. The swine had to be penned every evening, but one Saturday night the pen was left open, and Mr. Bruin of course took advantage of the situation to come amongst the pioneer's swine which lay between the log heap and the door step. The bear made a charge at one of the pigs, knocking it through the door into the middle of the house, which was a one room. Of course it awakened up all the inmates of the house, the father and five sons. When daylight came they tracked the bear down the lane, and saw also the tracks of two cubs, which could not have been far off. As, at the approach of the bear, they heard the old bear give a loud whistle to warn the little ones of danger. After having been assailed in the night time the pigs scampered away and went to the Northwest House on lot 35 (Vespra), so called because owned by Mr. McDonald, a Northwest trader. Two or three days afterward Rev. Thomas Williams and the narrator went into this house and found the pig that had been struck, lying dead."

Mr Richardson had a family of seven sons all of whom became pioneers of the neighbourhood John, Gideon William and George settled in Flos, James in Vespra, Robert at Edgar, and Henry at Craighurst.

George McLean, a native of Dundee, Scotland located in 1820 upon lot 38. He died February 7 1859, aged 61 years. His family included James, of Kempenfeldt, who died March 23 1892, at the age of 56 years, John whose death occurred on December 20th, 1889. and who was for years a dealer in grain, and George, who remained upon the homestead

Chapter IX.

THE PENETANGUISHENE ROAD

PART II. FROM CRAIGHURST TO PENETANGUISHENE.

THE LOTS AND CONCESSIONS—OLD SURVEY

John Richardson, the eldest son of William Richardson, the pioneer who lived farther south on this Military Road, on the Orro side, settled on lot 41 at an early date. He was District Councillor for Flos during three years, viz., 1844-6.

Stephen Bishop, who settled quite early on lot 42, was also District Councillor for the township during 1847-49. Wm. Larkin had been the first settler on this lot in 1824, but sold it to his cousin, Mr. Bishop, and moved to lot 4, near Kempenfeldt, about 1832.

One of the very first to locate within the borders of Flos was David McDougall, a retired coxswain of the Navy, who arrived on the 12th December, 1826, and took up lot 44 on this Penetanguishene Road. He was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and had served in the navy on the lakes during the war of 1812-15. Before he came to this county he had resided in Kingston, Ontario, where most of his family were born. As he was almost the first settler in Flos, the wolves were particularly troublesome in the early days of his settlement, and used to howl about the home of the lonely pioneer in a terrifying fashion. The bones of many sheep killed by those denizens of the forest were common sights in the rear of McDougall's clearing in those days. A son of his became the Methodist missionary to the Northwest Indians, the Rev. George McDougall, biographies of whom have appeared from the pens of the Rev. Dr. John Macrae, and his own son, the Rev. Dr. John McDougall. David McDougall and family left this place about 1842 and went to live in the vicinity of Owen Sound.

Beyond the swamp, northward, the Swan brothers, natives of the County Cavan, Ireland, and old veterans of the 68th regiment, took up grants in 1836, and became early settlers. Thomas on lot 51, and James on lot 52. Their brother William Swan settled in 1842 on lot 52, on the second line, and died, July 6, 1855, aged 47 years. James Swan died suddenly in 1840, leaving a widow, but no descen-

dants. The sons of Thomas Swan are to be included in the roll of pioneers, viz., John O., (who died March 10, 1896, aged 65 years) James Thomas, jr., Joseph H., and William.

William Davenport, an escaped negro slave, settled on lot 51, at an early date and became a prosperous farmer. His brother, Ben Davenport had also been in slavery and was unmarried.

On the next lot north, viz. on 52, George Hickling, jr., the eldest son of the pioneer of the same name at Crownhill on the Oro side, was the first settler.

William Prey settled and opened a tavern on lot 53 in 1824. This was a welcome boon to wayworn and night-overtaken travellers, but he did not remain here more than five or six years. And we find John Rowat on the same lot or a part of it before 1837. Hugh Marlow, on lot 55, was the first postmaster of Flos in 1837.

To the northward of Hillsdale of the present day John Hamilton, a Waterloo veteran settled on lot 60. On his retirement from the 79th Highlanders at Penetanguishene (whither the detachment of his regiment had been sent in 1831) this lot was granted to him at the close of twenty-one years' service. His son James, who occupied the homestead, and another son William of the same neighborhood, may also be classed as pioneers.

Beyond Orr Lake John Rowley, a retired soldier with the rank of sergeant, received lot 70 in Flos and became the earliest settler at this place. His son, who may also be included among the pioneers, contributed some interesting particulars of the early days to the Elmvale *Lance* of September 27, 1906. The hill at this part of the Penetanguishene Road has always had the name of Rowley's Hill, from the first settler.

Other retired soldiers also took up lots along this part of the road at an early period. James Gravett, of lot 73, was an old seaman, and wore his hair plaited in a queue, and hanging down his back, according to the fashion of an earlier time. His second wife was a sister of the pioneer mail carrier Neddie McDonald of Penetanguishene. And on lot 74, Thomas Kettle, color sergeant of the 68th Foot settled in 1834.

First Settlers on the Penetanguishene Road (Flos and Medonte, From Craghurst to Waverley)

	75	(Waverley)
Thomas Kettle,	74	
James Gravett,	73	
James Hunt,	72	
	71	
John Kowsey	70	
	69	
	68	
(Orr Lake)	67	
	66	
	65	
	64	
	63	
	62	
Wm. Campbell & D. McGenerty,	61	
John Hamilton, 1832,	60	
	59	Patrick Murphy, 1829.
	58	
	57	
	56	(Hillsdale)
	55	
	54	
William Prey 1829.	53	
Geo. Hocking, 1829,	52	
Wm. Davenport 1821,	51	
	50	
	49	
	48	
	47	
	46	
	45	
David McDougall, 1826,	44	John Craig 1821
	43	Thomas Craig sr. 1821
Stephen Bishop.	42	Alex. Laing 1820.
John Richardson	41	(Craghurst)

The Medonte Lots

In the early days of settlement James Morrison kept the first tavern at Craighurst, which was then known as "Morrison's Corners." He was a native of the Island of Jersey, off the coast of France, and after living for a time in Barrie, where his relatives lived, about the year 1840, in addition to the tavern above mentioned he also built the first mill at Craighurst, but it was not a success, as the stream was too small to supply good water power. He also started the first line of stages along the Penetanguishene Road in 1847, was the government contractor for the improvement of the road in the same year northward from his place of business, also had a sub-contract for carrying the mails, and had the government contract with Joseph Rush (a carpenter) for building the Indian houses on Beausoleil Island. He died March 26, 1856, aged 41 years, and his wife, Charlotte Johnson, survived him until July 25, 1872, dying at 70 years of age.

Alexander Laing of Glasgow, Scotland, settled on lot 43 in March, 1821, and survived until August 13, 1877, dying in his 80th year. His son, John Laing, started a blacksmith shop at Craighurst in 1848. He died May 25, 1900, in his 82nd year.

Thomas Craig with his two sons John and Thomas, arrived in the spring of 1821, and took up lots 43 and 44. They were natives of Kendal, Westmoreland, England. Immediately to the north of their locations there was a wide swamp across which the Penetanguishene Road made its way, and this often bore the name of Craig's Swamp. It lent a dismal setting to the place to the pioneer eyes, especially in those seasons of the year when the wolves were most troublesome, particularly the autumn. Thomas Craig the elder, Thomas, there having been three generations bearing the name Thomas, died April 10, 1840.

John Craig, the eldest son, was a young man of 23 years of age at the time of their arrival, and settled upon the north half of lot 43, May 14, 1821. He was clerk of the division court at that place, and also postmaster of the post office (Craighurst) receiving its name from this family. He was District Councillor for Medonte in 1844, and was reeve of the same township for sixteen years consecutively, 1851-66. During 1857 he was the Warden of the county. He died May 23, 1876, aged 78 years.

John Craig. Medonte Warden, 185

Thomas Craig, the second of the name, (there were only two sons in the pioneer's family) was the surveyor of the roads for Medonte and North Orillia in 1844 and subsequent years, and held other public positions at various times. He died August 23, 1871, aged 63 years. A considerable family survived him. Thomas, the third of the name, resides on the homestead, Abraham, Division Court Clerk, on the opposite, or East side of the road. Arthur first entered the County Council in 1876 as Deputy-reeve of Medonte, and became Reeve in 1878, a position which he held for several years. He was appointed Treasurer of the County in 1897, and held the position until his death, June 26, 1905, at the age of 63 years.

James Boynton, a native of England, settled on lot 31, in the second concession of Medonte, at an early date. Although he was thus not on the direct line of the Penetanguishene Road, there was a by-road from it to his place, and accordingly we will be suitably placed here among the pioneers along the road. In later years, when relating the events of his life at the period when he moved with his family to this country, he said: "I had a log shanty, without floor or window; the door was so low I had to creep in on all fours." As there were no mills near his place when he raised his first crop of wheat he had to take two stones and pound it, and from the meal they made a kind of coarse bread. At other times he would take a bushel of wheat on his back, with some provisions, and carry it to the mill, many miles distant, camping out at night. He died September 12, 1873, aged 77 years.

Hillsdale took its rise at an early date at the "regulation" place "where two roads meet," being at the point where the Gloucester Road left the Penetanguishene Road, and exactly half way from Kempenfeldt to Penetanguishene.

In the year 1829 Patrick Murphy, a retired soldier, came to this locality and settled. He had served under Wellington, and was quite a young man when he received his discharge with a pension of a "York shilling" a day, owing to a wound he received before the Battle of Waterloo. He died in 1874.

In the vicinity of Orr Lake, William Archer, a retired soldier, was the first settler, taking up lot 69 on the Medonte side early in the thirties. A numerous line of descendants of this name reside in this neighbourhood.

THE LOTS IN TINY "OLD SURVEY"

Here and there retired soldiers were settled along this Military Road, with wide intervals of forest between them. On receiving their quarterly allowance, these pensioners used to make things hum for a while as long as the pension instalment lasted, and the Penetanguishene Road every ninety days was lively.

James Bowden, a veteran soldier, settled early on lot 80, Tiny. His son-in-law, John Stamp, son of the next pioneer, had this homestead for a time.

Marmaduke Stamp, a native of England, was the first settler on lot 85. He had not been a soldier, but as a civilian he was a useful person in his day. We often find him recorded as the overseer of the highway from lot 76 to lot 90, especially in the fifties. He was also a constable, and in other ways attended to the public weal.

Wyebridge took rise at an early period of settlement, the River Wye at this place furnishing good water power for mills. Angus Grant, who has been referred to in another part of this work as the husband of Catharine McDonald, the fur trader's daughter, kept an early store here for a time. He was well-educated, and had some good qualities, but did not succeed in business.

Robert Jeffs came with his family from County Armagh, Ireland, in 1840, to Penetanguishene, and soon after this time his son, Robert Jeffs, Jr., became one of the first settlers near Wyebridge, on lot 95. Lot 96 also became their property, the father receiving one and the son the other. The wife of Robert Jeffs, the younger, was Phœbe Edmonds, the early Indian teacher at Holland Landing. He taught school at or near Wyebridge for some time, was District Councillor for Tiny in 1843-4-5, and again in 1849, and in various other ways served the public welfare. His sister, Hannah Jeffs, became the wife of William Watson, another pioneer of this neighbourhood, and in West Gwillimbury, Edward Jeffs, another member of the family, was one of the pioneers of that township.

Arthur Crawford, a retired soldier, settled upon lot 100 in 1819, and was the only settler near the place for a while. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and died about the year 1835. Descendants of his still reside in this vicinity.

Edward and Miles McDonald were the early mail carriers from Penetanguishene. Edward was the occupant of lot 114, near the town, for a number of years. The other brother, Miles, went to St. Vincent Township or Meaford, and spent the remainder of his life there.

First Settlers on the Penetanguishene Road (Tiny and Tay)
(From Waverley to Penetanguishene)

(Penetanguishene),	115	Stephen Jeffrey
Edward McDonald	114	
	113	
	112	Asher Mundy
	111	
	110	
	109	
	108	
	107	
	106	John Smith, 1828.
	105	
	104	
	103	
	102	
	101	Geo. Ludlow
Arthur Crawford, 1819	100	William Wilson
	99	
	98	William Cowan
	97	Francis Dessome
	96	
Robert Jeffs 1820	95	
Angus Grant	94	
Wyebridge,	93	
	92	
	91	
	90	
	89	
	88	
	87	
	86	
Marmaduke Stamp,	85	
	84	
	83	
	82	
	81	
James Bowden,	80	
	79	
	78	
	77	
(Waverley	76	David Bannister, 1820.

The Tay Lots

David Bannister, a retired soldier, settled upon lot 76 at Waverley in 1829. He had served in Canada during the war of 1812, and had been at the Nottawasaga when the "Nancy" was sunk there. He was a native of Leicestershire, England, and after the war he returned to his fatherland but came back to Canada with a wife and settled here.

Down to a late period the Penetanguishene Road passed through a long stretch of woods from Waverley to Wyebridge. In this lonely part of its course many years ago a tragedy occurred which has often been narrated, two soldiers having died here from fatigue and mosquito bites. Their regiment was on the march to Penetanguishene, and when near Wyebridge of later times one of the men fell ill and was unable to go any further. His brother remained to take care of him, but the others in the detachment pressed on and late in the night reached the post at Penetanguishene. In the morning, finding that the two brothers did not reach the post, a company of soldiers returned along the road to look for them, and on arriving near the place where they had been left the night before they found them both dead, lying near together. Taking up their bodies, their companions carried them (about seven miles) to the post, and there buried them in the small graveyard on the hillside. At their graves they erected a headstone with this inscription:

Erected

by their Comrades

to the

Memory

of

Privates John and Samuel McCready

two brothers late of the 79th Regiment, who died on the march to this post, on the 2nd of June, 1832. John, aged 25, Samuel, aged 23.

"In the midst of life we are in death."

It is said that one of the men or perhaps both lived until they had arrived at Penetanguishene on a litter, although the popular account says they were both found dead. John Lethbridge, of Midland, wrote an account of the tragedy under the title of 'Left to die,' for which he was awarded the school prize for Midland Public School, in the *Montreal Witness* competition 1890, the article appearing in that newspaper.

Francis Dusome, the contractor for carrying the mails three times a week, owned lot 97 and lived near Wyebridge in the forties and afterward.

William Cowan, the pioneer on lot 98, has been already referred to in the chapter on the early fur traders.

John Smith, who settled on lot 100, had belonged to the commissariat department at Drummond Island.

Penetanguishene

So abundant are the memories and associations attaching to historical, old Penetanguishene, that volumes of matter, locally interesting, could be written upon that place alone. It would, accordingly, be impossible in these sketches to give anything more than an outline of the first years of that northern town. Many references have already been made to its pioneer days, in other parts of this work.

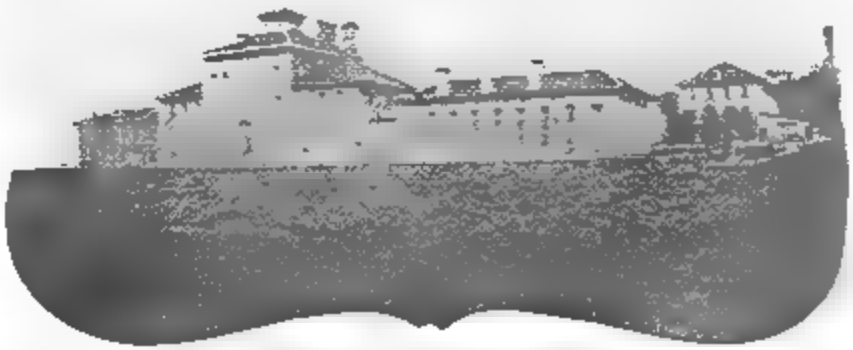
The first acquaintance of the present European settlers with the harbour of Penetanguishene was obtained when Governor Simcoe made his memorable trip to Georgian Bay in 1793. Little or nothing was, however, done in the way of using it until the war of 1812-15. Toward the close of that struggle a naval establishment was proposed for that point, and this may be said to have been the beginning of the town. Sir George Head was sent to superintend the commissariat duties of the new Establishment, and in his 'Forest Scenes' published several years afterward narrates his sojourn at Penetanguishene Bay. (His account occupies thirty octavo pages. After a brief existence, the whole Establishment was broken up on March 10th, 1815, and not revived for three years.

The naval and military depot was moved in 1818 from the Nottawasaga River to Penetanguishene. Ten years passed during which the Establishment was conducted on a limited scale, and then the place received a sudden expansion by the removal of the military post from Drummond Island thither, the soldiers being followed by a variegated retinue of French and half-breed boatmen, traders and

pensioners, no greater mixture was ever found on any frontier. Many particulars of this migration in 1808 have been included in a valuable paper of 44 pages by Mr. A. C. Osborne (Papers and Records, Ontario Historical Society, III., 1901). In other articles, notably in a booklet on Penetanguishene (1907), Mr. Osborne's pen has done good service in building up the story of that town's early development.

A list of the detachments of regular troops stationed here at subsequent times may be found in the Rev. Dr. Scadding's Toronto of Old, page 403, a book which has an interesting chapter on the place in the early days.

The Establishment, as it was called, was two miles beyond the centre of the present Town of Penetanguishene, and near the entrance



The Penetanguishene

to the harbour. Its situation is one of the most beautiful to be seen anywhere in eastern Canada, commanding as it does an extensive view of the arms of Matchedash Bay, with its picturesque and varied scenery. There was a stockade around the old post, but it was ruthlessly removed in the fall of 1905, and another building inside the stockade which was probably a magazine was taken down at the same time. A few of the original buildings of the post are, however, still standing, notably the officers' quarters (a thick-walled, stone building a storey and a half high, with loop-holes now bricked up). The barracks of the troops which surrounded the officers' quarters have all been removed, but at some distance the dwelling of

Adjutant Keating, a hewed-log house of considerable size, is still standing at a little distance from the shore of the bay. The interesting little island, known as "Magazine Island," lies immediately in front, and on it may still be seen the old hewed log building formerly used as the magazine for the storage of the powder.

The first reduction of the Establishment took place in 1832, when the naval stores were put up at auction. From time to time reduction went on, until it came to an end in the early fifties, enrolled pensioners being the last stationed there.

On June 19, 1856, the Ordnance and Admiralty lands in various parts of Canada were transferred to the Province, and an Act of the Canadian Parliament (19, 20 Vict., c. 45) enumerated and classified them. These included the reserves and barracks at Penetanguishene (5,396 acres) except that located by enrolled pensioners and under license of occupation to Major Ingall. This was by far the largest military reserve in Upper Canada, and very soon the Canadian Government converted it into a farm for a Juvenile Reformatory Prison. In 1859, we find the Reformatory fully established, and by October, 1860, it contained some 60 boys from various parts of "Canada West" as this province was then called. For the first few years the building used for the Reformatory was the old military barracks in which the boys were cared for under Wm. M. Kelly, the Warden. A new and imposing structure was erected in 1862-6, and immediately occupied as the Reformatory. It was built chiefly of sandstone blocks from Quarry Island in the neighbourhood, but also with some granite and limestone, the central portion rising to a height of 88 feet. Grants for the erection of the new edifice were made by the Canadian Government (in addition to maintenance) as follows:

June, 1862	$16,000
October, 1863	12,000
June, 1864	10,835
September, 1865	11,650
August, 1866	17,400

By the year 1866, there were 150 boys confined within its walls, and its population continued to grow.

Returning now to the early days of the Establishment, from which we have digressed, officers of many kinds came and went,—"birds of passage" we might almost call them—yet some of those

who came with the influx of 1828 from Drummond Island became permanent residents of the town or its vicinity, and they may well be regarded as its pioneers and entitled to some notice in these sketches. To this class belong Lieutenant Carson who was in command of the 68th, brought from Drummond Island, James Keating the adjutant Santlaw Rawson, sergeant and Captain John Moberly R N, who also came about this time, and was the agent of the Bank of Upper Canada (1830, etc.), besides being one of the early magistrates.

The officers of the Government Indian Department also came with the others from Drummond Island, Capt T G Anderson, Indian Agent, who lived here before going to Coldwater, Dr David Mitchell Surgeon-General to the Indian Department, and William Scorrison, Government Interpreter.

Many other officers after getting their discharge papers became settlers in the adjoining parts of the country. To this class belong James Wickens, of the commissariat staff, and Samuel Richardson, the surveyor, both of whom, after the reduction of the Establishment about the year 1841, removed southward on the Penetanguishene Road and settled near Koupenfeldt.

Amongst others who held positions at the Establishment in those early years, was Capt James O'Brien Boucher. At the close of the Establishment he took up land at Sutton, on the south side of Lake Simcoe, subsequently erecting a flouring mill and factories there. Sutton was originally named 'Boucher's Mills,' after this pioneer captain.

Another of those connected with the early naval Establishment at Penetanguishene was Dr Caldwell. His widow at a later period, according to Dr Scadding lived in Toronto for a length of time.

Of the French-Canadian contingent who followed with the removal of the depot from Drummond Island in 1828, several became prominent in the early days of Penetanguishene. Dedin Revolte (Revol) built the first dwelling house in the town itself, according to one account, although there are two versions of the events at any rate M Revolte was the first French-Canadian to build a house. In the early days before a priest was regularly residing at the place, he instructed the people in religious matters, and acted as catechist in reading the service on Sundays. He also spent much time and means to instruct the Indians who were then so numerous in the neighbourhood and mostly pagans.

J B Tradeau was the blacksmith for the Naval depot, and was about 35 years of age when the removal took place

Charles Vasseur was one of the soldiers or at least had been one before the removal It is said of him that he brought the first cow and the first yoke of oxen from the frontier part of the province to the new settlement at Penetanguishene

Louis Colombes (Columbus) became the reeve of the united townships of Tiny and Tay in 1860-1 and was again reeve of Tiny in 1872

In the paper by Mr Osborne already mentioned which deals more particularly with the French-Canadian contingent from Drummond Island and their interesting experiences as canoemen and traders, there are to be found narratives by Louis Solomon, Michael Labatte, Mrs. Rosette Boucher, Jean Baptiste Sylvestre, Antoine Labatte and Angelique Langlade The statements of these people have been permanently recorded by Mr Osborne with much expenditure of time and trouble and the reader will find much interesting information in them

Penetanguishene had been frequented by fur traders since the first permanent establishment of the military and naval depot there in 1818. William Beausoleil trader in 1819 settled on the island which bears his name although the maps persist in calling it "Prince William Henry," while everyone calls it Beausoleil

George Gordon a Scotch trader who had been at Drummond Island at an earlier time settled at the point a mile beyond the barracks in 1823, then built a house in Penetanguishene two or three years afterward, which was said to be the first house built in the town Mr Osborne's paper contains numerous particulars of this pioneer who died in 1854

Two descendants of Dr David Mitchell the Surgeon General to the Indian Department, became prominent in the early days of Penetanguishene, viz, Andrew Mitchell who built the first store in the place, and George Mitchell, who was Superintendent of Schools and died in 1868 Mitchell the early storekeeper, was one of the moving spirits in the building of the first steamer at Penetanguishene in or about the year 1832

William Simpson, the trader was the first, District Councillor for Tiny and Tay in 1843 going to Toronto to attend the meetings of the Home District Council.

Asher Mundy, who has been already mentioned in another chapter, kept the first canteen for the soldiers Then Stephen Jeffrey had

a second canteen, and was innkeeper in the early days at the town itself. He owned a vessel in the first period of the town's history.

From an early time there were three stores in the place, and in 1847 Edward Jeffrey added another. George Copeland had the first saw and grist mills, although there is an account of an earlier saw-mill built at the head of the bay by Wm. Robinson.

Much has been written at different times by literary visitors to that place, a partial list of whom is here given.

John Galt, Rev. Peter Jones, John Carruthers, Dr. Thos. Rolph, Mrs. Anna Jameson, Capt. Bonnycastle, Rev. A. W. H. Rose, Sandford Fleming, Dr. Scadding, and others. To reproduce the interesting references to the early harbour and town made in the writings of these people would require more space than is at our command.

The religious welfare of the people does not appear to have been neglected in the early years. Ministers of all denominations on various occasions would journey thither to preach to the soldiers stationed there, and Walton's Directory for 1833-4 informs us that Rev. Lawrence Dempsey was the R. C. clergyman of Penetanguishene and the adjacent townships. The same volume also states that the Bank of Upper Canada had an agent there at that time in the person of Andrew Mitchell, Esq.

Coming down to later years, W. H. Smith in "Canada Past, Present and Future" gives a list of those in business at Penetanguishene in 1850, viz.: George Copeland, W. B. Hamilton, F. Jeffrey, Wm. Simpson and Alfred A. Thompson.

Capt. James Matthew Hamilton of the 5th Regt. of Foot came to Penetanguishene about the year 1830 and was a prominent citizen there in the early years. His son, William Bas. Hamilton, entered into partnership with James Darling and carried on a general store. He was District Councillor for Tiny in 1846-7-8, a Justice of the Peace and held other public offices. On the construction of the railway to Collingwood in 1854, he removed thither and entered the sawmill business. He held various public positions in Collingwood, being the first mayor in 1858. He died October 28, 1891.

Among other well known men of Penetanguishene in the early days, were two brothers, Alfred A. Thompson and Henry H. Thompson. Mr. A. A. Thompson was appointed a Justice of the Peace, April 3, 1857, and held various positions of trust during his life, which closed somewhat suddenly April 28, 1885. His son, Alfred B. Thomp-

son, was first elected to the Ontario Legislature for Centre Simcoe in 1898, and is the present member for the constituency.

With a view to incorporation as a village, the County Council in June, 1875, appointed an enumerator to take the census of Penetanguishene, viz., Walter J. Keating, who found a population of 841 in the proposed limits of the new corporation. Accordingly, the Council passed a By-law incorporating it as a village. An Act to incorporate it as a town was passed by the Ontario Legislature March 10, 1882, and on the third Monday after that date, the first election of Mayor, Reeve and Councillors of the new town took place.

In 1888, the town raised $10,000 by debentures to be used in assisting harbour improvements and building an esplanade. In 1890, the town inaugurated a system of waterworks, passing a By-law to raise $20,000 for the purpose.

Chapter X.

ORO.

The Settlement of Shanty Bay

Even before the survey of Oro in 1820, it was the intention of the Government to devote part of it to the philanthropic uses of a coloured colony. A few coloured settlers were located, but for some reason or other the initial enthusiasm of the project died out, and nothing further on the part of the Government was done until about 1830. In connection with this proposal they commissioned Lieut.-Col. Edward George O'Brien to act as Government agent for the location of the negro immigrants. Col. O'Brien then became a settler and the founder of Shanty Bay.

He had, at the age of fourteen, entered the naval service as midshipman on board H. M. frigate *Doris*, but the peace with America in 1815 blighted his hopes of advancement in the navy. A lengthy extract from his "Sottings," made while in the service, appears in Thompson's 'Reminiscences,' and describes his first experience of life at sea. Leaving the navy, he entered the army for a time and served in the West Indies, where his health failed him; but soon after he again went to sea and made numerous voyages to the East. Illness forced him to leave the service and come to Canada.

In his pretty log cottage at Shanty Bay he dwelt during the first years after his settlement, and his relations with the settlers of the neighbourhood were of the most friendly character. Mr. Thompson in his "Reminiscences" has preserved a glimpse of his residence as it appeared in 1833, and has also recorded various incidents in his career.

In those early years he was a commissioner of the Court of Requests at Barrie, and occupied the position of chairman at the Quarter Sessions for the Simcoe District. He was one of the first magistrates in this locality.

When the uprising of 1837 took place, he called together a company of stalwart settlers, and marched for Toronto, but before arriving there he received instructions from Sir F. B. Head, the Lieut.-Governor, to proceed to Bond Head and remain there to take charge

of the place, for there had been some disaffection in the district. After Simcoe had been erected into a county, Mr. O'Brien and his family removed to Toronto, where they resided for many years. He began business in the city as a land agent, and was subsequently Manager of the Provincial Insurance Company, until 1857. In 1848 he became partial proprietor of the Toronto *Patriot* newspaper, but on May 25th of the following year occurred the great fire which destroyed the *Patriot* printing office. Shortly afterward Mr. O'Brien sold his share in that newspaper to Mr. Ogle R. Gowan.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. O'Brien's life, as well as that of his wife, have been warmly eulogized by their contemporary generation. Their charitableness caused them to be respected by people of all shades of opinion, and it is recorded that to Mrs. O'Brien Toronto is indebted for its first ragged school. Several members of their family became distinguished in various ways. Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. O'Brien was commanding officer of the 35th battalion, Simcoe Foresters, resigning October, 1807, and was member of the Dominion House of Commons for Muskoka. Lucius R. O'Brien was generally acknowledged to be the foremost Canadian artist of his day, while Henry O'Brien, K.C., of Toronto, was a well-known member of the legal profession. In the burial ground of the Shanty Bay church, which they mainly assisted to establish, Col. O'Brien and his wife are buried, and over them an Irish cross bears the following words:

"In loving remembrance of Edward George O'Brien, who died September 8, 1875, age 76, and of Mary Sophia, his wife, who died October 14, 1877, age 78. This stone is erected by their children. He having served his country by sea and land, became A.D. 1830 the founder of the settlement and mission of Shanty Bay. She was a true wife and zealous in all good works. Faithful servants, they rest in hope."

The Half-Pay Officers along the Shore

Shanty Bay with its old associations was the centre of a movement which has much interest from an historic point of view. The movement referred to consisted in the bestowal of land along the lake shore to retired British half-pay officers by the Government of Upper Canada. This practice had been followed by the Government for some time previously, but when Sir John Colborne became Governor in 1828, for some reason or another he formed a preference for the Lake

Simcoe section and advised almost all the half-pay officers who applied to him for grants to settle on the north shore of Lake Simcoe. There was, accordingly, about the year 1830 a demand for sites along the Oro shore, where a delightful view of the scenery of the lake could be had. But the soil being poor and stony many of those who located found to their sorrow that they could not live upon scenery alone, and the subsequent stampede was almost as hasty as the rush to get located.

The following is a list of those officers of the army and navy who obtained land grants beginning at Kempenfeldt and proceeding eastward to Hawkestone: Captain Ross, Capt. Oliver, Col. O'Brien, Capt. F. V. Walker, Capt. Monck, Major Adam, Major Laurie, Capt. Charles McVittie, Col. William B. McVity, Col. Davis, Johnson Allingham, and Col. Carthew.

Each officer received a grant from Sir John Colborne, the Lieut.-Governor, the land being distributed amongst them in proportion to their rank and services. It was usual at that time to allot the land to officers according to a statutory schedule taking account of the length of time in the service and the quantity of land to which each class was entitled, and the Oro allotments were made in this way. (See chapter on Land Grants, Vol. I.)

Reference has been made in former chapters to some of those whose names are mentioned in the preceding list. Capt. Robert Oliver has been mentioned in connection with Kempenfeldt. Prior to locating in Kempenfeldt Capt. Oliver resided on the site now known as "Woodlands," in a large substantial log edifice owned by Eli Benson of Holland Landing, the occupants being besides himself, his wife, 3 sons, 2 servants, with Meyrick Lamb and John McWatt (who had arrived in 1832 on the newly reconstructed steamer).

Major James Adam received his land grant near Oro station in 1832, and became one of the earliest magistrates in Oro. He was the Home District Councillor for the township in 1842 and in the following year was the first Treasurer of the District of Simcoe, but died a few months after his appointment. Descendants of his have lived in the same neighborhood since that time.

Capt. F. V. Walker moved from his first location near Shanty to the county town and represented Vespra Township (with which Barrie was then included for municipal purposes) as District Councillor throughout the entire period of the Simcoe District Council (1843-9).

St. Thomas Church, Shanty Bay
Erected 1830

Col. Wm. B. McVity afterwards became the first Clerk of the Peace when the County of Simcoe was organized. He died April 6, 1877.

Capt. Monck was a cousin of Lord Monck, the first Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

Capt. Malcolm Ross of the King's Regiment received 400 acres in 1832 in concessions 7, 8 and 9, near the shore.

Several of the half-pay officers who have been mentioned were located at or near Hawkestone. Amongst those who occupied a conspicuous position in the locality was Lieut.-Col. Arthur Carthew, late of H. M. 64th Regt., an officer of Cornish origin. But he did not dwell permanently at Hawkestone. Some time after 1830 he built a commodious house on a part of the Deer Park property on Yonge Street, the interior fittings of which, according to Dr. Scadding in 'Toronto of Old' were of solid black walnut had been bought from the late Jarvis family residence by him and transferred without much alteration to Deer Park. Col. Carthew is also said to have made extensive improvements on property near Newmarket. He died on October 4, 1878, at the advanced age of 82 years.

These officers in settling on the lake shore, encountered the usual hardships of the backwoods. Rev. Isaac Fidler met with one of these officers at Newmarket in 1832, and refers to him in his 'Observations in the United States and Canada.' As already mentioned, Sir John Colborne did all in his power to induce well-to-do immigrants to settle north of Lake Simcoe, but, with few exceptions, nothing was gained by the experiment but a sorrowful experience.

The settlement of the half-pay officers, so unique in its conception, was evidently an attempt to follow the classic policy of the Romans, who settled the veteran or retired soldiers on the outlying colonial frontiers to establish there 'communities of loyal, able and valiant citizens.' The plan looked all right on paper, but was unpractical for modern times.

The grantees of these lands, although receiving estates which were larger than what one would call "small holdings," and which were not in accordance with more recent land policies and the prevalent views of to-day as to what the size of land grants should be, did not impede settlement, as the land along the shore generally was somewhat stony in places and the soil not always the best. (It was not such land as practical people would take up first.) On the contrary,

the officers had usually some wealth, and in making their disbursements for clearing and for what they needed, they circulated money and helped to make times good. In nearly every case they lost money by their settlement while the community gained it. After selling their land for what they could manage to get out of it they generally moved to the towns where they passed the remainder of their days. Thompson's summary from his Reminiscences, will form a fitting conclusion to our own remarks on these officers:

'Where are the results of the policy which sent them there? What did they gain: what have their families and descendants gained by the ruinous outlay to which they were subjected? With one or two exceptions, absolutely nothing but wasted means and saddest memories.'

Hawkestone

The grand highway of early years up Yonge Street from Little York to the upper lakes, suffered a division into several branches when it reached Lake Simcoe. The traveller who embarked at Holland Landing could make for 'The Narrows' or Shirgee Bay,' or Hodge's Landing, Hawkestone or Kempenfeldt or 'The Head of the Bay,' from all of which places were trails leading across to Georgian Bay, and according to the traveller's destination, so was his course through Lake Simcoe. At an early date Hodges Landing, now known as Hawkestone, took an important position amongst these landing places, and many people landed there on their way to the northern part of Oro and into Medonte. So considerable was the influx at that point, about 1832 that Wellesley Rains, the Government Agent, remained with gangs of men on the Centre Road at Bass Lake to pilot new settlers on their lands, and those who came via Hodges Landing and those who landed at 'The Narrows.'

A colonization road into upper Oro was cut through from Hodges Landing at an early date and joined with the earlier route from Kempenfeldt to Penetanguishene, at Dalston of the present. The Hodges' Landing road soon became a feeder of the Penetanguishene Road and owing to hills and the big swamp on the lower portion of the latter, it probably shared for a time as much as, if not more traffic than, the Kempenfeldt part of the same route. But in 1847 through the instrumentality of the Hon. W. B. Robinson, Commissioner of Public Works, and member of the Legislative Assembly for Simcoe,

the Kempenfeldt Penetanguishene Road was thoroughly cleared out to the width of sixty-six feet, and made passable for its entire length of over thirty miles. This step removed any further necessity for using the Hodges Landing road. But, as late as 1851, we find the road distinctly marked on the county map in Smith's Canada Past, Present, and Future; which, however, might have been copied from some old map, as one map-maker copies from another.

Hodges' Landing received its name from Richard Hodges, a native of England who settled there in 1830, on lot 24 beside Lake Simcoe; and his son William, born here in 1834, may also be classed among the pioneers. Capt. Davis settled on the east side of the Hawkestone Creek about the same time as Richard Hodges on the west side.

Wellesley Richie, the Government Land Agent, built shanties for the emigrants newly arriving, to go into the northerly parts of the township on the west side of the stream. There was a trail from this Landing to the Rugby line toward the northeast, by which the settlers reached their new lands in that quarter.

S. M. Sanford, who had the first store in the county town, did not succeed in business there, and, with Capt. Bell, was one of the first to make a start in business at the Village of Hawkestone. They built a store on the east side of the creek at a short distance from the lake shore. The present wharf at the place was built by the Dominion Government in the year 1900.

Another of the early settlers in the backwoods near Hawkestone was George Anderson, a native of the County of Tipperary, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1832, and after living in Toronto four or five years came to Oro and took up lot 18, con. 11. He died September, 1890.

Still another pioneer was Peter Smith, who came from Islay, Scotland, in 1834, and settled on lot 20, con. 12. He was a zealous churchman, having been an elder of the Presbyterian church during twenty-six years.

The Negro Slave Settlement

As early as 1819, the project of settling negroes north of Lake Simcoe was under consideration by the Government, as it appears from the Dominion Archives Report for 1897, State Papers, Upper Canada, p. 100, and we find the Davenports were located in Flos

very soon after this early date. Accordingly we may infer that the African name of Oro was intended to signify the uses of the township, according to the Government. The actual settlement, however began about 1830, with commissioning Lieut.-Col. E. G. O'Brien as the Government Agent for locating the negroes. These were placed mostly along the second line of the township, which thus came to be called Wilberforce Street, in commemoration of the British philanthropist. Particulars of these colored pioneers are scanty enough at the present day, yet a list of their names so far as the writer has been able to glean them may be of some interest:

Luther Barber, lot 6, con. 3, (E. half).
James Bush, lot 12, con. 5, (W. half).
John Call, lot 21, con. 2, (1831 Patent).
Daniel Caughly, lot 14, con. 2.
George Darkman, lot 15, con. 2.
John DeLay, lot E., con. 2.
George Eddy, lot 24, con. 2.
William Hartwell, (Daniel ?) lot 11, con. 3.
Cæsar Hepburn, (Hebron ?), lot 12, con. 4.
Samuel Jackson, lot 12, con. 5.
John Jackson, lot 3, con. 2, (patent lot 4, 1828).
Benjamin Johnston, lot 27, con. 2.
William Leonard, lot 28, con. ?
Jeremiah Monro, lot 10, con. 5.
John Neilson Morris, lot 11, con. 4, (E. half).
Noah Morris, lot 11, con. 4, (W. half).
Henry Montgomery, lot 29, con. 2, (a carpenter).
Henry St. Denny (St. Dennis ?), lot 36, con. 2.
John Smith, lot 11, con. 6.
Edward Summer, lot D, con. 2.

Although more than a score of these 'darkey' families arrived and were located' scarcely a quarter of that number of families exist in the township at the present day, the climate having proved to be too rigorous for them. In course of time many moved to more genial climes. Samuel Thompson, in his 'Reminiscences,' speaking of the period about 1833 says: 'The inhabitants of the colored settlement were constantly at loggerheads with each other or with their white neighbours.'

The Middle Crossroad, and its Neighborhood.

At the Middle Crossroad John C. Steele, the eldest son of Capt Steele, of Medonte, settled at an early date on lot 16, con 6. He was Reeve of Oro for a period of eighteen years 1859 to 1876, both years inclusive continuously, and was Warden in 1875 Some Reminiscences of the early days of this county, written by him, appeared in the *Orillia Packet* in 1893-4 and were unusually interesting The post office maintained here in former years bore the name of Steele in honor of this well-known family

Some events and characters of the early days of the settlement along this Crossroad, have found places in the writings of Miss Miller (Marion Keith).

William Hatch a native of England settled on lot 14, con. 7, a mile from Steele post office of later times, in 1832, which lot was afterward owned by Joseph Harrison Mr Hatch brought a bag of sovereigns from England with him when he came, and found it useful in helping him through the pioneer days. His sons, Henry and Richard Hatch carpenters, lived first near Guthrie, and Henry afterward had a woodturning business in the county town The first orchard in Oro grew from apple seeds which Mr Hatch sr., brought from England and planted on the farm last mentioned

George Firth, a native of Yorkshire England, also settled on lot 15, con 7 in or about the year 1832 He was the inventor of a mouldboard for ploughs, which had a name in its day His son John Firth, lived for many years on the Penetanguishene Road half way between Wyebridge and Penetanguishene on lot 10, which came to be known as Firth's Corner

Leigh's Corners and East Oro

Near the Middle Crossroad and in the vicinity of East Oro. a number of families from England settled in the early years of the township's history A few of these deserve passing notices

Joseph Pearce, a native of Yorkshire, located on lot 15, con. 7, about the same time as the last named settler

Three English families took up 'locations' in con. 10 in 1841

Samuel Jermey, lot 12, con 10.

Henry Crawford, lot 14, con. 10, (W half).

Noah Cotton, lot 14. con 10. (E half)

Of these, at least two were natives of Suffolk County, Jermey and Cotton. Mr. Jermey died February 1, 1890, in his 82nd year. Henry Crawford and wife both reached advanced ages. Samuel Cotton, a son of this pioneer, died August 10, 1892, in his 80th year.

John Leigh, another native of England, and his sons settled upon lot 16, con. 13, and this locality has always received the name of Leigh's Corners from this pioneer.

William Baskerville and his sons, Henry, James, John, Samuel and William, settled upon lots 14 and 15 (E. half), con. 13.

In this part of the township there settled at a slightly later date (1841) Henry Creswicke, a man who afterward held the position of County Surveyor and had the supervision of public works for nearly forty years. He was born September 26, 1804, at Hanham Court, Bitton Parish, Gloucestershire, England, received his education first at Bristol and then at Reading Grammar School under the famous Dr. Valpy. Mr. Creswicke first came to America in 1830, spent three years in Michigan, then returned to England and served as civil engineer on the Great Western Railway under some distinguished engineers. In the year 1841, with his wife and a small family, he again came to America, at the request of Col. W. B. McVity and settled in Oro, on the west half of lot 25, con. 13. At the suggestion of Capt. J. E. Irving, Warden of Simcoe District in 1843, he prepared for and passed his examination as County Surveyor, after walking from his home in Oro to the City of Kingston, which was then the seat of government. His first work as County Surveyor, to which office he was appointed by Government in 1843, was the laying out of the Sturgeon Bay Road. The works done under the government Board of Public Works. Among some of his other noteworthy works in the early years was the West Gwillimbury Plank Road, besides numerous other roads and bridges mentioned in the chapters on this subject, and with these may also be mentioned the road (1852) from Holland Landing to Mount Albert. After residing in Oro for some years he moved to the county town, and besides being county surveyor, he was auditor of the accounts for the administration of justice for many years. At the June session of the County Council, 1881, Mr. Creswicke tendered his resignation as County Surveyor and the Council accepted it, yet he was to retain his position until the end of the year 1881 and the office was to be abolished from that date. At the next session (in November), on the eve of his retirement

John C. Steele, Ore, Warden, 1875.

the Council tendered to him their congratulations on the successful and energetic manner in which he had discharged his duties as County Engineer and Surveyor for the unusually long period of 19 years. He died January 21, 1883, and at his funeral, on the 24th, the County Council, which was then in session, attended in a body, out of respect for his memory. Of his sons Henry Creswicke, jr., was a Provincial Land Surveyor, and Alfred F. H. Creswicke is the County Solicitor.

Settlers in Upper Oro

In 1833 there came to Oro a pioneer who had marked individuality of character, and who afterward held the position of Superintendent of Schools for the County. This was Henry Adolphus Clifford, a native of the vicinity of London, England. He received a good education in his young days, travelling two miles daily to an advanced school or college in London. Coming to Oro in 1833, he settled first on lot 25, con. 2. At a later time he moved from the farm to open a store at Dalston, and kept the post office when it was established, which was named after the suburb of London from which he came. He had a large share of the faculty of self-help, having learned something of the trade of the bookbinder, he was also carpenter, wheelwright and shoemaker, and at a later time a photographer, too, having taken the photograph of himself from which the engraving that appears in this history was made. By his habits of thrift he acquired property, and at one time had as many as four farms in Oro. He was appointed Superintendent of Schools for Simcoe by the District Council in 1846, and served in this capacity until 1850 when the faulty system of having a superintendent of schools in each township was adopted. Mr. Clifford's reports on the schools of those early days, so far as they were printed by the District Council, show a remarkable grasp of the business with which he was dealing, and are pregnant with weighty observations on the subject. When engaged inspecting the common schools of this district, he travelled on horseback from one school to another, his inspectorate then including the present limits of Simcoe County as well as a considerable part of the present county of Grey. He was absent from home much of the time, and as there was a good deal of money in the house (because he paid the teachers, this being a very different system from that of the present day), it is said that Mrs. Clifford had some fears for its

safety. So one night when there was a little more than usual she kept a large cauldron full of hot water ready at hand and boiling for the entertainment of burglars, if any of these should make her a visit. None came, however, for the hearty reception which she had prepared for them. In December, 1870, he moved to South Falls, Muskoka (a few miles from Bracebridge), where he kept a store and put up his own buildings, made his own plows, harrows, boots and shoes, etc., altogether proving himself to be a handy man, and just such a one as could only thrive in Muskoka in its early days. He kept the store and post office at Muskoka Falls for 31 years, and died August 5, 1901, 91 years of age.

Another early settler who took a leading part in school matters in the early days of Oro was the Rev. Ari Raymond, who also lived in this part of the township. He taught school a mile west from Edgar of the present day, and started there the Congregational Church. It is said he was a clever kind of a Yankee general kind, and at the time he lived in Oro was still young in years. He was a good carpenter, and a handy kind of man generally.

In the early days of Canada, with the exception of ministers of the established churches, no person could be regarded as a minister with a right to solemnize marriage rites until he had appeared before the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions with satisfactory proofs of his ordination. The records of the Quarter Sessions at Barrie show that Ari Raymond, Congregational Minister, on January 6, 1846, duly produced proof of his ordination, and a certificate was granted to authorize him to solemnize marriages in accordance with 1 Wm. IV., Chapter 1.

Northward from the last mentioned, at the township, Joseph Elsmere, a native of County Down, Ireland, came to this county with his family in 1843, and settled on lot 1, con. 4, where they saw some of the rugged experiences of life in the wilderness. In the family were two sons, John and Joseph, who are also to be included in the roll of pioneers.

One of the early settlers at Edgar was Robert Richardson, son of the pioneer who lived on the Penetanguishene Road, and who has been already mentioned. Another was Alexander Mulder, a member of the Medonte family of that name. Mr. Mulder had formerly taught school at Dalston, and at one time kept the post office at Edgar.

Henry A. Clifford, County School Inspector.
1846-56

The Islay Settlers.

Several Highland families from Islay, Argyleshire, settled first on the "dry lots" in the northern parts of the township, because the land was dry and the forest easier to clear. But they soon found out their mistake and removed to more fertile ground southward.

Some of those who settled in the early years in the "dry lots" were the sons of Farquhar Bell, they having taken up lot 7, con. 8. His three sons, Gilbert, Duncan and Malcolm came from Scotland in 1833, and after living in the "dry lots" settled on lot 15, con. 8, on which the Township Hall was built at a later date. Another brother of theirs, Archibald, besides other members of the family, arrived later, (before 1846 however. Their sisters were Mrs. Donald Galbraith and Mrs. Colin Gilchrist. Descendants of these families of Bell are numerous. The sons of Archibald Bell were Farquhar, Gilbert and Duncan, one of whom (Gilbert) taught school and had a general store at East Oro, and at another time taught school at Shanty Bay.

The Islay settlers in Oro and Nottawasaga brought various customs to their new homes in Upper Canada from their native Highlands. None of these were so good as the one they employed to full their home made cloth in their own homes at what they called "kicking bees." These unique "bees" in Oro have furnished the title given by James B. Steele to his story of "McLarty's Kicking Bee."

The Campbell family were well known in the early days of Oro. Of these there were five brothers—Donald, Archibald, Alexander, Angus and John. The last named (John,) settled in Thorah Township, near Beaverton.

This family came to Canada from Islay, in 1831. John Campbell, son of Donald, was in the milling business, and carried on a lumber mill at one period of his life. Two sons of Angus, viz., Duncan and Neil Campbell, entered the Winnipeg College and were well known citizens there.

Perhaps the most widely known of the original family, were the brothers Alexander and Archibald, who were twins. These settled for a time near the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, and built the first house in Barrie. As they lived in the county town for the purpose of working at their trade they remained until 1844 or a little later, and removed to Oro, where they took up lots 17 on opposite sides of the same road, Alex. in the 4th concession and Archibald in the 5th. In

the family of Archibald, the sons were Archibald, Donald and Neil. Of Alexander's family, George, a member of the County Council for a number of years, Mrs. J. J. Brown (Barrie), and Mrs. Muir. These two pioneer brothers rest near each other in the graveyard of Guthrie Church. Archibald, born November 15, 1807, died December 21, 1881; Alexander was the last of the five brothers to survive, having died October 18, 1887.

The Currie family were also among the early settlers to arrive, having come in 1833. A part of this family, after living in Oro for a year, moved to Nottawasaga and became pioneers in that western township.

After the Islay settlers left their first locations in the north part of Oro, extensive tracts of land, comparatively clear of stumps, were left uncultivated, and formed a wide common. Across this lonely stretch of ground, a settlers' road led to the northeastern parts of the township from Galbraith's Corner, diagonally to the next concession line. Around this dreary road some grim associations used to cling, for a story is current that about the year 1853 a woman walking to the home of her relatives to spend the Christmas holidays, was cruelly murdered in a lonely part of its course. The circumstances are narrated in a story which was written by Miss M. C. Ferguson of Orillia, and which was awarded a prize in the Montreal Witness Story Competition, August 1892.

Duncan Gilchrist was one of the prominent settlers in the northern tract now under review. In 1813 Mr. Gilchrist had belonged to the volunteer coast guard in the west of Scotland, under the Duke of Argyle. He came from Bowmore, Islay, in 1834 with his family, landed at Hodges' Landing, and they made their way along the rough settlers' road and through the bush to lot 6 in the 8th concession, some two miles or more northwest of Galbraith's Corner. On the outbreak of the Rebellion of '37, he volunteered, and in the year after the Rebellion he was an officer in the volunteer company stationed in the garrison at Penetanguishene. His sons, Colin, Duncan and Ronald, may also be included in the roll of pioneers.

Prominent amongst those Islay settlers who remained on the Upper Crossroad and near it, until later years, were the brothers John, Angus and Donald Galbraith. John Galbraith, the inn-keeper, kept the widely-known tavern of pioneer days on lot 10, con. 9, at what became known as Galbraith's Corner. As this place was on the stage road from Barrie to Orillia, Mr. Galbraith and his hostelry were well

RUGBY AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD

Oro furnishes an exception of considerable interest in the settlement of this county. Its earliest settlers were chiefly Highland and Lowland Scotch, especially in the upper parts of the township, this fact having been noticed by Dr. Thomas Rolph, whose *Statistical Account of Upper Canada* appeared in 1836, and the general character of the settlers has been preserved almost unchanged since the township's first settlement.

Other pioneers who "located" near the Upper Crossroad in the vicinity of Rugby in the year 1831 were James and William Tudhope with their sons Matthew Johnson, Henry Litster, William Rutherford, Donald Grant, John, Angus and Donald Galbraith and many others.

The Tudhope families settled in Oro in 1831, James Tudhope, on lot 6 in the 11th concession, and his son George, afterward clerk of the township, took up half of lot 6 in the 12th.

They were natives of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and in the year mentioned, left the crowded districts of Scotland for the forest wilderness of Upper Canada. When George took possession of the lot opposite his father's, between Rugby and Jarratt's Corners, he married Miss Rutherford, a daughter of the pioneer of that name in the same neighborhood, and entered upon the task of clearing his land. He became the first clerk of the township when it received municipal organization in 1835, and was again clerk in 1836, 1838-9-'40, '41. At the beginning of 1847 he was chosen clerk once more, and held the office until his death January 19, 1892, having occupied the position for forty-one years. He was also secretary of the Agricultural Society from its inception, retaining the position for many years. His son, Henry J. Tudhope, was chosen his successor as Township Clerk.

Wm. Tudhope, Orillia, was another son of James Tudhope, sr. He became proprietor of extensive carriage works in Orillia, and his son, Jas. B. Tudhope, has represented East Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature since 1902. James Tudhope, who moved to the Township of Wallace about 1854 and afterward until his death about Aug. 1, 1894, resided in Listowel, was also a son of Jas. Tudhope.

Wm. Tudhope, brother of James, sr., settled on lot 7, in the 11th concession, and his son Walter took up a year or two later, lot 1 in the 8th concession.

Daniel Cameron (clerk of the township from 1842 to 1845, settled quite near Rugby in 1831. The families of McCallum, Robertson, Ormsby, Cameron, Donald McLeod, and Buchanan settled also in Oro early in 1831.

The post office bearing the name of "Rugby" was established August 1st, 1860, the first postmaster being Walter Hunter, who afterward became a pioneer in the western part of Flos Township, in the neighborhood of Crossland post office of a later date.

Nearer Jarratt's, the Islay people formed a settlement at an early date, as the land there was better supplied with streams of water than the parts passed earlier in this chapter. Alex. McLean came in 1831 and settled on lot 3, con. 8. He died in 1875. His wife, Ann McPhie, came with her parents to Oro in 1834, and survived until January 29, 1901, having reached the age of 91 years. James McKerroll with his family arrived in 1831 and took up lot 1, con. 10.

Hugh Reid settled near the same place in 1834. He attained the ripe age of 82 years, and died March 15, 1890. Duncan Reid, with his wife and five children, came from Islay in the fall of 1836 and took up lot 2, con. 9.

John McLean settled upon lot 4, con. 10 (E. half), almost among the first to arrive in the neighborhood, and lived to a recent date, reaching the advanced age of 103 years.

The brothers Clark came to this settlement in 1832, John Clark with his family having come in that year, and "located" near Jarratt's. Duncan Clark was Clerk and Treasurer of the township from 1846 until 1856, both years inclusive.

Some other settlers than the natives of Islay settled in this locality, in which may be mentioned John Hammond. He and his family passed through their full share of the hardships of pioneer life.

Farther east, Charles Jarratt located on lot 15, con. 14, about the same time while Rev. Charles Brough located also in 1832 on lot 1, in the 11th con.

Carruthers in his 'Retrospect,' notes having visited Mr. Brough on September 17, 1833. 'Called upon the Rev. Mr. Brough, of the Church of England, and during my stay with him I was much pleased with his conversation. He is labouring in the Township of Oro, etc., with much diligence in the Gospel.'

Mr. Jarratt's land having a good mill site upon it, an exchange of lands was made by these two settlers in the year 1835, Rev. Mr.

Brough then proceeded to erect a mill which began operations shortly afterwards. Peter McCallum took up lot 6, con. 10, at an early date; while his son, Daniel, who had previously attended Princeton College, joined him in 1840.

The Vicinity of Bass Lake.

In the year 1832, three or four pioneers with their families arrived in the wilderness south of Bass Lake, and began to subdue its wildness These were the following.

Joseph and Nicholas Langman, natives of Cornwall, England, who took up lot 6, con. 14.

John Hardie of lot 6, con 13.

Francis Buchanan lot 7, (W half), con 13.

As already stated in this chapter, under the subdivision of Hawkestone, Wellesley Richie, the Government Agent for placing settlers on their lands, was stationed in 1832 near Bass Lake on account of its convenient position for the performance of his duties. (See also "Memories" of Rev. Thos. Williams. p. 47.)

Chapter XI.

SOUTH ORILLIA.

The First Years of Orillia Town.

From the first it was manifest to the traders and settlers of a speculative turn of mind that the Indian trading post at The Narrows might naturally develop into a town at no very distant day. As already mentioned in our sketch of Hawkestone, or Hodges' Landing, the landing places along the north shore of Lake Simcoe were various but all were continuative of the great trail across the isthmus of Hurontario. In the immediate vicinity of The Narrows there were at least three of these landing places, the one on Lake Couchiching where Orillia now stands, The Narrows proper, where the scattered hamlet of Invermara marks the place at which the important trail leading to Port Hope crossed the waters of Lake Simcoe, while the third was on the shore of Shingle Bay. Hence it was no wonder that the first white occupants of The Narrows and its environs were divided in their opinions as to the site of the coming emporium.

Honore Bailly patented, on September 1, 1826, five hundred acres in the vicinity of the town, viz., lots 10 and 12, in concession 3, (200 acres each) and lot 11, in concession 6, (west part 100 acres). These lots were all beside the lakes, and were evidently selected on account of their proximity to the water.

A great change has come over Orillia since the early fur-traders went among the Ojibways of the forests there at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The first white settlers at the town as given in one account were: Jacob Gill and family, Gerald Aley, Thomas Butcher and family, Captain Borland, Rev. Gilbert Miller, the Wesleyan missionary, Robert Bailey and family, and James Sanson and family, in the fall of 1833.

It is recorded that in 1834 Gerald Aney, who is said to be the first white settler, and who had arrived a year or two before this, was employed by the Government to instruct the Indians in farming, and in the autumn of that year superintended them in clearing a field adjoining Neywash Street, near the dwelling house erected by the government for Chief Yellowhead.

Throughout Simcoe County, as in every county, the local historians have been the newspaper men in almost every case. George H Hale of the *Packet* has been an earnest worker in the early history of Orillia and its environs, and for many years the readers of the *Packet* have received the benefit of his historical work, especially in his notices of the pioneers as one by one they were laid at rest. Some of his numerous sketches have proved helpful in the compilation of the brief pioneer notices which follow

So early as 1834, a few of the settlers made an attempt to establish a town at the landing place on Shingle Bay An advertisement setting forth its good qualities appeared in the Toronto *Courier* that year, and it was called the 'New Town of Innisfallen.'

Notwithstanding the *eclat* with which the Shingle Bay enterprise was ushered into existence, Innisfallen never matured beyond a few cabins on the shore and a place in the list of dead villages on Lake Simcoe. Orillia instead became the favorite trading point, and outstripped the other landing places in the rapidity of its growth.

Walton's Directory, composed near the end of the year 1836, furnishes a list of the settlers in Orillia at that time. On lot No. 9, concession 4, there were

Gerald Adey
Robert Barley
Andrew Borland
Michael Bowers.
James Dallas
Peter Lamb.
J M Lawrence (Larmour?)
John J Rowe

Nearer the shore on lot No. 9 in the 5th concession, were located Andrew Moffatt and Rev Jonathan Scott, the Indian instructors. While on lot No. 10. in the 5th concession, also within the limits of the original village, were Jacob Gill and Leonard Wilson. To these names, another authentic list of the first settlers adds the name of Neil Morrison.

The Town of Orillia, owing to its interesting history, and perhaps partly from being the headquarters of the Ojibways, has from time to time figured in Canadian literature. In addition to Mrs Anna Jameson's sketch, referred to in another chapter, Charles Sangster's 'Sonnets written in the Orillia woods, August, 1859,' appeared

during 1860 in 'Hesperus and other Poems'' and Dr Scadding has, on various occasions, written at some length upon the town and its surroundings. The adjacent township was the birthplace of Mrs. Fanny Kelly, afterward of Kansas, who in 1864, while travelling across the plains to Montana in a waggon train, was taken captive by the Sioux Indians, with whom she remained in captivity under severe hardships for five months. A Canadian edition of the 'Narrative of Her Captivity' appeared in Toronto in 1872 Mrs. Kelly was one of the Wiggins family, of lot 10, concession 2, South Orillia.

By the year 1837, as it may be seen in the appendix Orillia had a dozen or more white families, but there was little further increase until about 1841, when a fresh influx began, the effects of the rebellion having by this time been worn off

An Coucil ing Park, Or a

The white settlers petitioned the Government for a landing in 1838, and received it. In the following year they sent another petition asking the Government to remove the Indians to Rama, which was also done Samuel Richardson of Penetanguishene, thereupon surveyed the Orillia town plot in the same year (1839), the removal of the Indians to Rama having left the way clear for the inauguration of a village and ultimately a town.

A number of years passed before the citizens sought to become incorporated At the session of November, 1866, the County Council appointed John C McMullen as census enumerator for Orillia, with a view to incorporation He found there was a sufficient number of inhabitants therein to entitle them to incorporation, and the council thereupon passed a by-law for the purpose, appointing Frank

Evans, barrister, as the returning officer for the first municipal election The first reeve chosen for the new village was James Quinn, viz., for the year 1867

A historical sketch of Orillia, with illustrations, was printed by the Orillia *Times* in an edition of the *Canadian Annual* for 1895, and contained much interesting matter on the history of the place for the preceding sixty years. The *Times* also issued an illustrated souvenir number in 1906. There have been historical sketches and descriptions of the town also issued at various times by the *News-Letter* and by the *Packet* The "Memories' of Rev Thomas Williams, in the last named newspaper, contained many references to the early days of Orillia

The Municipal Building, Orillia.

Jacob Gill came to Orillia from Newmarket, and was the millwright in connection with the Indian Department. He had a family of fourteen children, nearly all of whom became residents of the district. He has been described as a very intelligent person,—originally a citizen of New York State, who had emigrated to Canada from Albany and Troy, N Y

A man of considerable prominence in the early days of Orillia was James Sanson a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to Canada in the fall of 1833 and settled in Orillia Township. After a short time at his first location, he moved to the place known as

"Beechwood Hill," in the same township. He soon encountered some experience of pioneer life in the thinly settled district to which he had come, as some sheep which he had brought from near Toronto were destroyed by wolves. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1847, and as a magistrate was a peacemaker, doing his best to heal differences. In May, 1852, he was appointed reeve of the township. At the beginning of 1853 he became warden of Simcoe County and held the office for four years. In 1854 he contested North Simcoe against Angus Morrison during the heat of the Clergy Reserves controversy, but was not successful. Shortly after he held the wardenship he moved into the Town of Orillia, where he resided at "Melville Lodge," and where he died April 12, 1874, aged 81 years. His wife, Mary Laing, who was a sister of David Laing, the celebrated author and antiquarian, of Edinburgh, also died within a few hours of his death, both being buried at the same time.

Of this family, the Rev. Canon (Alex.) Sanson had the charge of Little Trinity Church, Toronto, for about fifty years. And David L. Sanson was in mercantile business in Orillia for some time, and was twice mayor of the town, he died in October, 1893.

Andrew Moffatt, the Indian teacher and interpreter, was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1843, and was a resident from the time of his arrival early in the thirties until his death in 1873. His wife was a Miss Manwaring, a native of Connecticut, who came to Orillia also as a teacher of the Indians in 1832 and was married to Mr. Moffatt in 1834. They continued teaching the Indians until the removal of the band to Rama five years later, after which Mr. Moffatt went into business in Orillia. She survived her husband until October 12, 1891, passing away at the advanced age of 81 years.

One of the prominent men of Orillia in the early days was James Dallas, who was born in the City of Edinburgh in 1797, and emigrated direct to Orillia in 1835, taking up at this time the property upon which he resided up to the time of his death, on June 9, 1872. In his native city he had been a bailie or alderman, and always took an active interest in public affairs. W. Chambers, in his "Memoirs," speaks of a man, afterward settled at Orillia, Canada, (referring to Mr. Dallas), who had given him, in the early days of his publishing enterprise, an order for bookbinding. Mr. Dallas was the representative to the Home District Council in Toronto in 1842 from Orillia, a municipal body which met four times that year, and was also the representative from Orillia in the Simcoe District Council the following

year, being succeeded in 1844 by Frederick Dallas. He was also appointed a magistrate in 1843, and at the end of the same year became warden of the county or district as it was then called, his appointment having been made by the government. He continued to act as warden for a little more than a year, and then withdrew from municipal life. In his own local sphere he held various positions of trust, including that of President of the Orillia Mechanics' Institute, the Branch Bible Society and others. On his death the Orillia *Packet* spoke of him in these terms: "Although unobtrusive in political matters, whenever he perceived wrong or oppression, dishonesty or dishonour, he was always ready with voice or pen to uphold the right. He was a thorough gentleman, of the old school, and for nearly forty years his sterling character has given his opinions more weight than those of many other men in our community." When he died, in 1872, the County Council also placed on record its regret, speaking of him as a man known for his integrity and uprightness of character.

Frederick Dallas may also be included among the pioneers. He also was appointed a magistrate in 1843, was District Councillor for Orillia from 1844 until 1849, and in 1841 or earlier, had erected on the stream at his place the pioneer industry known as the Orillia Mills.

Rev. John Gray came to Orillia in 1851 to take charge of the newly established Presbyterian congregation, and in the beginning of the following year was appointed by the County Council as Township Superintendent of Schools for the townships of Oro and Orillia, a position he held for seven years. He was appointed Superintendent of the Oro schools in 1859 and in 1863-4. He was also a member of the Board of Education at various times, and took an active interest in the improvement of the methods of primary education, in addition to the work of his pastorate.

Arthur G. Robinson, C.E., was for many years one of the well known citizens of Orillia, in which he resided (with occasional short absences) for sixty years. He was born in Ireland in 1817, received an education in Dublin for engineering and came to Canada in 1832 with his father, Dr. S. Robinson, and a number of family connections, viz., the families of Blake, Brough, Hume, and others—some of whom settled in the vicinity of Orillia for a time. When Orillia was only an Indian village in 1832 he passed through the place, but shortly afterward returned to Ireland with his father. He returned to Canada the next year and spent his life as an engineer in the

country of his adoption, with his headquarters mostly at Orillia. In 1843 he married May, only daughter of Wm. Mulock, of the Cold-water Road. As an engineer he took part in the construction of the Lachine and Welland canals, the building of lighthouses on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, the locks at Port Carling in Muskoka, and under the chapter on roads and bridges mention is made of some of his other works in this county. He died on February 24, 1894, aged 77 years, and his widow died a year later.

Henry Fraser moved into Orillia from Price's Corners and began the erection of a large brick building for a hotel, but it was on too large a scale and before he finished it for that purpose, the Canadian Government, in the last months of 1857, or January, 1858, commenced negotiations for purchasing it for an asylum for convalescent lunatics. For some reason the sale or transfer did not take place immediately so the project was heeled along by the County Council, which initiated action in 1859 in regard to increased lunatic asylum accommodation for the Province. Other councils joined, and the crusade had a good effect as the Government thereupon chose Orillia as the site of a branch asylum. By October, 1859, the sale had been completed, and the Convalescent Lunatic Asylum at Orillia became an established fact. It soon began to undergo enlargement and completion (in 1860) under the superintendent, Dr. John Aragh, and Kivas Tully, of the Public Works Department, and the building thus erected for an hotel became the first asylum. It was three stories high, heated by steam and had, with its two wings, a frontage of 118 feet, the verandahs being railed in with iron rods, which gave it an unique appearance. By 1866 the patients numbered 140, the official title of the institution being at that time the Orillia Lunatic Asylum for Chronic Patients. At a later time the Government transformed it into an Asylum for Idiots, and a large, new building was erected for the purpose, facing Lake Simcoe.

H. R. H. the Prince de Joinville was in Canada in 1861, and in the course of his travels visited Orillia and other parts of the county. He was a son of Louis Philippe, the ex-king of France, and in the American Civil War was attached to the Army of the North for a time.

Amongst the arrivals in Orillia in the growing years of the early fifties was John Kean, who came in 1852 as a millwright from Brantford, and as he afterward took a prominent part in public affairs, he is entitled to receive some notice in this place. Mr. Kean was a native

of Co. Antrim, Ireland, where he was born in 1820. He came to Canada in 1832 and settled in the Township of Nassagaweya, Halton County, where his parents had settled a few years previously. He became a millwright and in early days after coming to Orillia built saw and grist mills, some of which were: Marchmont, Washago, Penetanguishene, Muskosh, two near Orillia, and others. He was reeve of the Orillia Townships from 1862 until 1869, both years inclusive, and was warden of the county in 1868. In 1869 he became the senior partner in the firm of Kean, Fowlie & Co., which built the sawmills at Victoria Harbour and operated them until 1876. In 1875 he was elected member of the Ontario Legislature for East Simcoe, over Hugh Sutherland, by a majority of 164, and represented the riding in the Assembly until 1879. In the winter of 1880 he was sent by the Dominion Government to Fort McLeod, N.W.T., to build a sawmill at Pincher Creek, and in 1883 became one of the pioneers of Lethbridge, Alta., where he built a small lumber mill for the Galt Company and had charge of other enterprises, including the Northwestern Coal and Navigation Co. He died at Lethbridge May 31, 1892. His son, Mr. B. F. Kean, may be classed as one of the pioneers of Orillia, and also his brother Frank Kean, who came there to reside in 1894.

Thomas Goffatt established a post for the Hudson's Bay Company at Orillia in 1862-3, and continued it for seventeen years, until all their posts throughout Southern Ontario were closed.

The Adjacent Township.

In other parts of the township of South Orillia were the following early settlers:

Frederick Dallas, lot 11, concession 3.
Paul Darling, lot 6, concession 3.
John Finch, lot 11, concession 1.
Antoine Godoir (Gadoury), lot 11, concession 6.
John Harvie, lot 9, concession 1.
Johnson, lot 10, concession 1.
William Kersop, lot 4, concession 6.
William Mulock, lot —, concession 2.
Chas. Rowe, lot 5, concession 1.
James Sanson, lot 9, concession 2.
William Sibbald, lot 11, concession 5.

Ptolemon Squires, lot 8, concession 5
St Andrew St John, lot 6, concession 5
John Thompson, lot 11, concession 6.

The opening of the Coldwater Road along the line of the ancient trail, in 1830, or soon afterward, afforded one of the most important arteries to the inflowing tide of settlement. Some settlers came at that time and located on either side of the highway. Amongst those who settled upon it in South Orillia in 1832 was Peter Darling, M D Dr Darling was the first physician to practice in this section of the country, became surgeon to the Indian Department, married a daughter of Captain Hamilton, at Matchedash and Penetanguishene, and went to live in Manitoulin Island, when Captain I G Anderson, the Indian Superintendent, moved with the Indians to that island in 1837. Dr Darling had also two brothers who were early residents of this township for a while in the early years of its settlement, viz William, who became the Rev W S Darling, for some time Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, and James Darling, who subsequently moved to Pentanguishene, where he entered into partnership with W B Hamilton in a general store.

John Finch, the third on the above list, was a native of England. He forsook the backwoods and entered the ministry of the Baptist denomination, having been located in Tolendal in later years.

William Murdock came with his family from Banagher, Ireland, to the Coldwater Road in 1834, and found the transfer to the Orillia forests a great change indeed. One of his sons became the Rev Canon (John) Murdock of Brockville, Ont., and afterward of Winnipeg, Man.

John Harvie, a native of Scotland, settled in South Orillia with his family in 1832, and different members of this family and their descendants have been prominent in the history of the township and the locality generally. The seven sons in this Harvie family were, in their order of age, John, Andrew, Robert, Charles, Alexander, William, Thomas. All of these at one time or another occupied farms of their own in South Orillia.

John, the eldest son, became the well known stage driver from Barrie to Orillia in the early days before the railway, and at a later time was one of the proprietors of the stage line from Orillia to Gravenhurst. His son, John I Harvie, was the representative of Gravenhurst to the Simcoe County Council in 1885-6-7.

Andrew, the second son like most of the other members of the family, did much teaming to this settlement from Toronto in the early days, especially in winter, when the boats could not run

Robert, the third, about the year 1844, took up lot 8, on the second line which was then a hundred acres of forest, and lived on it throughout his life, which closed April 14 1890.

The fourth son, Charles made his first business venture by teaming for the settlement to and from Toronto, before the days of the railroad It required a week to make the round trip in those days, and for a period he brought all the merchandise required by the stores and all the settlers desired His homestead was the west half of lot 9 concession 2, where he reaped his first harvest with a sickle and his last with a self-binder He was an ardent agriculturist, did much to improve the quality of farm stock in his neighbourhood, his herd of shorthorns being the earliest in the district, and he was for many years an active member of the board of directors of the early agricultual Society at Orillia, his name appearing in the minutes of the society as long ago as 1847 At different times he filled the offices of vice-president and president of the society He also took a prominent part in municipal matters becoming a member of the township council at an early date, and in October, 1869, his name first appears on the roll of county councillors, as reeve of Orillia townships. He died September 25, 1891, having been connected with municipal affairs for about 20 years, and with public affairs generally all his life His son, W M Harvey, is now sheriff of Simcoe County

Wm Harvie, the sixth son, and the last survivor of the seven, died March 8, 1909.

Alexander and Thomas, the remaining sons in this pioneer family, were also lifelong residents of the township

Three brothers, Charles, Stanhope and Basil R Rowe, came to Canada about the year 1830 They were members of a Devonshire family, although immediately from London, Eng In 1832, Charles, the eldest, came to Orillia and took up land beside Bass Lake for himself and brothers For a short time, they resided at Holland Landing but about the date just mentioned, came to Bass Lake. Basil, who was the younger of the three, was 16 or 17 years of age at the time of their arrival in the woods of Bass Lake Subsequently, both Charles and Stanhope went to the United States, but Basil remained in South Orillia throughout his life He married a daughter of Captain Hamilton, of Matchedash and Penetanguishene In

the early days of Orillia Township Mr Rowe was chosen township clerk, and held the office for a generation or more. His death took place on December 29, 1894.

A few of the first settlers along the shore of Lake Couchiching in this township were half-pay officers, as also in Oro Township. In other words, the line of half-pay officers through Oro extended onward through South Orillia into North Orillia, and indeed into Rama on the opposite side of Lake Couchiching. Among those officers who took up lands in South Orillia were three mentioned in the above list, viz., Capt. Wm. Kersop, Capt St John and Capt John Thompson

Chapter XII.

NORTH ORILLIA.

A considerable number of the pioneers who located in North Orillia were from Ireland. Those who had settled in this township prior to 1836 are given in the following list

Robert Booth, lot 6, concession 3.
J Drinkwater, lot 1, concession 3
Henry Fraser, lot 1, concession 1
Robert George, lot 2, concession 4
Thomas Golding, lot 5, concession 2
W C. Hume, lot 2, concession 1
Patrick Joyce, lot 5, concession 2
J Macgovern, lot 2, concession 2
John O'Connor, lot 2, concession 1
Mara Patton, lot 1, concession 4
John Pettis, lot 2 concession 1
John Reece, lot 6, concession 3
John Richard, lot 7 concession 2
C. Robinson, lot 5, concession 9.
James Rout (Roote), lot 4, concession 4.
Robert Taylor lot 2, concession 1
J Thompson, lot 1, concession 6.
Wm. Wood, lot 1 concession 7
John Wright, lot 1, concession 3.

At Marchmont, Robert Booth, a native of England, came here in 1835, and was followed by his family the next year Here they continued until about 1849. Descendants of the family are still living in Orillia and surrounding district Members of this family were George J Booth, J P of Orillia, and R H Booth of Boston, Ont., and later of Toronto, where he died August 19, 1890.

A notable pioneer was Captain John Drinkwater, who settled on lot 1, concession 2, in 1832 His sons, R. J S. Drinkwater and T. H Drinkwater became well known residents of the locality The latter was well known as Captain of the 7th or Orillia Company, of the 35th Battalion, for several years

Soon after the opening of the Coldwater Road in the thirties as a waggon road, Henry Fraser built a tavern at Price's Corners and settled down as a host to the numerous travellers along this road in the pioneer days. He had passed through the various gradations of settler, farmer and pioneer. At a later date, viz., in the fifties, he had a hotel in Barrie, and still later he built the large brick hotel in Orillia, as has already been seen, which was transformed into the first asylum. In the sixties he is found again at the county town, as the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, but afterward withdrew into private life.

In 1832, a number of family relatives, Blake, Brough, Hume, Robinson and others, came from Ireland to Canada, some of them settling in this vicinity for a time at least. Wm. Charles Hume, who is mentioned in the above list for North Orillia, was one of this group. He owned much land in the vicinity of Marchmont, was nearly related to the well known family of Blakes of Toronto, was a half-brother of the late A. G. Robinson, C.E., of Orillia, and also related to Lord Marchmont, after whom he named the village where he resided for many years during the pioneer period. Mr. Hume returned to Ireland, where he lived, (in County Dublin), and died November 4, 1890, in the 86th year of his age. It is said that he was a fine specimen of the old Irish gentleman.

Patrick Joyce, named in the list of pioneers, served for a number of years in the British army, and had fought under Wellesley, in his celebrated expedition to India. He had also served in Canada during the war of 1812-15. He returned from Ireland to Canada in 1832, and became a settler in North Orillia, where descendants of his reside to this day. His son, Henry Joyce, of lot No. 13, in the 4th concession of that township, died December 21, 1889, aged 78 years.

As already stated, half-pay officers received grants in this township, of whom Robinson, Thompson and Wood are noteworthy in the above list. Dr. Chas. Robinson, so long a resident of the Ardtrea neighborhood, settled here in 1832. Lieutenant Wm. H. Wood, of the 44th Regiment, also settled at Ardtrea in 1832.

In North Orillia, at the beginning, only the first two or three lots along the south side of the township received early settlers, in one case, at the west, as high as the seventh lot. But settlement gradually extended northward.

During the severe bush fires of August and September, 1881, the township suffered damage in the conflagrations. And again, during the summer of 1887, extensive fires burned over and devastated large tracts of uncleared lands, especially in the eastern parts. To prevent the growth of obnoxious weeds and also to prevent fires in the future, the County Council sent a memorial to the Legislative Assembly asking it to procure grass seed for seeding the burned lands.

Washago had its beginning in 1852, when Quetton St. George & Co. built a sawmill at the outlet of Lake Couchiching into the Severn River. On March 10, 1841, the Upper Canadian Legislature passed an Act for vesting the estates of the late Laurent Quetton St. George in W. W. Baldwin and William IV., chap. 27). In the schedules at the end of this Act are printed lists of the lots and parcels of lands in Mr. St. George's estates. They include 2,500 acres in Medonte, 800 in South Orillia, and 2,300 in North Orillia, besides smaller parcels in other parts of this county. It is said that these extensive grants were made to the first Mr. St. George in order to encourage settlement through his services, if possible, but as it was usual in the days of Upper Canada before 1807 to grant 5,000 acres to each member of the executive council and other prominent men, with 1,200 acres to each of their children, it may have been in some such way that Mr. St. George became entitled to the land tracts. Nothing came of the estate, however, until the dawn of the railway period on Lake Simcoe, when timbered lands acquired some value, and sawmills began to spring up in all directions about the lake. John Kean secured the contract for building the Washago mills in 1852, and the place thenceforth became the first of the new settlements to spring up in the parts north of Lake Couchiching.

Two miles further north at Severn Bridge, the nucleus of a village arose with the construction of the Muskoka Colonization Road in 1857-8. Among the first settlers were William Johnson and James H. Jackson, who arrived in 1858. Mr. Jackson became the postmaster on the establishment of the office, January 1, 1861, and was also chosen representative to the Simcoe County Council for Morrison Township in 1870, a position he continued to fill for twelve consecutive years, until 1881. Sawmills were not built here until after the opening of the railway in the early seventies, although the water power was equally good with other places on the Severn River.

John Kean, Orilia, Warden, 1868.

Enoch Bradley and 286 other ratepayers of North Orillia petitioned the County Council in June, 1893 for separation from South Orillia for municipal purposes, and the County Council thereupon passed a by-law for the purpose, but it was soon discovered that to do this required an Act of the Ontario Legislature. At the following session of the council in November, having had before them the opinion of the county solicitor on the illegality of the by-law, they came to the conclusion that it was illegal and passed another by-law to repeal it.

Chapter XIII.

MATCHEDASH

Owing to causes which may be readily understood, Matchedash did not become settled at so early a date as other townships in this county. The first settlement was in the southwest corner of the township near the North River. The Matchedash Road from Coldwater, up the east side of the bay, was surveyed and cut open in 1830, James Hamilton, P. L. S., acting as the surveyor.

Captain James Matthew Hamilton of the 5th Regiment of Foot, drew 800 acres of land in Matchedash, and the family, of whom there were eight sons and daughters, moved there in 1831 and made a clearing near the North River on lot 4, concession 3. On account of the rise of the water of Georgian Bay, which rises and falls periodically, part of their lands became flooded, and the family some years after their settlement, left the place for Penetanguishene, where at least a part of them had been already residing.

It is recorded that in 1845 there was only one settler in the township, but in 1850 the population had increased to seven. Between the years 1845 and 1850, Joseph S. Gill (lot 4, concession 3,) and the Lovering family arrived, and about the same time the Burrows family. Mr. and Mrs. Gill went into Matchedash, as settlers on the farm formerly held by the Hamilton family, when there was but one other settler in the township, and through perseverance established a comfortable home, which they called "White Oak Farm," and brought up their family of sixteen children. They celebrated their golden wedding September 5th, 1894.

E. W. Ketchum and 34 other ratepayers of Matchedash petitioned the County Council in June, 1887, for the separation of the township from Orillia township, with which it had been theretofore connected for municipal purposes, and the County Council passed a by-law to effect the separation, to begin with January 1st, 1888. The first reeve elected for the separate municipality was Oliver Burrows.

After becoming a separate municipality, Matchedash had a better opportunity than before for internal development, with an eye single to its own interests. The roads in particular called for much attention. So far as roadmaking has proceeded in the township, an extra number

The Jagged Rapids, Severn River, and Ontario Power Plant

of deviations are required to avoid obstacles, especially rocks. But the survey of Matchedash allows a sideroad at every third lot, and thus gives the township more roads to choose from in selecting those for construction than in the cases of other townships southward.

In January, 1885 before the separation from Orillia, the County Council had confirmed By-law No. 186 of Orillia and Matchedash, passed October 13, 1884, to establish a road on part of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions of Matchedash. In June, 1889, the Council granted $100 to build a bridge over the North River in the 2nd concession, Matchedash. The Matchedash Council passed, in 1891, By-law No. 28, to avoid certain rocks on the allowance for road between the 1st and 2nd concessions, by a deviation at lot No. 11, and the County Council confirmed the deviation.

Step by step the Matchedash Council has pushed the development of the roads into the interior of the township. In 1892 a bridge was built over the Black River in the 6th and 7th concession line. And in the same year, on December 15, the council passed a by-law to establish a deviation road on the 4th concession line across lots 10, 11, 12 and 13 thus making a divergence on account of the obstacles presented by the Black River.

The construction of the C. P. Railway through the township, and its opening for traffic in 1907, with the erection of stations at Lovering and Buckskin, have helped to open up the township more rapidly than before.

Chapter XIV.

MEDONTE

Along the townline between Medonte and Oro a group of settlers came in 1832. Rev. Charles Brough (who was on the Oro side), Jas. Beard, Chas. Shire, Alexander McNab and William Switzer. Of these, Beard and Shire arrived on July 1st of that year, at Price's Corners. Shire and Switzer, who were both from Ireland, are said to have been the first settlers in this part of Medonte, Capt. Steele having arrived in the next month. During the first years of their settlement, there were but three monied men in that part—Captain Steele, Lieutenant Wilson, and Dr. Drinkwater. These furnished work to the poor yet industrious, arriving settlers, and their liberality was greatly appreciated by the pioneers on that account. The Indian mill at Coldwater began operations in 1833, and to it, in that year, Mr. Shire carried on his back a bushel of his first crop to be ground into flour. Mr. Switzer died January 24, 1893, aged 88.

Archibald Reid, a native of Islay, Argyleshire, Scotland, was also another of the early settlers near Jarratt's Corners. He came to Canada in 1834 and settled, first in Oro, but shortly afterward removed to Medonte, to lot 2, concession 9, where he continued to reside until his death, on February 12, 1890.

Further west, in concession 7, on lot 1, George Walker, a native of England, settled in 1833. He had been a soldier before coming to Canada, and received this land for his services. His death occurred on May 24, 1888.

One account states that the first settler in this part of Medonte was Samuel McClure, formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons, who with his family, and the family of a comrade soldier, named Ferris, had set out from Ireland for Canada in 1831, but Ferris had died of cholera at the quarantine station in the St. Lawrence River. Mr. McClure's stepson, James Quinn, afterward became the first reeve of Orillia Town, and took a prominent part in public affairs.

The first person to make the beginning of a village at Warminster was Walter Barr, who built a tavern here on the Coldwater Road, and for some time it was the nearest stopping place to Coldwater.

W. N. Rutledge, Mecconte, Warden. 1877

Of Capt. Steele, R.N., whose name was once a household word in Medonte and the surrounding townships, a brief biography is preserved in Morgan's "Sketches of Celebrated Canadians." His election in the spring of 1841 over Wm. B. Robinson for the County of Simcoe brought him into special prominence.

Lot No. 12, concession 12, was the farm upon which Commander James Steele, R.N., or as he was more familiarly called, Captain Steele, originally settled, and which his family called "Parkbrook." Commander Steele, as already intimated, was the member of the old Canadian Parliament for the county during the years 1841-4, and for some time was Lieutenant-Colonel of the militia of the county. John C. Steele was the only son by his first wife after having gone through a term as pioneer in this Medonte settlement, at length settled in Orillia, became reeve of Orillia for several years, and was warden of this county in 1875. He contributed some interesting reminiscences of pioneer days to the Orillia *Packet* in 1893-4, written from his residence in Colowater, to which he had retired some years ago, having been appointed Division Court Clerk. Another son, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Steele, made his first entry into active military life in the Northwest Mounted Police about the time of the formation of the force. Still more recently he had command of Lord Strathcona's Horse in South Africa (1900-2) during the later period of the Boer War, and afterward served in the permanent South African service. James B. Steele, another younger son in this well-known family, has long resided at Beaver Lake, Alberta, and has written some interesting sketches of the early days in Simcoe County, as well as of the district in which he resides.

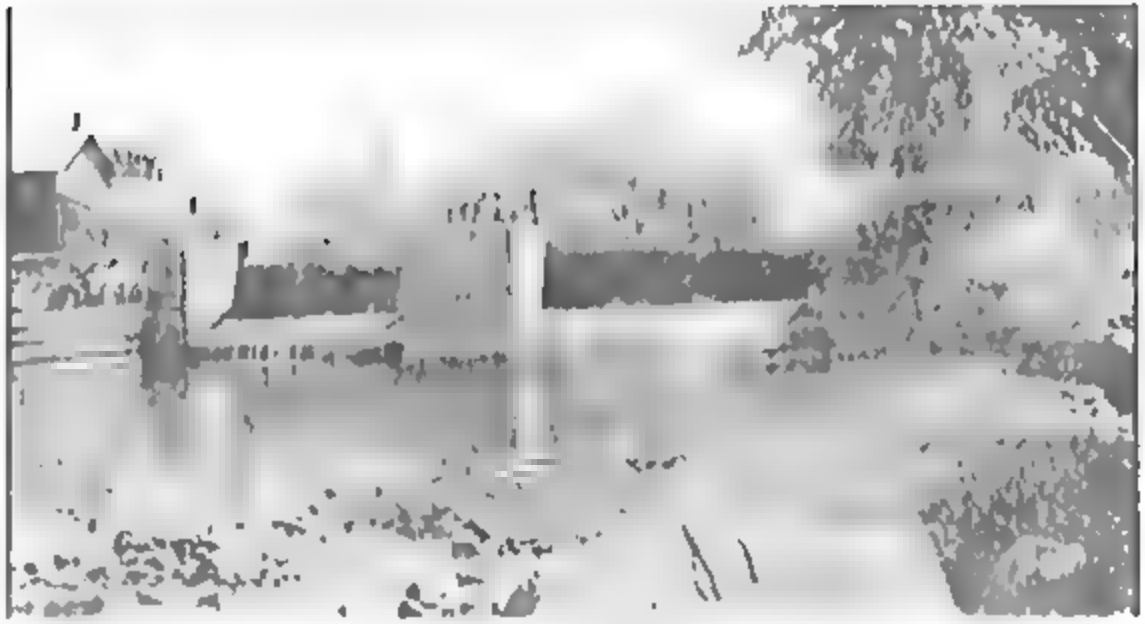
The Rev. George Hallen came to Medonte in 1835, as the pastor of St. George's, and bought from a settler named Bywater, lot No. 11, concession 13, on which there was a log house when the Hallen family arrived in this locality. In 1840, Mr. Hallen removed permanently with his family to Penetanguishene, where he became chaplain to the establishment, and was the first rector of old St. James' Church, which was dedicated by Bishop Strachan in 1842, although built two or three years earlier. In the cemetery of St. James' Church now rest the remains of the Rev. Mr. Hallen, who died in Toronto in 1882, and also some members of his family. He was one of the first to take an active interest in the history of the immediate district in which he lived, and aided with his pen the

the advancement of historic work. At one time he thought of buying the land on which the Old Fort at the Wye River stands, and took a surveyor to the place for the purpose of locating its position correctly and making maps of the fort and its surroundings. The valuable early maps thus due to his exertions were reproduced in the writer's report on the historic sites of Tay Township, through the courtesy of his son, Edgar Hale, of Orillia. Preston Ballen and Richard Haslen, other sons of the pioneer clergymen, were also well known residents of Orillia in late years.

Lieutenant George Wilson, R.N., settled on lot 14, concession 11, early in the thirties. He was chosen representative for the united townships of Medonte and Matchedash to the Simcoe District Council for 1843, but during that year he received the appointment of Collector of Customs at Sault Ste. Marie, and resigned the office of councillor. His son, William Wilson, became the occupant of the lot mentioned.

Captain Thomas G. Anderson, the Indian agent, came to Coldwater in 1830. He received a grant of several hundred acres on the Coldwater River, extending for some distance from the village up the river, built a log house on it and moved his family to it from Penetanguishene. His estate was in the flat lands or swamp near the Coldwater Road and from the nature of the soil he called it "Cavereads," which he sold to Wm. Nobles Rutledge at a later time. While here he superintended the cutting of the Coldwater Road to Orillia and the erection of houses for the Indians along "Indian Hill." He kept the Medonte post office in its first years, being its first postmaster (1834-48). His wife was a daughter of Captain James Matthew Hamilton, some time of Penetanguishene. In 1837 the Government transferred him to Manitoulin Island at the time the Indians were located there, and shortly afterwards he moved his family to the Island. His son, Rev. G. A. Anderson, of the Mohawk Reserve, Bay of Quinte, died March 12, 1897. Volume VI. of the Ontario Historical Society's 'Papers and Records' contains an article on Captain T. G. Anderson, with much family history. Captain Anderson himself also kept records and diaries of some parts of his life, and these have been published in the Orillia *Packet* and in the Wisconsin Historical Society's Collections.

The Indian mill at Coldwater was built by Jacob Gill, a millwright who was familiarly known in that section for many years.



Water Power Dam at [illegible] Junior

Petit Sel ou Le dauter

He has been already mentioned under the head of Orillia, where he resided on first coming to the locality. Amongst other early persons in that section was William Rawson, who came from Drummond Island with the migration of 1828, and afterward lived in Price's Corners for some years, becoming familiar to the Medonte settlements.

Joseph Craddock also came from Drummond Island in 1828 with the migration of soldiers and attendants, and lived for a short time at Penetanguishene. He came to Coldwater in 1830, received a grant of 50 acres of land (the southwest quarter of lot 23, concession 12) on which he resided till his death. (See Mr. A. C. Osborne's paper on the "Drummond Island Voyageurs," in Papers and Records of the Ontario Historical Society, Volume III.)

Another early settler at Coldwater was William Crawette, the government interpreter at the Indian agency here. He received a grant of lot 22, concession 13, in the early thirties.

John Borland came first to Coldwater in 1828, and resided here permanently from 1841 onward. He was a son of Captain Borland, the fur trader, and was also among the first in the district.

Another well known settler at Coldwater, at a slightly later date, was George Caswell, who acquired the government mill there and was one of the central figures of the place for a number of years.

Coldwater was made a Police Village in November, 1897, by a By-law of the County Council.

Edmund Moon was an early settler, having taken up lot 15, concession 9, when around him was the wilderness. He was first appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1847, and was postmaster of the Medonte post office after 1838, the post office here being named Moonstone, after him. Henry and George Moon also arrived early. Many descendants of these pioneers now live in this part of the township.

John Carthew, a brother of Colonel Arthur Carthew, of Hawkestone, was a well known early settler in Medonte, having drawn lot 17, concession 10, as part of the land grant for his services.

In concession 7, Robert and Alexander Miller took up lots 12 and 13 at an early date. Robert Miller was first appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1857, and in various ways took part in the public affairs of the township.

William Thompson came from Ireland to Canada in 1832, and took up lot 10 in the 7th concession His only son, also named William, lived here throughout his life, which closed April 28, 1892 in his 80th year

John Fowler arrived in 1832 with his family and took up lot 8 concession 8 Alex. and Joseph of this family may also be classed as among the pioneers.

At Mount St. Louis a few settlers located in 1832 and shortly afterward One of those who came in 1832 was John P Hussey, who kept a store and post office at Mount St Louis, of which he was appointed the first post master in 1857

Charles Fitzgerald also came in the same early period to that neighbourhood John Fitzgerald, of the same family was the first deputy-reeve of Medonte in 1872, and held the position for four years, being also a township councillor at other times He died April 4, 1890 in his 64th year Although he had begun life with scanty means by industry and perseverance he prospered and became comfortably well off

A little further west, John Yates settled upon lot 33, concession 2 in the same early period

Chapter XV

TAY.

With the township of Tay, and the neighbouring inlet of Gloucester, Sturgeon, and Matchedash Bays, a historic locality is reached. From very early times the large estuary between Christian Island and the rocky Muskoka shore was known in a general way as Gloucester Bay, and was regarded as an important branch of the route to Lake Huron. Modern usage has applied the name of "Gloucester" to a smaller offshoot of the original bay.

As might naturally be expected the first settlers in Tay were, or had previously been, connected with Indian trading. This had been the occupation of Michael Macdonell, the earliest pioneer of the township, who located upon lot 101, con. 2. In 1816 he had entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company when he was quite young, became an officer in the service of the same Company, and acted as a kind of private secretary for Lord Selkirk, when that nobleman was in Canada. For three years he was connected with Lord Selkirk and the Red River Settlement. But he returned to his native Ireland for a while (1820-1), and during this time Lord Selkirk died. Lady Selkirk appreciated Mr. Macdonnell's services in behalf of her husband, with whom he had been intimately associated at the Red River. Soon afterward Mr. Macdonnell again returned to the fur country, but the two companies had amalgamated, and he did not like the new regime, so he resigned his position and took to the life of a civilian. It is recorded (Mr. Osborne's Drummond Island Migration, p. 140) that he came from Drummond Island in 1826. Another account states that he finally settled in Tay in 1829, having then acquired the estate at the place named. Both of these dates are probably correct. He was squarely built and of medium size, and from a fantastic custom of wearing his hair (or perhaps from some artificial wig), the settlers called him "Wiggie" Macdonnell to distinguish him from John McDonald, the other fur trader.

Samuel DeBurgh Frazer came from Ireland to Tay in 1829, his mother having been a Miss Macdonnell, sister of Michael Macdonnell just mentioned. He acquired the estate of his uncle, or at least a part of it, and became one of the most prominent men of Tay for

many years, being known as 'Squire' Frazer. He was the representative of Tay in the Simcoe District Council in 1848-9, and on the united townships of Tiny and Tay becoming entitled to a reeve of their own in the Simcoe County Council in 1851 he became their first reeve and occupied the position for six years. Again, in 1869, when Tay was separated from Tiny, he became the first reeve of Tay and was elected for succeeding years until 1874 (inclusive), and again in 1878 he was elected. During the last named year the incorporation of Midland as a village was effected, and he became its first reeve in 1879, also filling the position in the following year. In 1881-5 he was again reeve of Tay, and retired from public life at the close of this period, after being the chief officer of one municipality or another for 22 years, although never receiving election to the warden's chair.

The first settlers in the south parts of Tay came from Durham County in the late sixties and early seventies. One of the earliest of this numerous colony from Manvers and adjacent townships was Robert Welsh, who came to the west half of lot 3, concession 5, in 1865, when the valleys and hills to the north of him were all a wilderness, and he continued to live on it until about 1887.

Tay contained comparatively few settlers until the building of the Midland Railway. The township was not a separate municipality until 1869, but was connected with Tiny for municipal purposes until that year. It appears, however, that it had the required number of names on the assessment roll (100 resident freeholders and householders) for some years before that time to entitle it to get separation from Tiny, but, owing to some difficulty in the Municipal Act real or alleged, there was some doubt as to the power of the County Council to pass the necessary By-law, until June, 1868.

Midland

Peter Burnett surveyed the original town plot of Midland in 1872 and 1873. It is also on record that A. C. Thomson made surveys about the same time on lots 107 and 108, concession 2, Tay, for building lots. A place named Everton had been surveyed on lot No. 111 concession 1, Tay, in the year 1853, but it did not materialize, and it is worthy of note that since the erection of the smelter on the northwest side of Midland Bay, and the consequent rise of houses in that part, the real estate transfers have reverted to the original plan of Everton, which had not been used for about half a century.

H H Cook Mic and. M P for North Simcoe. 1872-8

The Bay was called Mundy's Bay in former years, from the first settler, Asher Mundy, whose land (lot 112, con. 1) extended from the Penetanguishene Road almost to the harbour which was selected about November, 1871, as the proposed terminus of the Midland Railway. Midland's first years appear to have been checkered by the transactions of rival real estate dealers, as at every other railroad terminus. Harkley's Swamp at the west end of the town was a troublesome place to bridge, and was the burial place of numerous grants of money for road-making purposes.

The first merchants in the place were N. Cartermanche, Thomas Gladstone (who also started a hotel), and H. Sneath. The post office was opened in September, 1872, Mr. Gladstone being appointed the first postmaster.

Cook Bros. commenced the erection of the first sawmill during the winter of 1872, and finished it in the following summer. Of this well known firm of lumbermen, H. H. Cook was a member. He was first elected M.P. for North Simcoe over D'Alton McCarthy in 1872, and afterwards became well known in public affairs, having been engaged in several political contests at one time or another in some part of North Simcoe.

Chew Bros. erected a steam shingle mill a little later, and also erected other mills in subsequent years.

As the place grew in size, the need arose for incorporation. At its session in June, 1878, the County Council passed a By-law appointing Jordan Cronkrite census enumerator, and laid the matter over till the October session for further consideration. By October, Mr. Cronkhite's census showed that the proposed limits of the village contained 830 inhabitants, and accordingly the Council passed a By-law to incorporate it as a village. The limits stated in the By-law of incorporation were the east halves of lots 105, 106, 107, 108, and 109 in the 1st concession of Tay, and the west halves of lots 105, 106, 107, with the whole of lot 108, in the 2nd concession, making a total of 469 acres. The first municipal election was to be held in McFarland's Hall, and Alex. Paterson was appointed returning officer. At the first election, Samuel Frazer was chosen the first reeve for 1879.

The sketch of the rise of Midland which appears in Belden's Atlas (published in 1881) is fairly complete and ought to be consulted by anyone desirous of possessing all the particulars that can be obtained. The writer of that sketch, Clarence W. Ashford, (afterward the Hon-

ourable Clarence W Ashford of the Hawaiian Islands had been connected with the staff of surveyors and civil engineers on the construction of the Midland Railway, and from his own personal knowledge of the early days of Midland, he was in a position to write the sketch referred to. It reflects severely on the operations of the Midland Land Company, which transacted a real estate business at the beginning of the place The Ontario Legislature passed in March, 1872 an Act to incorporate the Midland Land Company as 35 Vict C 97 And in 1882, the Legislature also passed a further Act to amend the original Act incorporating the Company, as 45 Vict, c 77

With the growth of Midland it obtained sufficient population to entitle it to incorporation as a town in 1887, which it became in due course of time, with J B Horrell as the first Mayor, and W H Bennett as reeve.

Victoria Harbor

In the year 1869, John Kean of Orillia with W D Ardagh and Richard Power, of Barrie, and Albert Fowlie, of Orillia formed a partnership as Kean, Fowlie & Co., and built an extensive sawmill to the east of the Hogg River outlet The place now became known as Victoria Harbor, having been hitherto called Hogg's Bay more frequently The firm of Kean, Fowlie & Co, operated the saw mill here until the year 1876, when a change took place in the firm

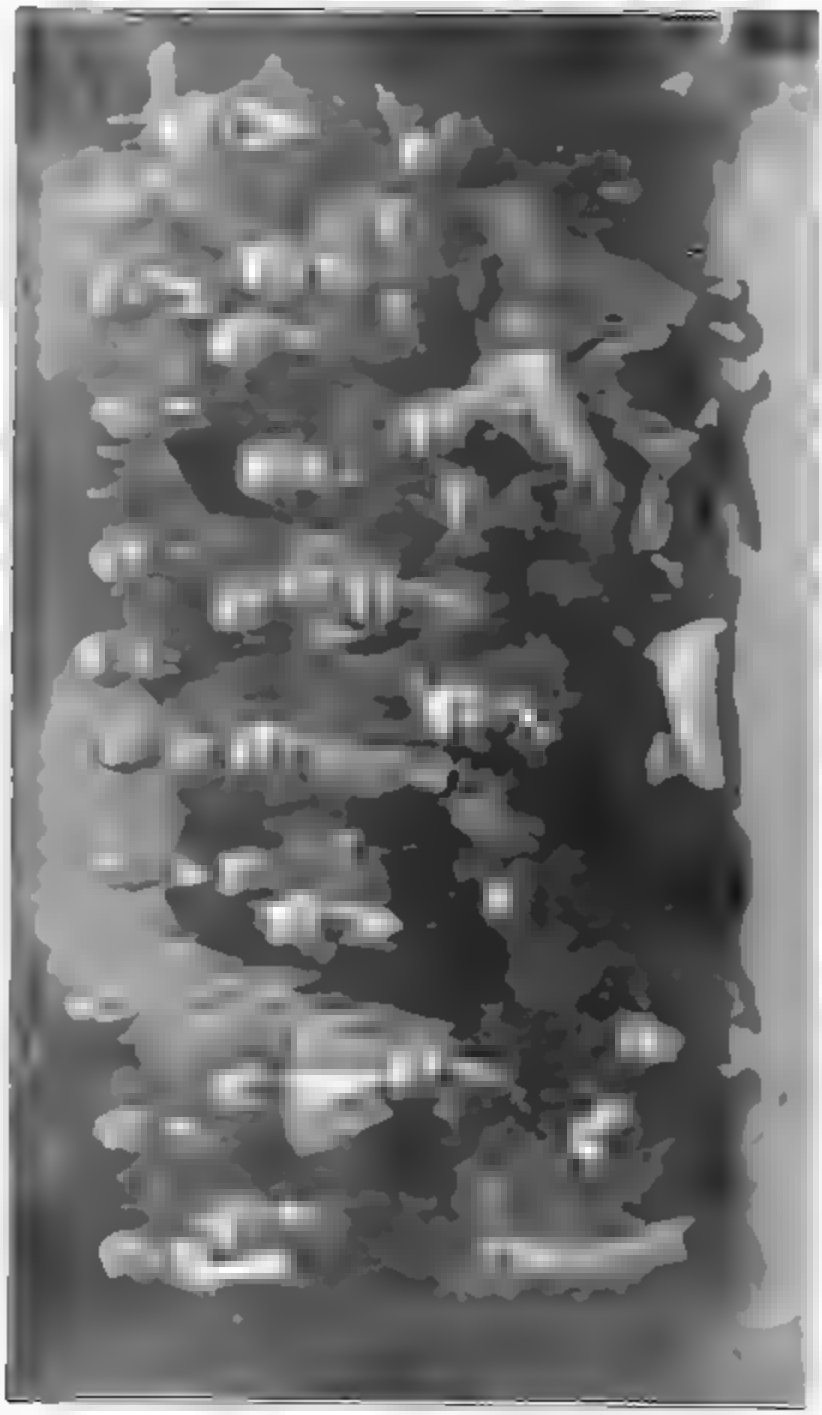
One account states that a military officer had a pioneer sawmill at the mouth of Hogg River at a much earlier date than the Victoria Harbor mill above mentioned, probably the one marked as McNab's on Gibbard's map of 1853. Other mills here at later times were those of Nickerson Bros and John McDermitt.

The Simcoe County Council 1906.

Top row left to right John MacKay, Geo. W Bruce, Thos. Trueman (auditor), Lieut.-Col R T Banting (clerk), Chas Wright Jas. Ross, R H Tupp, Chas. E Hewson Arthur Craig (Treasurer), Richard Graham

Middle row left to right —D M Harvie, R H Hunt, Daniel Quinlan, Thos. Hammell W H Hamilton (Warden), P Ronan H S. Ruby, Robt Thorpe, J W Leatherdale, Robt Murphy

Front row, left to right: M N Stephens (auditor), Joseph Whiteside J A Jamieson Alfred W Beardsley (messenger).



Sturgeon Bay

Thompson's sawmill at Sturgeon Bay, erected in 1848 or a little before, is supposed to be the first in this township and was situated, as Gibbard's map of 1853 shows, fully a mile up the Sturgeon River. The road had been opened to Sturgeon Bay from Coldwater in 1843-4, and the terminus on the Bay became a busy port, marked 'Tay Port' on the map above mentioned, with steamers and other vessels making regular calls. W. H. Tanner acquired or built a mill here in 1873, and the place assumed the name of Tannerville. The survey of Port Powell here in 1840 has already been noted in chap. V., Vol. I.

Near Fesserton Benjamin Dusong settled about 1840, and passed his life in the neighborhood. His death occurred January 8, 1890. Across the water from Fesserton, Mr. Cowan, the fur trader established a trading post in the eighteenth century, as it has been already stated in the chapter on the early fur traders (Vol. I, chapter 3). The remains of this post have been known as the 'Chimneys.'

Waubaushene

The first clearing at this place had its origin at the time the Government built the grist-mill and houses for the Indians at Coldwater in 1832-3. From the Narrative of Michael Labatte recorded by Mr. Osborne it appears (p. 140) that Labatte was sent by the Government to clear the land at Waubaushene for the Indians at the time mentioned.

William Hall erected a sawmill here, the date being recorded as 1851. The Georgian Bay Lumber Company acquired the land here at a later time, and erected an extensive sawmill.

The project of building a swing bridge across the Narrows of Matchedash Bay at Waubaushene was mooted at an early time. In January, 1882, the County Council petitioned the Ontario Government for a grant of money to assist in this work, as settlers, lumbermen and others then had to travel some 25 miles to reach a point not more than two miles from Waubaushene. Nothing having come of the request, the Council renewed the application in November, 1885, and the question then fell through. The settlers of Baxter, Matchedash and a part of Tay were labouring under a great disadvantage in having to travel around Matchedash Bay when they wanted to reach Waubaushene. In those townships as the last named petition set

forth, there was a large tract of land, the settlement of which was retarded for want of proper means of communication

Port Severn

It is recorded that a Mr Stone built the first sawmill at Port Severn before the erection of the one at Waubaushene, although it is marked as Sanson's on Gibbard's map of 1813 In 1857, Alex R Christie purchased this sawmill, and it was carried on for some time under the name of Christie & Co. The other partner was Andrew Heron of Niagara-on-the Lake, where Mr Christie had carried on a general store prior to purchasing the Port Severn mill The mill was twice burnt to the ground inflicting heavy losses upon them They rebuilt and enlarged it, and in 1872 sold it to the Georgian Bay Lumber Company

Along the township between Tay and Matchedash which was opened out as a road for some distance northward at a comparatively early date an early settler on the Tay side was Walter Lawson whose name is given to Lawson post office of which he was the first postmaster

Chapter XVI

VESPRA

Barrie

At the distance of a few yards to the west of the railway depot was the old landing place to the existence of which the present town owes its rise. This was the southeastern terminus of the trail known as the Nine-Mile Portage, leading to Willow Creek and thence by canoe down the Nottawasaga to the open waters of Georgian Bay. Any reference to the early history of the town would be incomplete without giving prominence to this Portage and the important part it played in the early years of the 19th century.

It is impossible now to ascertain exactly when this portage was first opened. It dates back into the 18th century, perhaps earlier, and was a portage over which the Indians used to carry their canoes. Toward the close of the war of 1812-15 it was widened so that sleighs and waggons could cross it to transport supplies to the Government posts on the upper lakes, especially Fort Michilimackinac at the entrance to Lake Michigan.

Some writers have stated that the first house built in the town was the Government storehouse erected near the railway station, but it would appear that no storehouse existed until the year 1819. During the war Sir George Head was sent to Canada to superintend the commissariat duties of the proposed naval establishment at Penetanguishene, and in the spring of 1815 he was temporarily dwelling in a cabin at Kempenfeldt but resolved to move his quarters to the head of the bay, the site of the present town. For this purpose he set at work to build a dwelling some French-Canadians who were of the small detachment of men stationed with him. This log house built by the military officer, Sir George Head, appears, then, to have been the first building on the site of Barrie of which we have any record. Probably it was soon destroyed, but what became of it is apparently not recorded. At all events the want of suitable accommodation at this terminus of the portage became seriously felt. The removal of the garrison from Nottawasaga to Penetanguishene, in 1818, increased, too, the need for better accommodation.

The Government therefore, in the autumn of 1819, as nearly as can be ascertained built two store-houses, one at the Willow Creek end of the portage, the other at Barrie. The latter, which was a log structure besides being a depot for military supplies in transit to the posts on the upper lakes, also served to shelter the settlers and their effects bound for the neighboring townships. This military post at Barrie as it is said was protected and supplied for a few years by an armed schooner on Lake Simcoe kept in commission by the Johnson family of Holland Landing. Traders settlers and Indians passed and repassed this depot in considerable numbers during the period now under review. The Rev. Thomas Williams, when about 14 years of age was employed on this portage in 1824, with Alex. Walker, and has given some account of it as it then was in a flourishing condition in his 'Memories, Nos. 3, 4 and 5. Commodore Barrie, after whom the place was named, and who was commander of the British war vessels at Kingston in 1826 passed through in June 1828, while on a tour of inspection to the various naval depots on the upper lakes. Scadding's Toronto of Old, p. 315.

Andrew Borland, the Indian trader, patented part of the town site of Barrie, on March 9, 1827, viz., the W. part of the E. half of lot 24 con. 4 which was afterward known as the Berczy Block.

The Government store house already referred to, which stood on Marks Street, immediately in the rear of the railway depot, was situated upon a military reserve of forty-five acres, bounded on the west by Bayfield Street and on the east by Berczy Street. After serving as a storehouse for some time it was abandoned by the authorities and was used as a dwelling for about three years by David Edgar the second person to locate upon the site of the town. When it became evident, about 1830 that a town was rising at Kempenfeldt, the Government disposed of its reserve at the head of the bay to Captain Oliver, west half of lot No. 24 con. 4, but at the end of two years for some reason the Captain resold it to the Government, which thereupon surveyed it into town lots, the instructions to Deputy Surveyor Hawkins being dated April 6, 1833. Several persons immediately located upon the new town site so its existence may be said to date from that year. The Government had built shanties along Dunlop Street for settlers in the spring of 1832. Prior to 1833 the only settlers were David Edgar and Alex. Walker, but during the next three years the influx of settlers was considerable. From Walton's

Directory for the year 1837 we learn the names of the heads of families in the place at that time.

The completed list of about three dozen settlers may be found in the Appendix to this volume. Some account of each settler was collected by the Simcoe County Pioneer and Historical Society and was printed in No. 1 of the Society's Pioneer Papers.

Alexander Walker, the first settler to locate at the place, was a plain Scotch farmer, who had taken to himself as wife, Miss Betsy Sweezy, of Holland Landing. Their earliest housekeeping experiences after locating at Barrie were in a dwelling which was little better than a barn. Indeed the building was afterwards used as a barn. In June, 1830, a party of visitors from Yonge Street called on the Walkers while they were dwelling in their primitive fashion. In keeping with the hospitable customs of the day, the party, although strangers, were invited to take a meal with the family, which consisted of a homemade cake baked outdoors in the ashes of the fire kept burning in the yard for domestic purposes. The domicile-barn in which Mr. Walker spent his first days in Barrie was situated a short distance northeast of the Government storehouse. That autumn (1830) he built a house farther up the hill. He patented on September 6, 1833, the E. half of lot 21, con. 4, Vespra. The family of Mr. Alex. Walker consisted of four children. For a few years afterward he and his family were residents of the town. He moved from Barrie in 1838, and in subsequent years he became a dock tender on the Welland Canal.

David Edgar, the son of a U. E. Loyalist, was a large fine-looking man, but as teetotalism had not then penetrated into the Canadian backwoods, he grew partial to whiskey, and latterly became quite dissipated in it. He had married a young lady of the Township of Ernestown, Addington County, or nearer Napanee, the only daughter of an Irish gentleman named Sharp. In fact, the match was a runaway, and displeased her father greatly. The young couple came to Barrie, and took up their abode for at least three years in the deserted log storehouse erected by the Government. There he obtained on November 1, 1833, a patent for the east part of lot 24, con. 3, 150 acres, just west of Bayfield Street, and upon it, erected a house on Toronto Street, of the present, to the south of Elizabeth Street. He had once contemplated building a house on the site of the present Post Office building, for which he dug the cellar and erected the frame only, but made no further progress with the work. The

foundation of this structure was discovered while excavating for the basement of the Post Office building, in 1884. The frame of this erected building was removed by Thrift Meldrum to a site further east (north-east corner of Poyntz and Dunlop), and used as a tavern for many years. Mr. Edgar's wife and family were dwelling in Barrie at the time of his death in 1840. She subsequently removed to Belleville. There she resided for many years afterward, but had found her father and mother dead. Mr. Sharp had been induced, in his later years, to enter a speculation in which he lost all his means. Taken altogether the history of the family is a somewhat tragic chapter.

Following the survey of the town in 1833, several persons took up lots and located upon them at once, and the place received a considerable boom. Amongst those who had settled here before that date were Richard Carney, John Bingham, Sidney M. Sanford and John McWatt.

In order to understand more fully the topography of the embryo town, it may be stated that the principal street (which corresponds with the modern Dunlop Street) ran parallel and almost identical with Marks Street, but a short way north of it. On one side of this old street stood the Government storehouse, while on the other side Richard Carney came in 1832 and erected a log tavern for the accommodation of travellers and others. The second early inn-keeper of the place was Joon Bingham, who also in 1832 erected, farther east on the main street, a hewn log tavern which has since developed into The Queen's.

At the corner of Dunlop and Worcester Streets, on the present, the Government had erected a log store for the convenience of arriving settlers. In this building Sidney M. Sanford opened a store in 1832, and thus became the first storekeeper. On Christmas Day in the following year he erected the frame of a new building at the corner of Owen and Dunlop Street, and continued there for some years. He was subsequently appointed Treasurer of the County in 1884, and died August 1st, 1885.

Mr. Sanford engaged as clerk in his store John McWatt, who had left Cromarty, in Scotland, on June 25th, 1832, for Canada. When he first visited Barrie there were but Edgar and Walker living at the place. He subsequently purchased Mr. Sanford's store business, and became the first Clerk of the Simcoe District Council in 1843, till 1852. He died May 21st, 1862, in his 81st year.

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In addition to the names of the earliest residents of Barrie given in the Appendix there may be mentioned Dr. Archibald Pass, who arrived in July 1834 and was the first doctor in the neighbourhood. As the pioneer doctor of the settlements around he had some hard experiences on his travels, which extended as far as Nottawasaga and even further. He died December 2 1861 in his 54th year.

Among the other pioneers who took a conspicuous part in public affairs was William D. Ardagh, a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He was resident of Barrie from 1834 to 1871 and during the last three years

Collegiate Institute, Barrie
Successor of the first County Grammar School

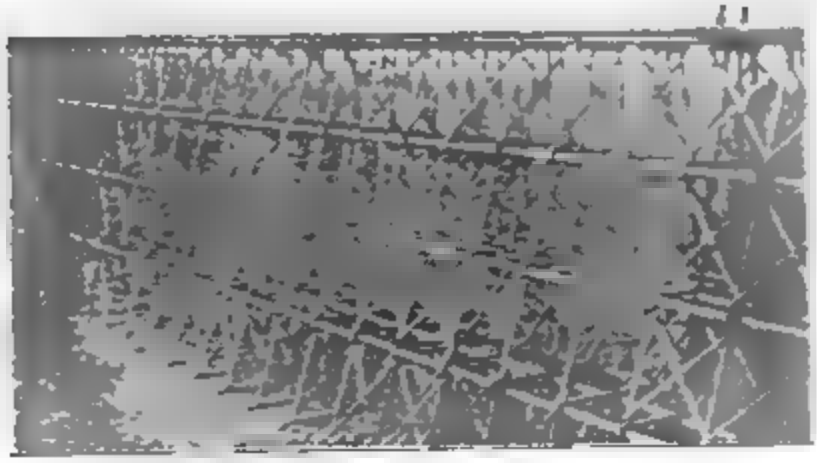
of this term, he was Warden of the County. From 1871 until 1875 he represented North Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature. In 1883 he was appointed Judge of the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba with headquarters at Winnipeg. He died suddenly on April 10 1893 at the age of 65.

Amongst others who took part in the affairs of the County was John Strathy, barrister-at-law, who was County Clerk for four years (1853-56).

He was succeeded by Richard B. Bernard, another citizen of the town who also held the position for nearly four years (1857-60).

An epidemic of scarlet fever of a very malignant type swept over the town in the summer of 1874 and August of that year saw the passing of scores of children and [illegible] ravages were famous [illegible] hours.

Barrie was incorporated as a town by [illegible] and 34 Vict. chap. 34 and Proclamation of September 7th, 1871, the Act being framed to come into effect at the same moment of time. Under the Act just referred to, Barrie was classed along with others as a town without any municipal organization. At the beginning of 1872 it sent a representative separately from Vespra to the County Council. Jonathan Lane being its first reeve. Its municipal organ-



C. P. R. Bridge near Mr. Crest
One of the largest trestles on the entire route

ization became that of a village and remained so until 1871 when it became a town in the ordinary sense of the word as used to-day with Robert Simpson as the first Mayor.

A petition for the incorporation of Allandale as a village came before the County Council as long ago as January 1868, but the petition had not been authenticated and was not acted upon. Again in June 1871 the subject came before the same body and Wm. Kell was thereupon appointed Census enumerator. He found it contained 984 inhabitants and the Council incorporated it with Robert Campbell as the first returning officer. W. P. Soules became the first reeve

of the new municipality. The limits of the village were more definitely described in another By-law passed, January, 1863. The union of the village with Barrie took place January 1, 1897.

Other Parts of Vespra

At Midhurst, a settlement was made at an early date, but it did not proceed with the same rapidity which characterized some other places. In 1825, a mill-site at this place was granted by the Government, on Willow Creek, for the purposes of sawing and gristing. The mills were built chiefly by subscriptions from the settlers and were operated by George Oliver and John and Thomas Muir. They are said to have been the first mills built north of Lake Simcoe, and must certainly have been a boon to the settlers as the nearest point at which there were mills up to that time was Holland Landing.

John Munro, a native of Inverness, Scotland, came to Canada with his wife and young family in 1832, settling for a short time in Penetanguishene, from which place he removed to Barrie and became one of the first residents of the town. About the year 1835 he moved finally to lot 14, con. 7, Vespra, where he lived for many years, undergoing the usual difficulties and hardships of pioneer life. Robert Munro, his son, continued as the representative of the family at this place, and Christina Munro, a daughter, became the wife of George Sneath in 1845, surviving until April 13, 1894. Amongst those who located near Oliver's Mills was George Sneath, Esq., who arrived in 1842, from England. He taught school in Vespra for fourteen years, for a portion of which time he was also local superintendent of schools. He became clerk and treasurer of Vespra in 1854, and continued in office until his death on July 13, 1907, in his 88th year. Mr. Sneath was the author of numerous sketches of the early days of this county. His son, W. A. Sneath, of Elmvale, was Warden of the County in 1897.

Another conspicuous person in Vespra of a slightly later time was Robert Leadley, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Canada with his wife and two children in 1852 and purchased the Midhurst mills, which had been carried on by Henry R. V. Boys. Mr. Leadley had a long record of municipal service in Vespra, having been a member of the council for 10 years, for seventeen of which he was reeve, continuously (1867-83). He died July 28, 1893.

Another well known pioneer was Michael Quinlan, a native of County Clare, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1842 and settled on lot 21, con. 3 spending the remainder of his life on this lot. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1861. His death occurred November 8, 1892, aged 74 years. Several sons of his became permanent residents of the township and neighbourhood of whom Daniel Quinlan was Warden in 1902, and is now the County Treasurer.

Joseph Tomlinson, of lot 8, con. 8, was the first actual settler in the Minesing settlement after the survey of the Minesing Road by George Lount in 1834. In fact Mr. Lount located Mr. Tomlinson at the place. They had to go through the water of Willow Creek to reach his 'location' when he first settled.

In 1833 the Old Sunnidale Road was opened by the Drurys assisted by Alex. Walker of Barrie. The route chosen was from Barrie to Brentwood and thence to Nottawasaga Bay. The present Sunnidale Road coincides with the original bush waggon track made in 1833, except that portion west of Barrie. For three miles this portion of the old one was in a different place and though not used nowadays its course here may still be traced. When making this road through the forest, the workmen came upon the remains of a man, lying in the woods. It was impossible to recognize his features but there were sufficient remnants of clothing, boots and other articles to indicate that the body was that of a white man who had perished during the winter. Rev. T. Williams in his Memories p. 32 stated the body was that of Mr. Boothby, the surveyor's chainbearer. A lonely grave was made at the place and for nearly four score years the unfortunate man has lain upon the hill, even the exact place of his burial having been forgotten.

The first person to locate upon this newly made communication road was Dudley Root who opened a tavern beside it at a distance of about eight miles from Barrie on lot 22, con. 11. In fact, Mr. Root went to this place before the road was opened in 1833 having reached there by an Indian path or trail. A description of this man and his tavern as they appeared in 1833 is given by Samuel Thompson in his 'Reminiscences.' In 1832 David Meacham left Glasgow, Scotland with his family to find a home in Upper Canada but upon reaching Montreal died from the prevailing scourge of cholera. His widow with her little ones came on to this county, became the wife of Dudley Root and settled upon the newly made Sunnidale Road near Grenfel of the present time. Here the family encountered the hardships of

pioneer life, and met them with bravery. One of the members of the family was Thomas Meacham, of Sunnidale, who afterward filled various municipal offices in that township

The names of others who located in the same part of Vespra before 1836 are Thomas Berry, Thomas Foster Dennis Martin, John Kelly, and Myles Kenny, the latter of whom was a member of the first municipal council of Vespra

Capt McKinnon, who served in the Rebellion of 1837, is also to be mentioned amongst the earliest in that section

Another pioneer of the same part was Robert McGowan, a native of Glasgow Scotland, who enlisted in the 71st Highlanders when quite young and came with his regiment to Canada in 1826 With a detachment of soldiers he was sent to Penetanguishene, passing over the route further when it was a wilderness. He remained there until his regiment was sent back to England in 1831 Upon his arrival there he was granted his discharge, upon which he returned to Canada and took up lot 21 in the 14th concession of Vespra but left it and then lived near Highurst He continued to be a resident of the township until his death in 1888, at the advanced age of 84 years, having left several descendants in the district

Charles Buckingham furnished the writer with a list of the first industries in the township, as known to him at the time of his arrival in 1831, supplementing the information about Vespra already given

The first sawmill was built about 1825, and the first grist-mill about 1827 by Geo Oliver at Midhurst. The second mill was built by Government for the Indians at Coldwater The only tavern was near Hillsdale kept by Wm Prey lot 33, 1829. The first store was kept by John Bruce, 1829, in lot 31, he was also used to keep travellers A brewery by Charles Kerridge, lot 23 on the Oro side), in 1828. The first distillery was built by George Oliver about 1836 or 1837 at Midhurst. The first blacksmith shop by T Ambler lot 61, 1828. Peter Waite, J P, lot 29, at Duston built the first meeting house 1825

Chapter XVII

FLOS

With the exception of an early settlement in what was known as 'Upper Flos,' this township did not become generally settled until later years. The cause of this tardiness in its development is not far to seek. Standing on the hills which run through the south-eastern portion of the township, one can see at a glance the flat character of the surface of the land throughout the greater part of its extent. As far as the eye can reach westward there was nothing in sight for the pioneers but the long dark forest extending away to the hills of Nottawasaga and through this wide expanse of unbroken forest ran the Nottawasaga River. It was certainly discouraging to early settlers to enter the forests here and open settlements, and so for many years the settlement of 'Upper Flos' was the only step in that direction.

One after another the settlers arrived, pushing the limits of civilization further westward each year into the forest, until the Village of Aptil took rise on the outskirts of the clearings towards the southern end of the township. This, however, did not take place until 1851, in which year the pioneer of the village, Dennis Gallagher, a personal settler, located there. The post office, the first in the township, was opened in 1857, and was kept at the Nottawasaga line by Malcolm Stewart, who was postmaster until 1859. In the latter year it was removed to its present location and Mr. Gallagher became postmaster, being also the school teacher for the settlement. The first to settle in this part of the township were Dominick Moran, who took up lot 4, concession 2, in 1836, a year earlier, and John McAvoy, a retired soldier of the 80th Regiment, with his brothers, Patrick and Henry, who also arrived about the same time. John McAvoy was reeve of Flos in 1869, 1870-1. Thomas Barnard and the Coughlin families settled further west at a slightly later time.

Farther north in the next portion of 'Upper Flos' Gavin Turner, a native of Scotland, settled with his family on the second line, 'Old Survey,' in 1835. His sons James, Gavin and John Turner, also early settlers in Flos. John Rowatt also settled

O. J. Phelps, Esq.
Warden, 88; Sheriff, 890-4

in the same tract about the same time Gideon Richardson, a son of William Richardson who settled on the Penetanguishene Road (Oro side) and who was mentioned in our account of that locality made a beginning in the 'New Survey' of Flos, on lot 1, concession 6, before 1830. His brothers, George and William, settled southward from his location at a slightly later period In the same neighbourhood John Cumming settled in 1843.

The opening of the North Simcoe Railway in 1879 stimulated the growth of the central parts of Flos. Charles Anderson, of Anten Mills, became well known in lumbering circles about this time, the name of the firm being Anderson & Tennant, and from the first syllable of each man's name the word 'Anten' was made up Mr Anderson afterward operated large mills at Little Current, Manitoulin Island, but died November, 1896 at the age of 54.

In the year 1870, O J Phelps came to Flos and purchased a sawmill on Marl Creek and from that time onward he became identified with the Village of Phelpston, which in the year after his arrival was established and named after him Mr Phelps was chosen reeve of Flos in 1872 and continued to hold the position until 1885 or a period of fourteen years during which time he was mostly elected by acclamation He was first elected M P P for West Simcoe in 1883, and represented the riding in the Ontario Legislature until 1890, in which year he was appointed sheriff of Simcoe County, serving in this capacity for four years

Vigo and its surrounding neighbourhood received its settlers mostly in the sixties. One of these was Henry Crobin, who kept a wayside inn for many years. Dennis Gallagher sold his store at Apto in 1868, and removed to Vigo, becoming its postmaster, and establishing a store For more than twenty years he was the mail carrier for the office as well as for other offices in the south of Flos He donated the site of Vigo Church and was the business man of the place But the fierce forest fires of September, 1881, destroyed his property there, and he retired to Phelpston, where he died January, 1893 aged 83.

Henry Crossland settled with his family in the early seventies at the place which now bears his name, the post office having been opened about the year 1874, while the settlement around was still in a pioneer condition Several settlers on the eighth line north of his "location" had come from the eastern part of Oro at an earlier time.

The two first settlers at the north end of the township were Thomas Allen and William Wood, and their names were given to the first post office in that quarter, by the process of combination into one word 'Allenwood.'

In the serious bush fires following the dry period at the end of the summer of 1881, many families in the western part of Flos lost their homes by fire and had to begin life anew. The circumstances were of such a serious nature as to call out much sympathy with the sufferers.

Elmvale.

Anyone who has occasion to visit the Village of Elmvale now, without having been there for a few years, will be very much struck with the extensive improvements that have been made in that time. The contrast is even more striking if we look backward to the beginning of this flourishing village. Previous to 1847, the entire flat portion of the Township of Flos, where Elmvale, Fergusonvale and Phelpston now stand, and all the district west to the Nottawasaga River, was a wilderness seldom trodden by white men. In the year 1847 James Harvey came from the North of Ireland, and finding his way into the 'bush' settled on the bank of the River Wye about a mile and a quarter east of where the village now is. His son, William Harvey, was superintendent of the township's schools for fourteen years, (1858-71), and for many years filled the position of township clerk and treasurer.

John Ritchie, father of John, William, and Thomas Ritchie came with his family from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and took up his abode near Harvey in 1849. William Ritchie and Edward Archer with their families followed in 1851. Nor did they themselves think there was any more land around them worth settling on, except what they had already taken up. About 1853, however, John McGarvis planted himself on lot 6, (north half concession 8 which is now part of Elmvale but called by the settlers at that time—the 'Four Corners.' These were followed by the families of Strath, Graham, Paterson, Dickey and a short time later by those of Drysdale, Lambie, Kerr and Malcolm.

Gabriel French was also an early settler on the high ground, northeast of Elmvale, and numerous descendants of his still live in this neighbourhood. He died November 4, 1902, at an advanced age.

Years passed and these few settlers with occasional additions to their numbers continued clearing away the forest and making homes for themselves. About the year 1849, Thomas Stone opened out a store at the 'Four Corners,' and a few years afterwards Joseph Lamoie opened another. The first place of worship was the Presbyterian Church built in 1864 on the rising ground about one-quarter of a mile east of the village. This was beside the graveyard, where so many of the first settlers are resting.

Elmvale received its first boom when the North Simcoe Branch Railway was built in 1879, and it has continued to grow ever since without any visible interruption. In 1887, G. Copeland & Sons built a large flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels per day and with an elevator attached to the mill, capable of storing 30,000 bushels of wheat.

Wm. Rowley, sr., contributed an article on the 'Early Settlers of Flos,' to the Elmvale *Lance* of September 27, 1906. And the same paper in its issue of December 13, 1906, contained a sketch of the township's history.

Elmvale was made a Police Village by a By-law of the County Council, in June, 1894.

Chapter XVIII.

TINY

The Lafontaine Settlement

This settlement began soon after the migration from Drummond Island in 1828, when the contingent of French-Canadians who had been connected with the post at that place was transferred to the vicinity of Penetanguishene, and each one given a small grant of land. About the time to which the sketches of the pioneers in this history mostly refer, viz., 1836, when the French-Canadian settlers just referred to were living chiefly in Penetanguishene, some of them began to take up larger farms in the fertile valley in concessions 15 and 16 of Tiny in what is now known as the Lafontaine settlement. This contingent of French-Canadians, who settled at Penetanguishene, and some of them afterward around Lafontaine, have left their impress upon the localities and their surroundings.

Louis DesChenaux settled about the year 1830 and built the first house near Lafontaine, on lot 16, concession 16. He was born

The Simcoe County Council, 1908

Top row, left to right—J. T. Simpson, Wm. Matthews, A. Jackel, A. W. Beardsley (county messenger), Wm. Leach, F. H. Ball, Robert Bell, J. H. Mitchell, W. K. McLean, A. E. Scanlon, T. B. Cramp, A. A. Cunningham, Jas. Dundas, E. A. Little (Surrogate Registrar).

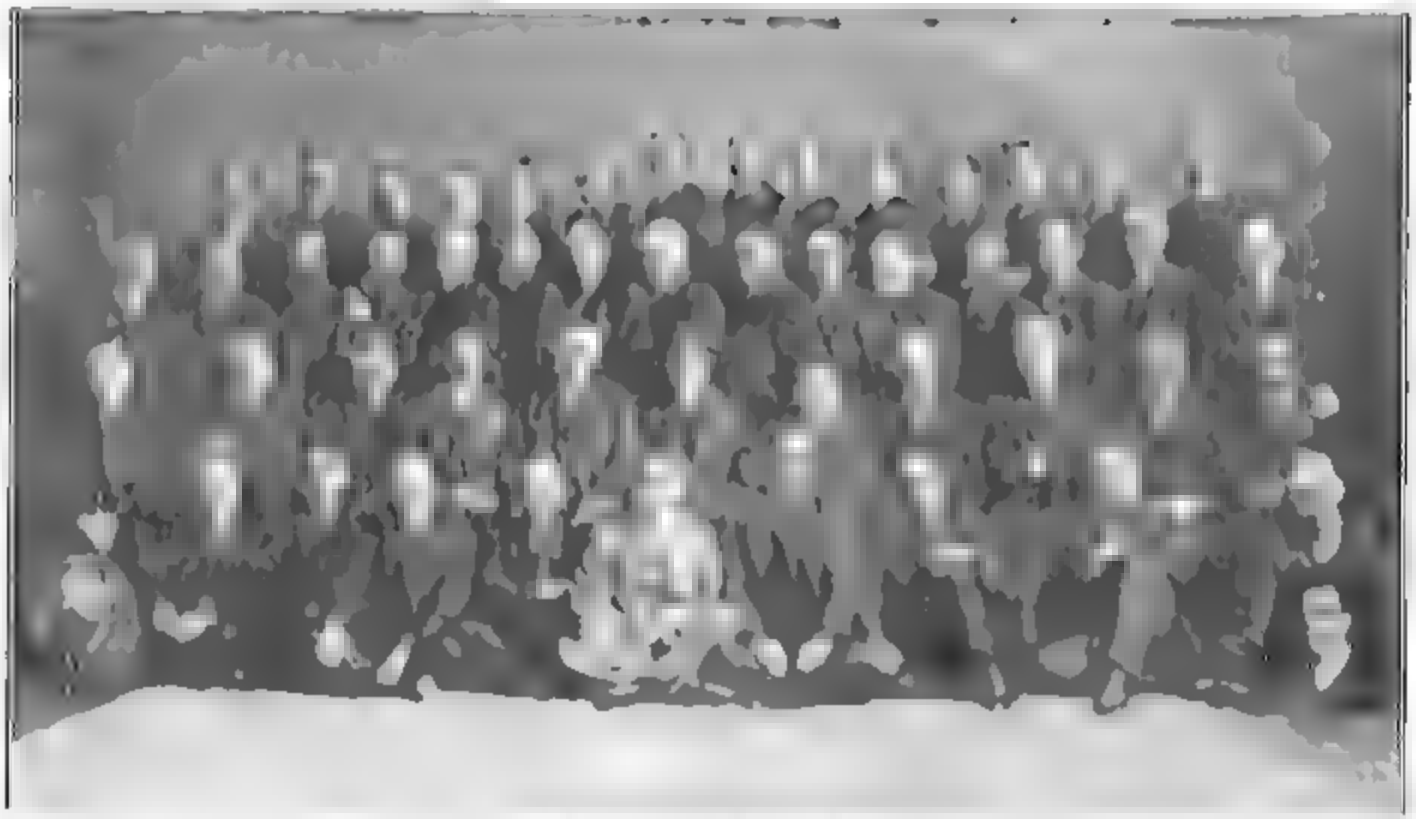
Second row, left to right—John McCosh, (Court Clerk), Jas. Stafford, Joseph Caldwell, J. J. Mitchell, Joseph Pierson, Thos. Shaw, Thos. Goodeve, Geo. Copeland, A. C. Garden, Jas. Moore, G. F. J. Brown, J. R. Harvie, C. J. Picotte, W. M. Harvey (Sheriff), Jonathan Sissons (Janer).

Third row, left to right—J. R. Cotter (Crown Attorney), H. Grose, E. T. McConkey, Wm. Wood, W. B. Sanders, D. C. Barr (Warden), Walter Lawson, Jas. Vair, A. P. Potter, Jas. McDermott, Alex. Ingram.

Fourth row, sitting, left to right—R. J. Fletcher (County Clerk), W. F. Toner, C. G. Millard, M. Clark, W. C. Goffatt, Alex. Woodrow, Jas. Jardine, Richard Bell, Daniel Quinlan (County Treasurer).

Inserted on the left—R. H. Jupp, Supervisor of County Roads.

Inserted on the right—John J. Coffey (deceased).



in 1780, and had come to this county about the same time as the migration mentioned This was the beginning of the settlement and others soon followed, four of whom settled on other parts of the same lot, viz , Chas Cotè, John LaCroix, Cyrn Pombert, and Joseph Thibault Before the year 1836, we find that the following had also settled in the vicinity of Louis DesCheneaux

Colbert Amyot (Cuthbert Amiotte , south halves lots 16 and 17, concession 15

Louis Desaulmer lot 13, concession 15

Louis George Labatte, south half lot 16, concession 17

These three settlers received the patents for the lands named in the year 1836 The second settler in the list just given, (Desaulmer), had been a government interpreter to the Indians And L G Labatte's location was at the extreme north end of Tiny beside what is known as Thunder Bay

Others who went to the settlement about the same time as the first settlers mentioned above or a short time later, were

J B Boucher, lot 15, concession 16.

Louis Chevrette, lot 13 concession 17

Edward Doucette, lot 13, concession 17

Antoine and Oliver LaFremiere lot 18, concession 15.

Chas LaMoreau, lot 13, concession 15

Joseph Messier, lot 17, concession 15

Augustin Procourt lot 16, concession 15

The fine stream which flows through this "Happy Valley," and is the only stream of any considerable size wholly within the township, has been known by various names, including Boucher's River, Marchildon's Creek, etc The name of Messier's Lake was attached to one of the small lakes in the north part of Tiny, from the above named early settler

Numerous facts about some of the above mentioned settlers and others are preserved in a monograph by A C Osborne on the Drummond Island migration in the third volume of papers and records issued by the Ontario Historical Society 1901

This settlement of French Canadians is the only one of any extent in this county in which the English language is not spoken Formerly in Oro and in Nottawasaga, Gaelic was spoken by the first settlers, but Gaelic is now practically obsolete in those townships Surrounded, as the settlement in Tiny has been, by English speaking settlements, the French speaking settlers there have inevitably

acquired English gradually. This is especially true of the men, who have been further afield than the women, so that at the present time there is scarcely a man who cannot express himself in both languages.

In regard to the facility of acquiring English, Jas. C. Morgan, Public School Inspector, replying to questions submitted to him by the County Council in November, 1893, stated that the French language was then taught in two schools of Tiny, Nos. 13 and 19, and was used to a slight extent, for purposes of communication in two more, Nos. 17 and 18. He stated further that the French population in Tiny had always been most anxious to have English taught thoroughly.

"The King's Mills."

A trail or portage led across from the head of Penetanguishene Bay to the Nottawasaga Bay from the earliest times. At the westerly end of this Indian path on Nottawasaga Bay, at what has been known as "Tiny Beach," a sawmill was erected in the first years of this county's settlement, about 1834, and was known as the "King's Mills." When Sir Richard Bonnycastle visited the locality soon afterward, he passed this way and speaks of the place in his "Travels in Canada."

At a later time (about 1858), the mill, or its successor, passed into the hands of a company of shareholders, consisting of John McWatt Sutherland, John Dewe, and H. P. Savigny, the surveyor, the firm being known as John McWatt & Co. Subsequently, as it is said, Mr. Dewe acquired all the shares of these partners and conducted the sawmill for a short time with Riley Randolph as manager, but a depression in the lumber market resulted in the failure of the undertaking. Mr. Dewe subsequently became Chief Post Office Inspector for the Dominion, and held the office for several years. Members of the Randolph family afterward were mill owners in the Township of Nottawasaga at the Batteau River and Stayner.

The sawmill in Tiny was about half a mile from Nottawasaga Bay. An early occupant of the north half of lot 18, concession 12, near the mill, was Hyppolite Brissette, whose son, John Brissette, became well known as a voyageur.

John Vent & Co., of a neighbouring lot, were also mill owners at a later time.

Chapter XIX.

SUNNIDALE

As it has been our custom to speak of some of the prominent pioneers in each township, it comes next in order to do the same for Sunnidale. In the 'Reminiscences' of Samuel Thompson the early connection of that pioneer and his brothers with the township was told in Mr. Thompson's own words at considerable length. This man with his brothers Thomas and Isaac came from England in 1832 and took up land on the newly opened highway through Sunnidale. After two years of the usual hardships they exchanged their Sunnidale property for one in Nottawasaga, and removed thither. This was in the autumn of 1833, and their stay there was even shorter than the summer of 1837, Thompson left Nottawasaga to seek permanent employment in Toronto. He was a printer, and readily found work in a newspaper office as the times were feverish owing to the approaching Rebellion.

In 1849 he acquired an interest in the Toronto *Herald* newspaper and continued in this profession until 1866, publishing in succession, during these years, the *Herald*, *Patriot*, *News of the Week*, *Atlas* and *Daily Colonist* newspapers, and finally the Quebec *Advertiser*. The story of his life and experiences is told by himself in a most interesting manner in 'Reminiscences of a Canadian Pioneer' already mentioned. When the Toronto Public Library was established in 1883, Mr. Thompson's services to the country were remembered by appointing him to a position in connection with it, but he only survived a year or two. Alex. McNeill, in the list of Sunnidale pioneers, was the early innkeeper of the township, probably the first in it.

The Shaw family, of whom there were three brothers, John, Duncan and Donald, settled in Sunnidale in the very earliest period of the township's settlement. The last named Donald Shaw was related by marriage to Wellesley Riches, the Government agent for locating the settlers upon their lands, and two sons of Mr. Shaw became artists, one of whom, H. R. Shaw, resided in Rosseau, Ontario, and the other, D. A. Shaw, resided for many years in the county town and produced work in both portrait and landscape painting. Donald Shaw sat for about twenty years in the township and County Councils, and

in the earliest period of schools (1844, etc.), was the Township School Inspector.

Gilbert Macaulay, mentioned in the Pioneer List in the Appendix, was the pioneer School Teacher of this township, and is referred to in the chapter on the early schools.

A little further onward, Alexander Gillespie settled about the same time and also became a useful pioneer. He was the first postmaster of Sunnidale post office on its establishment June 4, 1840, and for some years in the forties was the Township Clerk, as well as a Justice of the Peace, having received the latter appointment in 1857.

Timothy Haggart, placed in the List on Lot 9, was employed in the party of Wellesley Richey, and soon afterward became a resident of the county town where he spent the remainder of his life.

Of Henry Seeler on lot 7, it is recorded that he was a native of County Kerry, Ireland. He was chosen District Councillor for Sunnidale for the year 1840, but grew tired of the office, and for the next three years the township was without any regular representative at the District Council board, there being nobody in the township with means enough to lose time to fill the office. George Sneath, in his article on Sunnidale fifty years ago (printed in No. 1 of the Pioneer Papers of the Simcoe County Pioneer and Historical Society, page 13), relates how, in the year of Mr. Seeler's District Councillorship, he travelled on foot to Barrie. He died April 7, 1863, having nearly reached his hundredth year. His aged wife had died a few hours before him, and they were both buried in one grave, after residing 80 years together in the homestead.

In the pre-rebellion years Joseph Crowe located on the Sunnidale Road at the place which bears his name to this day, Crowe's Corners. The district around Meaford was settled about the same time as Sunnidale, and as it was long prior to the railway days, a great deal of teaming was in requisition by the new settlers in that remote section of the country. Mr. Crowe's house was a convenient hostelry for stopping place for the night. The ice of Nottawasaga Bay was extensively used in winter time over which the supplies for these Meaford settlers could be transported. On one occasion, while on a teaming expedition, when the condition of the ice toward spring was critical, Mr. Crowe lost a valuable span of horses through the ice, and he himself narrowly escaped from drowning. Such were the ups and downs of pioneer life.

Were we to mention at some length the trials and hardships of the Sunnidale Road settlers, these sketches would become lengthy, as they

A picturesque spot near Nainital

were particularly severe. Sufficient has already been said of their troubles. The Appendix contains the roll of the names of those who had settled in the township prior to 1837.

Another notable pioneer who settled on the Sunnidale Road, four miles south of Sunnidale Corners, and who arrived in the spring of 1837, was S. Fisher. He was 70 years of age at the time, had been a London publisher, and was not well adapted for the hardships of bush life. However, he persevered but did not succeed well at his advanced age. He died in 1848, and his grandson, George Rogers, succeeded him on the homestead. Some of Mr. Fisher's experiences in this locality are described in Mr. Sneath's paper already referred to, and also by W. J. Smith from a narrative of George Rogers, published in the Weekly Sun (Toronto) of September 3, 1902.

A little way northward from Mr. Crowe, George Cathey had a pioneer sawmill near the Nottawasaga River. He was a Captain in the Militia and drilled the pioneers' sons, as Mr. Sneath has related in the interesting article referred to. In many ways Mr. Cathey was a useful man in that neighbourhood.

John Currie, mentioned on Lot 3 in the list of pioneers, was the Township Clerk in 1845, and belonged to the same family as others of that name in Nottawasaga. Various early settlers along this Sunnidale Road were natives of the Island of Islay, Scotland, some of whom removed to Nottawasaga.

Nearly all the early settlers in Sunnidale lived along the Government Road. Having now made a few references to the early settlers along this pioneer road called the "Sunnidale Road," some remarks ought to be made in regard to the arrangements for settling the pioneers upon their lands. The chief agent appointed by Government to do this work was Wellesley Richey, and in the 'Memories' of the Rev. Thomas Williams (published by the Simcoe County Pioneer and Historical Society, in 1900) there is an account of the work as it was carried on, Mr. Williams having been one of Mr. Richey's party in this undertaking. The following instructions to Mr. Richey from the Government Department will throw a little light upon the events of those far off days.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS OFFICE
YORK, 14th May, 1833.

SIR, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to acquaint you that he will authorize the employment of fifty Indigent Emigrants in clearing land in the Township of Sunnidale, but as the expenditure on

account of Emigration last year, greatly exceeds the amount anticipated, I am instructed by His Excellency to state that the work must be done by contract, and that he cannot sanction any outlay unless his special authority for the same is first obtained.

As it is not possible at present to say what number of Emigrants will stand in need of being employed at the expense of the Government, the number of acres to be cleared cannot be specified, but it is His Excellency's pleasure that you should proceed to Sunnidale forthwith and select a number of the most eligible lots, upon each of which it is proposed to clear ten acres of land by contract at the rate of £4 currency per acre for clearing and fencing the same

The Emigrants to be employed being such only as do not possess the means to purchase land and who cannot obtain employment elsewhere you are authorized by His Excellency to advance each settler, when he has chopped fit for logging, one acre the sum of one pound, ten shillings and if his circumstances are such that he cannot subsist himself and family while he is employed in chopping that acre, you may advance him one shilling and three pence per day for each day's works performed and deduct the amount from the one pound ten shillings above mentioned.

His Excellency requires that weekly returns of the expenses incurred at your Agency should be forwarded to me and you are authorized to draw on the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the amount

In order to prepare for the employment and accommodation of the Emigrants expected to arrive this season I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that he will sanction the following outlay for that purpose It is, however, to be borne in mind that in no instance is the contract to be entered into if the amount of the tender exceeds the sum specified

1 To repair the log houses erected for the use of Emigrants at Kempenfeldt Bay (at Barrie)

2 To build an Emigrant shed in Sunnidale and a small log house for your own accommodation

3 To build a bridge across the Notawasauga River cost not to exceed £20.

4 To build a boat 18 feet keel, cost not to exceed £7 10s.

5 To open the road from where Walker's contract terminates, to the Notawasauga River—about ¾ of a mile

His Excellency is very anxious to give the experiment of employing Indigent Emigrants in clearing land a fair trial as he conceives it

to be of the utmost importance to discover some mode of employing them by which the amount expended will revert to the Government for the purpose of carrying on similar operations in future and if the improvements you are authorized to make on the different lots of land can be sold for what they cost the Government, that object will be obtained.

I am, Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) ANTHONY B HAWKE

Mr Wolesley Richey

The vicinity of New Lowell was not improved until 1853, when Peter Paton, Neil and Martin Harkin, and others began to open its forests Peter Paton became the first postmaster of New Lowell in 1853. His son, Robert Paton was M P P for Centre Simcoe 1890-8.

At Sunnidale station which was at first called Silver-shoe, and Strongvine since 1904, John Ross settled in 1854 and became its first postmaster in 1856.

In June 1858, by a By-law of the County Council, Sunnidale was detached from Vespra with which it had been grouped for municipal purposes and authorized to elect a Township Council of its own after January 1, 1860 Whether intentional or not, the By law was framed so as not to come into effect for more than a year and a half after it was passed Misunderstanding the date, the Sunnidale ratepayers at the beginning of 1859, elected a Township Council with John Ross as reeve, but the County Council held it to be illegal, and would not allow Mr Ross to take a seat at the County Council board As the people of Sunnidale had elected their Township Council, and did not wish to be retarded for a whole year in becoming a separate corporation they applied early in 1859 to the Canadian Parliament for an Act to legalize their proceedings but the bill did not pass in the Legislature.

In the serious bush fires which devastated portions of this County during August and September, 1881, several settlers in Sunnidale, especially in the northerly parts of the township, sustained heavy losses by the destruction of their buildings and other property

Chapter XX.

NOTTAWASAGA

Soon after the survey of the Township of Nottawasaga by Thomas Kealy, in 1832, and Chas. Kanken in 1833, a few settlers began to take up land with its borders. A local immigrant agent was appointed in the person of H. C. Young, a gentleman of Scottish birth, who appears to have held the position for about one year. It would be in Mr. Young's term of office in 1834, that two or three notable settlements were begun in the township: a Highland Scotch settlement at Duntroon; a settlement of Irish Catholics on the fourth line, and a small German settlement near Batteau. It is related that "These first settlers did chopping for the Government, being paid in provisions which at first they had to carry from Barrie on their backs, but were subsequently supplied from the shanty store of the overseer, Mr. Young, who was also a Crown Lands Agent. Some Dutch (German) settlers are said to have refused the work thus offered them, and it is alleged that a number of them starved to death, though others lay the cause of their mortality to sickness." The Government's instructions are printed in our last chapter, on Sunnidale.

The experiences of the pioneers Samuel Thompson and his brothers, upon locating in the forests of Sunnidale, have been referred to in the chapter on that township. Owing to their land in Sunnidale being near a large cedar swamp extending into Nottawasaga, the locality was too aguish, and they accordingly determined to remove to a better spot in Nottawasaga. As Mr. Thompson's narrative of their removal contains glimpses of the events that were happening in the district at that time, we shall refer the reader to the account in his own words.

DUNTROON.

Mention was just made of the establishment of a Highland Scotch Settlement at Duntroon, but it should not be inferred that all the early settlers near that place were of that nationality. A few of those who located early were of Irish nativity, and a few were Germans. Some of these Nottawasaga pioneers had been previously located in Sunni-

dale but owing to the marshy character of the land and other causes, their families soon cast their lots in the more westerly township. Late in 1834 or in the early part of 1835 a number of five acre lots were laid out, and given to immigrants without power of sale, at Bowmore at that time, but since named Duntroon. It is said that twenty-one settlers availed themselves of this provision by the Government, and removed their families there. The names of these pioneers are as follows:-

John Adair, Malcolm Bell, John Bertle, Alexander Campbell, Angus Campbell, Archibald Currie, Peter Currie, William Dallas, Andrew Jardine, David Jardine, Andrew Lawson, Archibald McColeman, John McDermaid, Archibald McEwan, Neil McEwan, John McFayden, Archibald McGillivray, Duncan McNabb, John McQueen, Wm. Martin, Conrad Swalm.

Most of these settlers, however, left the five acre lots within a year or two afterward and took up bush farms in the neighbourhood. In this respect it may be of interest to contrast the Bowmore pioneers with the French settlers of Penetanguishene. In both cases the system of granting small lots was adopted by government, and while in the former case the settlers entirely forsook the small holdings, the movement was not so marked in the latter case.

One of the earliest to arrive at the five acre lots was Malcolm Bell who came with his family in October, 1834. He died July 5, 1854, in his 74th year. Numerous descendants of his have been residents of the locality. His eldest son, Angus Bell, was Clerk of the Township for a number of years.

Peter Currie came with the first contingent of Islay settlers in the fall of 1834, but did not live long to see the growth of the settlement, having been killed by a falling tree in March, 1835. The place where the accident occurred was north of Duntroon, on or about lot 26, con. 8, and his death was the first that took place in the new settlement. One of his sons, John Currie, afterward settled on lot 35, con. 12, and another, James Currie, on lot 38, con. 9.

Hugh Currie came to Canada in 1833, and lived for some time in Oro, but in 1836 he settled on lot 28, con. 8, near Duntroon, where he lived for upward of 55 years, and for 57 he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Duntroon. His death occurred at Collingwood, October, 1893, at about 83 years of age.

William Dallas, also a native of Islay, Scotland, like all the others here, settled first on a five acre lot, then moved to lot 20, down the

8th Line. About the year 1893 he died at the home of his daughter in Manitoulin Island, where he was buried. His son William became the occupant of the homestead.

It is stated that Neil Bell was the first white child born in the township, in March, 1845, but there is a diversity as to this particular, as a later account states that Joan Ross, a son of the man who built the first grist-mill, was the first child born within its borders.

Archibald Ferguson came a short time later than the others in this interesting group of settlers. He was a stonemason before coming to Canada. His son, Peter Ferguson, became the first school teacher at Duntroon, although in this particular, as in some others, there are two accounts of the case, another stating that Malcolm Livingstone was the first school teacher. The truth of the matter is that Peter Ferguson belonged to the Old Kirk, and the Livingstone family to the Free Church. Each party had a teacher of its own, and the writer cannot ascertain which was the earlier of the two. One thing is certain, there was strong feeling manifested on both sides, as according to one amusing account, even the children of the respective schools could not pass in the roads without flinging sticks or stones at each other.

Peter Ferguson was a good platform speaker in both Gaelic and English, and became the first reeve of the township in 1850, when the name of 'reeve' took the place of the district councillor. He represented the township for seven years at the County Council board, in the first year of which (1850) the question of taking £50,000 stock in the Northern Railway came up, and as the vote in the Council was a close one, he was given credit for giving the casting vote in favour of the measure, and in this way earned the dislike of many prejudiced against it. At a later time he was postmaster at Collingwood, and also Customs inspector there. Subsequently he removed to the Northwest.

Amongst the best known of the later settlers at Duntroon was Francis Hewson, who arrived in 1842. He had come in 1820 from Ireland with his parents to Innisfil, where they were the first settlers in the township. He became the Township Treasurer of Nottawasaga in 1850, and held the position until his death, which occurred February 10, 1900. He also held other positions of trust, and was President of a Pioneer Society organized in Nottawasaga in 1862.

Jas. Muir was the Free Church local preacher at a later period, and held services mostly in Gaelic, although he was also versed in English.

After the Rebellion of 1837, Archibald McAllister, moved his family from Toronto where he had been living and purchased lot 27, con. 8, Nottawasaga, near Duntroon, where he lived until a short time previous to his death on December 15, 1893. His son, Dr. L. McAllister, was reeve of the Township for some years, and later, Township Clerk.

As to the question of who kept the first store at Duntroon, there are two accounts in existence, as instance one stating that William Milloy kept the first store, while another says that Francis Baxter kept the first.

Some question as to the disposal of the five acre lots having arisen at a later day, William Gibbard, the surveyor, was employed to make a plan of those lots, as laid out upon lot 25, in the 8th and 9th concessions. Mr. Gibbard's plan, which is preserved in the Department of Lands at Toronto, is dated May 26, 1860. A burial lot and a school lot had been provided in the original survey.

One by one the settlers on the five acre lots at Bowmore bought larger farms further south and west, and moved to their new purchases, the settlers persisting in their work of clearing and moving further back. At an early date they opened the eighth line, or Huron Street as it was called at a somewhat later date, southward to the Bowerman settlement at Dunedin. They opened this road, notwithstanding a series of formidable hills, deep valleys, the Devil's Glen itself, near Glen Huron, and other frightful places to be crossed. A traveller along this road to-day journeys past houses and barns perched upon alarming hills that would frighten the bravest dwellers of the flat country, yet all this land is as fertile as clay can be, and it attracted the early settlers further.

They soon learned how to navigate the steep hills with ease. They have a chain and shoe attached to the waggon, and when going down hill with a load they fix one wheel of the waggon on the shoe, attaching the latter to the fixed part of the waggon by the chain. With the one wheel firmly set so that it cannot revolve, they move down the hill with ease and safety. For going up a hill a trailing 'dog' holds the waggon in its place while the horses rest. With these appliances they navigate the hills with almost as much ease as the denizens of the lower ground navigate the plains.

The first post office at Duntroon was opened about the year 1836, and was known for many years in the post office annals as "Nottawasaga." By 1857 it had been changed to 'Bowmore.' The first post-

master was Angus Campbell who held the position for about twenty years, and after him Francis Hewson was appointed.

The original town laid for the township was erected here but was burned down. At one time a considerable quantity of business was carried on at Duntroon but the arrival of the railway altered the course of trade. For some years, however after the first opening of Nottawasaga the clearings around Duntroon made the main settlement in the township.

The evidence of Chas. Rankin the surveyor of this township, in regard to the slowness of its settlement up to 1838, is given in Lord Durham's Report, and has also been quoted in Dent's "Upper Canadian Rebellion," Vol. 1, p. 61. There had been no clergy reserves in Nottawasaga and hence there had been a greater profusion of land grants to others. According to Mr. Rankin, the whole of the land in the townships of Nottawasaga and Collingwood had been granted, mostly to persons who did not become actual settlers, but the townships themselves were almost entirely unsettled (Collingwood Township having then only one settler). So much wild land intervening between one settler and another, made communication amongst them extremely difficult.

The Rev. John Climie who had formerly been a settler in the Township of Innisfil became the first resident minister of Nottawasaga at Duntroon. In the Manuscript Minutes of the General Quarter Sessions for the Home District under the date April 6, 1841, is the following entry:—"The Rev. John Climie of the Township of Nottawasaga, minister of the Congregational Society, appeared and was recognized as such and received a certificate (to solemnize marriages) according to the statute having first taken the oath of allegiance." To get this certificate Mr. Climie had been under the necessity of travelling to Toronto where the Quarter Sessions met as this was before the erection of Simcoe into a separate district. Having obtained the license to marry couples, Mr. Climie was called upon quite frequently to perform the ceremony for the pioneers' sons and daughters. Mr. Climie built the first church in the township in 1842, a little south of Duntroon. The first Presbyterian congregation was organized at Duntroon in or about the year 1841 but there was no stationed minister here until the Rev. John Campbell came in 1853.

Some years ago, Mr. W. J. Honeyford furnished the following particulars of the first congregation to one of the local newspapers:—"The first church was organized on July 20, 1841. It was Congrega-

tional, with nine constituent members, who were the Rev. John Climie and his wife, John Moore and Mrs. Moore, William Throope, John Rogerson, Henry Hunter, Joseph Honeyford and E. F. Honeyford."

About the year 1838 William Ross built the first grist mill in this locality, on the upper part of the Batteau River on lot 23, con. 8, having received from Government a grant of land for the purpose. It is stated that Mr. Ross constructed nearly the whole of the mill with his own hands, even to the making of the millstones. About five years after the erection of the mill Mr. Ross lost his life through being caught in the machinery, the date being recorded as April 30, 1843, at the age of 50 years, in the inscription on the headstone in the Duntroon Cemetery.

Fred. T. Hodgson, of Collingwood, who had arrived in Nottawasaga in 1848, and was familiar with the township's growth, wrote a series of "Nottawasaga Reminiscences," which appeared in the Collingwood Enterprise in 1907, in the issues of that newspaper for June 13 and 27, and July 11. They contain many references to the pioneer days at Duntroon, and in other parts of the township.

Donald Blair also wrote a series of letters on "Early Days in Nottawasaga," for the Collingwood *Bulletin* in 1908, the initial letter appearing in the issue of that journal of August 6, and continuing for five weeks. Various interesting particulars are given by that writer, more especially about the early days of Duntroon, with which he was personally acquainted from his youth upward.

In addition to the appellation of "Bowmore" the Village of Duntroon was known as the "Scotch Corners." It was near this place that in the winter of 184-, Rev. Dr. Burns, the late distinguished Presbyterian divine, had an experience of travel which is too odd to be omitted. On the occasion in question he was making a missionary tour among the outlying settlements in this northern country, and when close to Duntroon he was nearly shot for a bear. The details of the incident appear to have been something like these:

In company with a friend he was driving thither through a snowstorm, and when at the foot of a hill near the village, the rig in which they were traveling upset and caused something to go wrong with the harness. In order to get out of this predicament and proceed on their journey, it was necessary to get a piece of rope from a pioneer's cabin which was in sight at the top of the hill. So setting out on his errand, dressed in his great bearskin coat and cap, and with huge fur gauntlets on his hands, the travelling missionary found the hill so slippery and

difficult ascent, owing to a recent thaw succeeded by keen frost, that he could not keep his feet, and so was obliged to get down on all fours to proceed. Just at that time the woman of the house for which he was making, happened to come to the door, and through the falling snow espied the strange object coming towards them, whereupon she cried out to her husband "Mac, get your gun! here's a bear!" The man rushed out with the gun in his hands, and was taking sight when he became conscious of the mistake, and burst out with a loud guffaw and said "Is this woman, why, that's Dr Burns!"

The Back Settlement

Soon after the formation of the settlement at Duntroon, a new one was begun on the tenth line and on the lands adjacent to it. This one was known as "the Back Settlement," as it lay closer to the Mountain ridge, across which there was no communication in the first years. The first settler close to the foot of the mountain was Donald Currie a native of Islay. He had brought his family to Canada in 1834 reaching the Township of Oro where he spent his first Canadian winter, and where one of his children died. The following summer he moved his family to Nottawasaga which he had visited by himself the summer before and placed them on one of the five acre lots at Duntroon. As showing the tender care of Highland people for their domestic animals, for their first winter in this new settlement at Duntroon they picked basswood leaves in the fall and saved them for cow feed. These, with the assistance of some turnips they got from Duncan McNab who had arrived the season before them and had grown a small crop together with the browse kept their cow alive over the winter.

After living at the five acre lots for two or three years he moved his family to the 'Back Settlement' as already stated taking up lot 35, con. 1 S. half. About the year 1838, at the raising of a log building for Archibald McEwan a log slid back and broke Donald Currie's leg. There was no doctor nearer to the place than Barrie, which was about thirty miles distant so before they could get Dr Pass from the county town several days had elapsed as a result of which his leg had to be amputated. There was no chloroform in those days, but he stood the ordeal without murmuring.

Donald Currie died January 15 1868, aged 80 years. Of his family who grew up to maturity, there were Archibald, Laughlan, Peter, Flora, Ann (Mrs. Barr), Mary, Donald. The eldest, Archibald, received

a five acre lot, but after marriage took up lot 37, con 12. A grandson of the elder pioneer, Donald Currie Barr, of Collingwood, was Warden of the County in 1908.

One of the pioneers in the same settlement was Archibald McEwan, who took up lot 31, con 10. He had settled also for a short time on one of the five acre lots at Duntroon before moving to the "Back Settlement."

Another pioneer in the same part of the township was John McCallum. He came to Canada in 1836 and took up land in Sunnidale, but remained there for only one year. He then came to Nottawasaga and settled on lot 28, con 10, where he resided until his death, March 23, 1894.

Andrew and David Jardine had settled in the five acre lots at Duntroon in 1834 and went to lot 30, con 10, about the same time as the others who moved to this part of the township from the Government block. At a later time Andrew Jardine was a Justice of the Peace and became the first Clerk of the Division Court. He died July 20, 1871, aged 70 years. David Jardine died May 27, 1865, aged 73 years. Some interesting Reminiscences of the pioneer days in Nottawasaga, by David Jardine, junior, appeared in the Collingwood Enterprise of June 7, 1907.

Amongst those who came to this part of the township at a slightly later period was John Macgillvray, who arrived with his family in 1848, having lived for a short time in North Carolina. He settled on lot 27, con 12, where he lived until his death on April 21, 1892. Several members of the family of this pioneer have occupied prominent positions in the country.

The Fourth Line Corners and Southward

The road allowance between lots 24 and 25, the whole road, in fact, from Sunnidale Corners to Duntroon (or Bowmore), was cleared out in the fall of 1834, and it was the pioneer's road for many years. Settlers began to locate in 1834, upon the Fourth Line of Nottawasaga, which was soon opened out to meet the Crossroad northward. McEachren's tavern was erected at the meeting place of the two roads at an early time, and the place got the name of the "Fourth Line Corners." At a later time it has been called Ballygrant, in which is included the settlement southward.

John McIntyre took up lot 24, con. 3 and settled on the cross-road at an early date, his patent being dated May 16, 1836, and his name being assigned to this locality.

Southward on the higher ground, the families of John and Joseph Bertie, Edmund Duggan, Patrick Dooling (or Doran), Thomas Fenton, and a few others settled in 1834 or the following year, soon after the township was surveyed, although they were not allocated on the fourth line, but within easy distance of each other. Duke Harcourt also became an early settler in this small settlement of Irish Catholics for a short time, on lot 17, con. 4, having come from the Township of Adjala, where we had occasion to notice him amongst the pioneers. In fact several of the settlers in this part of Nottawasaga arrived by way of Adjala, having reached Nottawasaga by a trail through the forest leading from one township to the other across the Pine Plains of Tosorontio. The old cemetery of the Roman Catholics on lot 13 on the fourth line was the first cemetery of that denomination in this part of the country. Owing to the soil being so wet notwithstanding the high elevation of the ground, the place was abandoned as a cemetery for the one upon lot 25, con. 6, but several of the original settlers are buried at the earlier one on the fourth line.

To the northward of the settlement of Irish Catholics just mentioned, a few families of Highland Scots from Islay also settled in the first years of the township's history, including the families of Campbell, Currie, McCallum, McQueen and McLean.

John Currie of this part of the township was one of the early school teachers, and was also Township Clerk for a period (1843-6, etc.).

On the fourth line at lot 20 the East Nottawasaga Presbyterian Church, erected in 1854, has a pioneer graveyard, and is the resting place for the remains of a large number of early settlers. The building is now a brick edifice, but was originally built of more primitive materials in keeping with the times in which it was erected.

The Sixth Line German Settlement

In the year 1834 a small group of families, including those of Swaim, Mattz, Kinder, Bulmer, Boomer, Knuff, Klippert, Mover and Stoutenburg, left their homes in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, to find new abodes in the forests of Ontario. Their voyage across the ocean lasted thirteen weeks and was more hazardous than usual for even those days of perilous sea voyages. In a fierce hurricane the vessel was carried

out of her course and nearly wrecked but managed to end the voyage after repairs by the ship carpenters. In addition to the perils of the sea, they had to face that terrible scourge the cholera from which a number of the company died and were buried at sea.

In due course of time they reached Quebec and after the hardships and delays of quarantine for the epidemic which then existed on the St. Lawrence River, the remnant came on to this county. After waiting over three weeks at Barrie, which then consisted of three or four small shanties, and the last portion of the journey had been spent on foot from Shanty Corners to Duntroon, this small group of pioneers set out for their destination in Nottawasaga in the latter part of October, 1854. With great difficulty they reached the new Government block of land and were divided into five acre lots, where they were to camp the first to arrive. In each family there was allotted a five acre lot with a certain amount of provisions in exchange for chopping or other labour as already explained in the chapter on Sunnidale. After spending about three weeks at the various sites, some of this small group were the first to form the settlement of Germans on the Sixth Line near the Batteaux.

The hardships of some of these German families were unusually severe. Edmund Duggan of the fourth line used to relate in after years how his first crops there consisted partly of turnips which he sold to the fellow settlers of the Batteaux and upon which they chiefly subsisted. He thought some of them were indolent and thriftless, and since they suffered want but it is more probable that their half-famished condition and robbed them of their natural energy.

It is stated how Boomer or Bumer once lost his way in the woods, and was nine days without food. Found by some Indians in a dying condition he was taken to their camp and restored, but it was not easy to understand to what settlement he belonged. After partial recovery the Indians took him to Toronto and left him with the Government officers who sent him back to his family in Nottawasaga.

Conrad Steffen another of the group made his way to the earlier settled Township of Markham and earned enough to purchase food for his hungry wife and little ones at home on the plot. Altogether the sufferings and hardships of the pioneers of Simcoe County furnish no sadder story than the annals of this little group of settlers from Hesse-Cassel. The cause perhaps was, in part at least, in their want of knowledge of the new surroundings and conditions into which they had been transplanted.

Dunedin

The families of Bowerman, Clark, Cooper, Hill and Sing came from the vicinity of Bloomfield in Hallowell Township, Prince Edward County, about the year 1834, and were the first families of the settlement around Dunedin which some people mistakenly called the "Yankee Settlement." They were of U. E. Loyalist descent, and not U. S. citizens, but they had the Bay of Quinte dialect, which was distinctly of the 'Down-east Yankee' kind, and that gave rise to the mistaken name. It is said that these families, or at least some of them, were of Quaker origin. This settlement would appear to have been the first in the township, some having come into it by way of Orangeville and Horning's Mills in the summer of 1834.

In the Bowerman family there were four brothers, Joseph, Judah, Israel and Benjamin Bowerman. This settlement was formed under the direction of the first named, Joseph Bowerman, who was also connected at various times with the opening of new roads in the vicinity. He died February 20, 1877, in his 66th year. Judah Bowerman built the first mill at Dunedin at an early date.

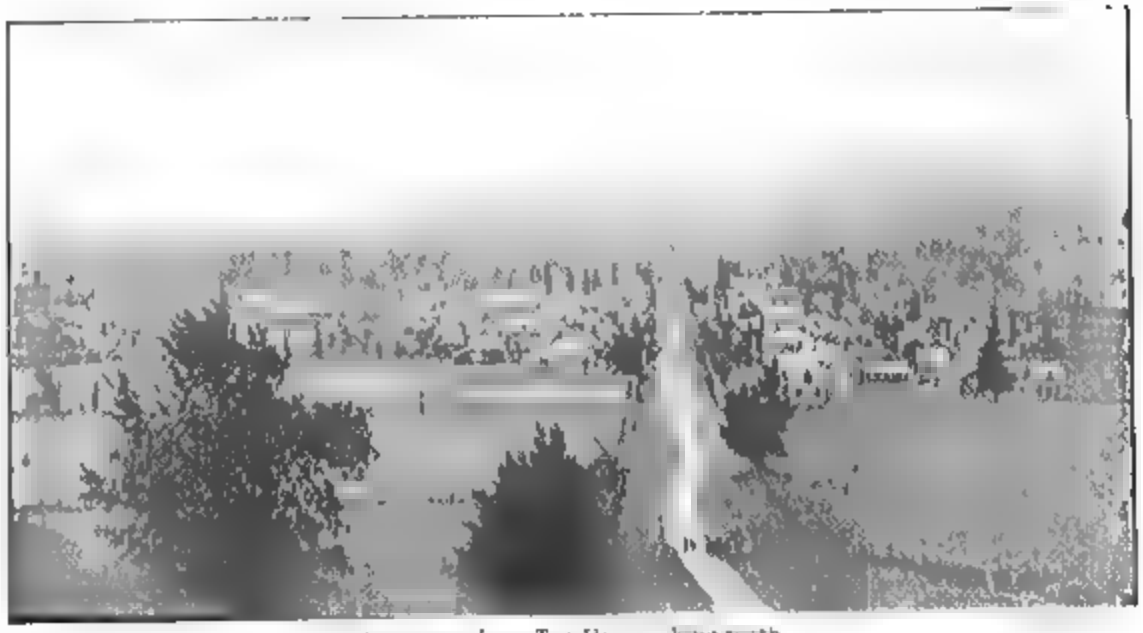
The River Road, passing through Dunedin and following the Noisy River, was opened at an early period of the settlement.

The name Dunedin was given to the post office about the year 1870.

Near Lavender, the families of Coyle, Mastin and Tupper settled about the year 1834. Peter Mastin died April 28, 1878, in his 82nd year. Wm. Bulmer another pioneer of this neighbourhood, died May 4, 1899, in his 77th year.

Creemore

Nulty & Webster built the Creemore Mills on the Mad River about the year 1845, having formed a partnership with each other for this purpose. In connection with this mill, Mr. Webster had a small store, the first one in the place, and G. I. Bolster came as a clerk in this store. The post office was opened in 1849, with Edward Webster as postmaster. Subsequently Mr. Bolster carried on a business of his own, and became the postmaster. At a later day he was Inspector of Weights and Measures, with headquarters at Orillia. Launcelot G. Bolster, the pioneer of the family of this name, died June 3, 1867, in his 80th year.



Creemore, from Ten Hi[illegible]ooking south

In November 1883 the County Council passed a By-law for the erection of Creemore into a Police Village. It thus became the first Police Village created in this county, and police trustees were to be elected for the village.

In June 1889 the County Council passed a By-law appointing James A. Spence as enumerator to take the census of Creemore. In this case the council gave some time for the taking of the census of the village, as the Beeton Lawsuit (Fenton v. County Simcoe), three years before this, had had a wholesome effect upon their deliberations. At the next session of the council (November) it appeared by Mr. Spence's enumeration return that Creemore had 753 inhabitants, which was more than the required population, within the limits of 300 acres, and it was therefore entitled to incorporation, for which the Council passed a By-law, November 20, 1889. The first returning officer appointed was Joseph Hood, and the first reeve elected in January, 1890, was James A. Spence.

On the higher ground to the south of Creemore and Avening, some settlers had established themselves at early times. Amongst these were John Lott, Robert Martin, James Matchett and Hamilton Neelands. Hamilton Neelands, jr., served the township as deputy-reeve and reeve for several years, and afterward took a Government position. During his latest years he was in the Inland Revenue office, London, Ontario, where he died, March 1, 1893.

In this part of the township, viz. south of Creemore, John Rhodes had the first threshing machine in the fifties. It was one of the primitive kind, viz. without a separator attached to it. Mr. Rhodes, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, died October 1, 1895, in his 81st year.

In this part of the township, Joseph Honeyford, sr., and W. J. Honeyford, later of Alberta, and formerly of Avening, were also among the first settlers.

AVENING

George Carruthers, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, came to Buffalo, N.Y., in 1848, and in the following year came to the site of Avening, where he chopped and cleared an opening in the forest, to which he moved his family in 1851.

Frederick C. Thornbury came from West Gwillimbury where he had kept a tavern about 1845 and later, and built grist and saw mills at Avening about the year 1860. These passed into the hands of his

son, W H Thornbury, who became also the first postmaster on the establishment of the office, February 1st 1864 The latter was reeve of Nottawasaga in 1868-9. F C. Thornbury died January 16, 1872, aged 63 years and W. H. Thornbury died in New York, in September, 1908.

George Carruthers and sons, who had been the pioneers, as mentioned above, also erected mills about the same time as the mills of Mr Thornbury One of the sons of Mr Carruthers the pioneer viz., John J Carruthers, was reeve of Nottawasaga in 1870-2, and also in 1874-6 he went to New Zealand in 1882 George Carruthers, jr., of the mills, died April 25, 1906, in his 67th year And Wm G Carruthers has been postmaster at Avening for several years

It would appear that the builders of mills on the Mad and Noisy Rivers, which supply excellent water powers began the erection of mills on the upper parts and established them in rotation down the stream Thus, beginning with the earliest at Dunedin then the mills at Creemore in 1845, and those at Avening about 1860, followed each other down stream into the flat lands the hills having been settled and cleared before the easterly lower parts.

When the Carruthers family settled at Avening in the early fifties, there was only another settler on the second line northward, near Cashtown of the present time.

Glen Huron

Jas Cooper built a sawmill at Glen Huron at an early date, which was probably the first mill at the place, but it was a small one and he either sold or abandoned it in 1852, to build another at the Batteau, on the rise of the prospect of the railway passing there The latter undertaking is mentioned in its proper place under the heading of the Batteau.

Jas Hamilton was at a later day one of the well known residents of this neighbourhood, from his connection with the Township and County Councils for a number of years. His death occurred in November 1894. His son, W H Hamilton, was a county commissioner, and Warden in 1900.

Another well known settler, who came here about 1845, was Jas. D. Stephens or as he was more familiarly called, "Tally Ho" Stephens. He was a man of more than usual energy, and lived in this neighbourhood until about the year 1880. He succeeded John Frame, in 1845, as the District Councillor for Nottawasaga and married Mr

Main Street, Stassner

Frame's widow for a second wife. At an early date he built a carding mill at Glen Huron, also the first grist and saw mills at Hurontario, as it is stated under that heading, and had various other mercantile and manufacturing branches of business. About the year 1880, he retired to Winnipeg to live with his son, where he died, November 9, 1891.

The "Green Bush" tavern on the eighth at lot 18 was a famous hostelry in the pioneer days, kept by Jas. D. Stephens, who also had a store here. The hospitality of the place still lives on in a group of old apple trees which supply, in their season, the birds and squirrels with an abundance of fruit, although almost every other sign of the life of former days has departed except the foundations.

Opposite the "Green Bush," the family of Robertson were early settlers. One of the members of this family and Calvin Throope of Sunnidale afterward entered into partnership with each other as Robertson & Throope in the Atlantic Iron Works, Brooklyn, N.Y., and made sugar refinery machines.

SINGHAMPTON

One of the first settlers at Singhampton was Richard Richmond, who built the first sawmill here in 1840, on the Mad River.

The village itself, which is half a mile west of the mill site, was surveyed in 1850 by Cyrus and Josiah R. Sing on their property. These brothers had come from Prince Edward County, as it is stated under the heading of the Dunedin settlement, and had removed to the upper parts of the Mad River in 1852 or earlier.

The post office was established in 1852, under the name of the Mad River Mills, of which the early postmaster was Andrew Veale. He was succeeded at a later time by Josiah R. Sing, whose family name was given to the office. Cyrus Sing subsequently became a settler at Meaford, where his death occurred April 25, 1904, at an advanced age.

STAYNER

This place has its origin with the opening of the railway in 1854. The first settler was Andrew Coleman, who was a foreman or sub-contractor on the construction of this part of the Northern Railway. Mr. Coleman came to Stayner in 1854 and built the first hotel on the site of the "Queen's," when the rest of the land now covered by the buildings of the town was almost an unbroken forest. This first building

was a shanty and was used as a boarding-house for the men employed on the railway construction. Mrs. Coleman was the first white woman to live in the place, and after the completion of the railway the family remained as permanent residents. He sold the original site in two or three years and built other hotels in the place. Another of the first settlers was Gideon Phillips, who built a sawmill and was appointed a Justice of the Peace, April 3, 1857.

For a number of years the place was known as Nottawasaga Station, and the post office, which was established in 1855 with Donald Baine, a lumber merchant and storekeeper, as the first postmaster, was also known by the same name. About the year 1857, the village, but not the post office, was called Dingwall, but about the year 1864 the name was changed to Stayner, which it finally retained.

In June, 1872, the County Council passed a By-law for the incorporation of Stayner as a village, with A. M. Ingersoll as the first returning officer. The first reeve elected (for 1873) was George Randolph.

The Ontario Legislature passed an Act to incorporate the Town of Stayner, March 23, 1888, as 51 Vict., chap. 5.

NOTTAWA

One of the good mill privileges on the Pretty River was where Huron Street crosses it, and here Burst & Melville built saw and grist mills in or about 1853. They had been carrying on business at the Old Village in the earlier years of the fifties, and then took up the erection of the big mills at Nottawa, where they also had a general store.

After the opening of the railway various sales of vacant lots took place on "wild cat" schemes in this part of the township, and one of these sales was advertised to take place, October 14, 1856, at Collingwood, the property to be sold consisting of building lots on Lot 37, con. 8, of Nottawasaga, at Nottawa Mills. About this time Bourchier & Lyall had a saw-mill near this place.

Another of the early stores at Nottawa was kept by Jas. Cooper, who had erected the mill at the Batteau, as stated under that heading. In Mr. Cooper's store at Nottawa, two clerks were employed by him, J. I. Hodgson and Thomas Long, afterward well known residents of Collingwood. It was with Mr. Cooper that Mr. Long made his entry into business life, afterward so successful, his first wages having been $12 a month and board.

The Batteau

James Cooper built a mill at the Batteau River in 1852, about 2 miles from its outlet where the railway crosses it and a hamlet of some size grew up. There was an overshot waterwheel in use in this mill, which in a year or two passed into the hands of Jas. D. Stephens, who had been carrying on business in the Hurontario mills at the bay shore for some time before this. Mr. Stephens also built at the Batteau another mill with a central discharge waterwheel.

On selling his mill at the Batteau Mr. Cooper built a store at Nottawa. Mr. Cooper was one of those who had come from Prince Edward County with the Bowermans, Sings and others, to the Dunedin settlement, as already noticed, and had carried on a small sawmill at Glen Huron before coming to Batteau and Nottawa. Ultimately Mr. Cooper went to Bracebridge, where he carried on a sash and door factory, saw-mill, etc., and died there.

About the year 1866 Batteau was called 'Warrington' but the name did not remain long with it.

The Hurontario Mills.

It may have been observed in our peregrinations through this township that the various rapid streams flowing down out of the glens in the face of the 'Mountain' furnished good water power for numerous pioneer mills. One of the good mill privileges on the Pretty River was at its outlet into Nottawasaga Bay, and here were the Hurontario Mills built early in the forties about a mile to the east of Collingwood of to-day. The place had previously been a frequent resort and camping place of the Indians for fishing and other purposes.

Of late years this place has been called the Old Village. The first person who began to build a saw-mill at the outlet was Francis Baxter, who had a store at Duntroon, and who obtained the patent for lots 43 and 44 con. 7, 400 acres, February 14, 1843. Soon afterwards he got timber cut for the mill, but did not carry out the work any further. James Connell took up the project and completed it, getting the patent for N. half 43 and of 44, con. 8, (200 acres), on September 24, 1844. The business was then conducted by Jas. D. Stephens and his brother M. N. Stephens, who also built a grist mill at the mouth of Pretty River in 1845, and conducted them for some time.

Andrew Marckel and a Mr Cook soon opened inns at the place which was for some time the only spot showing signs of life along this shore of the bay

In the industry of boat-building, Hector McAllister built the first boat at the Old Village having obtained a patent for land in this locality in 1856.

COLONIZATION

The beginning of the town took place somewhere near the present location of the place as the terminus of the new railway during or perhaps a short time before the winter of 1853-4, which was two years before the completion of the line. Joel Underwood was the nominal owner of 335 acres of the site of the town, nearly opposite the small islets or rocks known as the Hen and Chickens. And when the place was selected as the terminus a small group of two or three men entered into partnership with Mr Underwood, who supplied the land to erect a steam saw-mill which with the board buildings that soon arose around it became the nucleus of the future town.

Mr Underwood's silent partners who were Sheriff Smith, David Morrow and the Rev. Lewis Warner and who were town residents of the county town, although Sheriff Smith shortly afterward took up his residence in Collingwood had got some inkling through county official sources that the Hen and Chickens terminus had been, or would be selected. With the information which had thus become known to them, this company lost no time in making a start on the new town site. As Mr Underwood's mill was built two years before the railway was actually completed, the boiler and machinery for it had to be hauled by team and the building was done by John L. Warnica of Nobleton. Mr Underwood was a Yankee who had arrived here about the year 1847, and being of a speculative turn although without capital floated the project successfully.

Prior to the choosing of the place as the railway terminus, the survey of the harbour, which was the first of many surveys made except Bayfield's general survey, was made by Sandford Fleming (afterward Sir Sandford Fleming), who was an assistant engineer on the railway construction and whose family relatives were well known early settlers at Craigleith. One of Mr Fleming's assistants or helpers on this survey work was the late Alex Smith of Vespra.

Mr Underwood was the nominal owner of the land on which the town's first buildings were built, but Sheriff Smith had patented, on

Chas. Cameron Collingwood, Warder, 1879.

November 4, 1842, lot 43, (200 acres), and on November 22, 1851, lot 44, (135 acres), in the 9th concession of Nottawasaga, and afterward had them surveyed into building lots by Wm. Gibbard, the surveyor. Besides the steam saw mill, erected at the outlet of what is still called Underwood's Creek, Mr. Underwood opened a store. This was on First Street just south of the outlet of the Creek, while the sawmill was on the opposite side.

Joseph H. Lawrence was also one of the first settlers of the town, and became one of the first office-bearers in the Methodist Church on its establishment in 1843, and the Superintendent of the Sunday School on its formation in the following year. Mr. Lawrence was appointed Town Clerk in 1858, and held the office until his death in June, 1877.

It is stated that James Smith had the first store in Collingwood, and George Collins the first tavern.

As to the choice of a name for the town, the adjacent township of Collingwood, under the name of Alta, had been surveyed twenty years prior to the first survey of building lots in the town, and the name of Alta abandoned for that of Collingwood. But as to who actually applied to the new railway terminus in 1853, there is a slight difference in the published reports. One account of how the harbour and railway terminal point got its name at the instance of D. E. Burst is recorded by David Williams in his paper on the naming of the post offices in Simcoe County, already referred to in another chapter.

A few boats started sailing to run regular trips with the opening of navigation in 1855, but the first regular line of steamboats, in connection with the railway, began in 1857.

Collingwood was incorporated as a town under a local Act of the Canadian Legislature passed June 15, 1857 (for that purpose 20 Vict., chap. 96). In this way it did not pass through the "village" stage. By this Act, the town ceased to be part of Nottawasaga on January 1, 1858, and became a municipality by itself. Wm. B. Hamilton was chosen by the Council as the law then required the first Mayor of the town for 1858, and Jas. Telfer was elected the first reeve to represent the town in the County Council. John McWatt who was chosen Mayor in the following year, 1859, was the first Mayor of the town chosen by the votes of the people, the law having been changed in this particular. Mr. McWatt was elected Mayor for succeeding years up to and including 1866, in which year he removed to the county town. He had formerly resided in Barrie until he was appointed collector of customs at Collingwood in 1856. It was during John

McWatt's Mayoralty that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., visited Canada in 1860, and the Collingwood Town Council decided to invite the Prince to visit the place. Mayor McWatt was despatched to Quebec to obtain the promise of a visit from His Royal Highness, the Council granting $50 toward the expenses of the mayor's trip on this important errand, which resulted in complete success, and the subsequent visit of the Prince was a good 'ad' for the town and county.

A Jubilee History of Collingwood published on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1887, was issued by the Collingwood *Enterprise-Messenger*, and contains the chief doings of the town council from the beginning in 1858 until 1876, with much other historic material. Some of the aldermanic disputes of those early days of the town furnish quaint reading for the people of to-day. The author's name is not given, but it is fair to suppose that important parts of that interesting town history were prepared by Jean Hogg, who was one of the pioneers of the town, having arrived in May, 1836, and established the *Enterprise* at the beginning of the following year. He was reeve of the town for fourteen years, beginning with 1861, and was Warden of the County in 1873, besides holding various other offices of trust at different periods of his life. His death occurred February 17, 1901.

Several bad fires have occurred in the town at different times, but the one on Sunday, September 25, 1881, was perhaps the most disastrous of them all, destroying as it did a large portion of Hurontario Street (the main thoroughfare) in the business part of the town.

In June, 1883, the ratepayers of the town having approved of a By-law for the purpose, Collingwood issued debentures to the amount of $25,000 to assist in building and establishing a Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Yard in the town.

Fred. J. Hodgson prepared for the Board of Trade an extended Report for the year 1893, giving much information about the town. This was issued in the form of a booklet in 1894, and contained a sketch of the history of the town and its vicinity.

John Hogg, Collingwood. Warden. 1873.

APPENDIX.

LISTS OF THE PIONEERS

In solving the question as to who were the real pioneers of Simcoe County, one important event readily furnishes us with a key. The Rebellion of 1837 is a distinct dividing line, in relation to which those who settled before it were the real pioneers of the county, the period to which they belonged standing out by itself, sharp and clear. It is with this period that the contents of this second volume mainly deal, except where it became necessary to complete the History by introducing such persons and events of the subsequent years as seemed requisite, especially the more prominent of those who took part in the public affairs of the county.

Two or three years after the troubles of the Rebellion were at an end, other settlers began to flock in once more, and the stream of immigration and settlement was kept up to present times. But the hardships of those who settled after the Rebellion do not compare in severity with those of the people who came before it. In so far, then, as this volume is a monument to the memory of the early settlers and pioneers of the county, however imperfect it may be, its scope is clearly defined as to time by the Rebellion and by the cessation of the flow of settlement into the district for a few years thereafter, which marks off the preceding time into a distinct period by itself, the period of the true pioneers.

To build a monument to any group of persons, and complete it, there is at least one thing necessary, viz., to give their names. This is not so easy in the present case as it may appear to be, but the following collection of about 1800 names makes some approach to completeness, and at all events will be a useful working list for the benefit of other workers in this line of research.

In seeking for a basis of the pioneer lists, the writer found that George Walton's Home District Directory for 1837 contained some lists of those who were believed to be actual settlers at the date of its publication. The lists in this Directory, however, had many mistakes and needed much editing, which was not an easy task after the lapse of more than seventy years. They were full of misprints, misspelled names, and other errors, and did not contain full lists. Besides, no

lists appeared for two townships, which at the time the Directory was prepared had been outlying areas with only a few settlers, viz., Nottawasaga and Tosorontio, so it became necessary to construct entirely new lists for these two townships.

Amongst the various sources of information that the present writer had to use for the further improvement of Walton's lists, which were adopted as the basis, the Patent lists for the various townships proved to be helpful, and were used to supply fuller particulars as well as a number of corrections. But the Patent lists contain the names of many who were not actual settlers, being merely the owners of the land in its wild condition, and accordingly this source of information was of limited value for making the lists complete. In most cases also, the actual settler received his patent long after settlement, so the lists were not serviceable as to date of settlement, although they showed frequently who the original settler was.

It is to be feared, therefore, that these lists as they here stand have still a few errors, but they are an approach to the truth. Doubtless they still contain a few names of U. E. Loyalists, who received lands but did not become actual settlers. As it was not easy to distinguish these in the lists in every case, from actual settlers, it was deemed advisable not to elide any name but such as was actually known to be not an original settler at any time.

Settlers Before 1837.

The Villages.

HOLLAND LANDING

(Lots 103 [illegible] 11[illegible] inclusive.)

E East W West	*No. Lot on*
Settler	*Yonge Street*
Arksey, George	105, E
Arksey, John	103, W
Ayherst, Francis	107, E
Bell, Neil	108, E
Bond, Thomas G	108, E.
Brooks, Samuel	104, E
Cumming, William	10[illegible], E
Darton, Samuel	105 E
Dennis, Enos	105. E
Edmonds, Ira	107, W
Garton, John	103, E
Hare, George	108, E.
Henderson, Thomas	107, E
Hughes, Samuel	105, E
Jakeway, A	103, W
Johnston Thomas	111 E
Johnston, Ralph	111, E
Laughton, Wm	108, E
Levellie, Lues	105, E
Lount, George	103, W
Lount, Samuel	103, W
Lundy Reuben	104, E
Lundy Israel	104, E
Mallard, M	103, E
McLeod, Alex.	105, E
McMeighan, Robert	111, E
McMillan, Archibald	105, E
Phillips, Richard	104, W

HOLLAND LANDING *Concluded*

Settler	*No Lot on Yonge Street*
Phillips, Wm	111, E
Phelps, Francis	105, E
Playter, George	107, W
Povey, Wm	105, E
Shaw, Thomas	108, E
Sloan, William	105, E
Squire, Phinemon	111, E
Stewart, Robert	105, E
Sweezy, Peter	108, E
Tyson, Isaiah	107, E
West, Amos	108, W
Wiggins, S	105, E
Wilson, Alfred	108 E.
Wilson, Cornelius	108, E
Wright, George	103, E.

BRADFORD

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	*Occupation*
Campbell, James	6	15	Shoemaker
Dewson, John	7	16	Magistrate
Driffel, Thomas	6	15	Blacksmith
Drury James	6	15	Merchant
Edmondson, John	6	16	Innkeeper
Evans, James	7	16	Constable
Gordon, John	6	15	Waggonmaker
Hall Joseph	6	15	
McGee, Letitia	"	15	
Peacock, John	7	16	Storekeeper

BARRIE

Settler	*Occupation*
Algeo, R. N	Half pay officer (Captain) Australia
Boyington, Lucius	
Bingham, John	Innkeeper
Caldwell, Leslie	Merchant
Campbell, Dugald	Tailor

BARRIE.—*Concluded*

Settler	*Occupation*
Campbell, James.	Shoemaker
Carney, Richard	Innkeeper
Carson, William	
Cobb, Richard	Innkeeper and mail carrier
Cunningham, Campbell.	Shoemaker
Duggan, Jane	
Edgar, David	
Fidel,	Blacksmith
Graham, Andrew	Tanner and general store
Graham, Thomas	Carpenter
Haggart, Timothy	(See also Sunnidale
Hewson, Francis	Justice of the Peace
Lane, Jonathan	Tailor. See Kempenfeldt
MacWatt, John	Merchant
Martin, Francis ...	Carpenter and constable.
Meighen, Francis	
Meldrum, Thrift .	Innkeeper
McCoy, Richard	Shoemaker.
Morrison, James	Afterward innkeeper at Craighurst
McCausland, John	
McCausland, David	Innkeeper
McDonald, John .	Tailor.
McGuire, P	Journeyman tailor
Nesbitt, William	Carpenter
Perry, John.	From Perry's Corners Cookstown
Ross, David S. ..	Merchant
Ross, Robert	Surveyor
Sanford, Sidney M	Merchant
Smith, Thomas	Blacksmith
Stokes, George .	Carpenter
Strong, William.	
Walker, Alex.	

KEMPENFELDT

Atkinson, John
Bain, George. 1833.
Bryant, Adam
Collins, Charles

KEMPENFELDT *Continued*

Settler	*Occupation*
Fullerton, John	
Johnson, James	
Ladd ...	Innkeeper
Lane, Jonathan (1834)	
Mann, William	
Oliver, Robert	Captain (See also Oro
Summers, James (Somers)	
Vandeburgh, Barnett	

ORILLIA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	*Occupation*
Alley, Gerald	4	9	Indian farm instructor
Bailey, Robert	4	9	
Borland, Andrew	4	9	Indian trader
Bowers, Michael	4	9	Blacksmith
Dallas, James	4	9	
Darling, Paul	4	9	Doctor, Indian reserve
Gill, Jacob	5	10	Millwright and Sup't of works, Indian post
Godoir, Antoine	6	11	(Gaudaur)
Lamb, Peter	4	9	
Lawrence, J M	4	9	Law (Indian teacher) or Larmour?
Moffat, Andrew	5	9	Teacher, Indian school, and interpreter
Roe, John [	4	9	
Scott, Jonathan, Rev	5	9	Methodist missionary
Thompson, John	6	10	
Wilson, Leonard	5	10	Sup't for Beeman, the Gov't contractor?

PENETANGUISHENE

Armour, James	Canteen keeper
Bell, W C	
Beman, Eli	
Boyer, George	
Burnie, James	

PENETANGUISHENE. *Continued*

Settler	*Occupation*
Cadieu, Andrew	
Collombes, Louis	sometimes as Columbus
Corbiere, Lewis	
Croteau, J. B.	
Cummings, Lewis	Lieutenant
Daniel, Mary	
Faighan William	
Farlinger, James	
Gordon, George	Trader among the Indians.
Hamilton, James M	Storekeeper
Hurd, J C	
Ingall, Lieutenant	
Jeffrey, Stephen	Innkeeper
Johnson, Lawrence	
Keating James	Fort Adjutant.
Kennedy, Edward	
King, Athenas.	
La Ronde, Charles	
Leduc, Thomas	
Lemas. J B	sometimes as Lemay
Lemire, Henry Modeste	
Mesier, Joseph	
Mitchell, Andrew	Trader among the Indians.
Moberly, Captain R N	Agent Bank of U C
O Donovan Samue	
Quigley James	
Rawson Sentlow	
Revolte Dean.	
Richardson Samue	
Simpson, William	Trader among the Indians
Smith, John	
Smith, Thomas	
Solomon, William	Government Interpreter
Varnac, James.	
Vessieur Andre.	
Wallace, Robert	Innkeeper
Warren James	

TWENTY ACRE LOTS, ADJOINING PENETANGUISHENE

Settler	*Park Lot.*	
Boudria, Antoine	40	sometimes as Beaudry
Boucher, J B		
Chevrette, Louis		
Fresmith, Joseph		
Frichette, Etienne	7	
Gerroux, Pierre	4	
Lacroix, John		
Lafreniere, Antoine	18	
Langlade, Charles	35	
LaPlante, Pierre	36	
Laramie, James A		
Lavallee, Denis	5	
Le Garde, J B	37	
Legris, J Baptiste	39	
Letard, Joseph		(St Onge, dit Latard, Joseph
Mitchell, George		
Precour, Augustin		
Pombert, Cyr	13	
Recolle, Joseph	39	
Rawson, Thomas	2	(patent to Sentlow Rawson)
Roy, Joseph	1	
Sicard, Francis	41	(as Francois Second)
Sorelle, Pierre	26	(Pierre Blette, or Sorrel)
Topier, Widow	3	sometimes as Taupier
Vasseur, Charles	6	

The Townships.

ADJALA.

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Barnes, Michael	1	26
Beatty, William	5	3 (W_2)
Beatty, Matthew	5	4
Beatty, Samuel	5	1 (W^1)
Brown, W	5	10
Brown, John	3	32
Barton, Thomas	6	13 ($W\frac{1}{2}$)

ADJALA *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Barton, William	6	24
Callin, James	5	16
Campbell, James	7	13
Cassidy, James	6	30
Cassidy, William	1	29
Chalatoo, Cornelius	4	21 (E½)
Coleman, Joseph	5	32
Connors, Edward	6	12
Connors, John	6	14
Connors, Patrick	5	5
Connors, Michael	5	15
Conway, Matthew	3	28
Corrigan, James	6	9
Cosgrave, James	7	1 (E½)
Cohean, John	3	3
Crossan, David	3	7 (W½)
Creage, John	2	3
Darraugh, James	2	6 (W½)
Devine, William	4	27 (E½)
Duross, James	8	29
Egan, Edward	7	15
Egan, Kiran	6	33 (E½)
Egan, Michael	5	9 (E½)
Egan, John	6	12
Elliott, William	3	6 (E½)
Farley, William	1	19 (W½)
Farley, John	2	21
Farley, David	2	19
Feheley, James	4	13
Feheley, Patrick	4	24 (W½)
Ferguson, Hugh	5	31 (W½)
Fitzpatrick, James	2	10
Foley, Michael	2	31
Ford, William	1	3
Gallagher, Patrick	5	31 (E½)
Gallagher, John	3	30
Goulding, Andrew	4	14 (E½)
Grannett, Joseph	7	13

ADJALA -*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Gunning, William	4	1 (W½)
Hall, Jones	3	6 (W½
Hamilton, James	6	10 (E½)
Hamilton, Alexander	6	7 (W½)
Hamilton, Thomas	6	10
Hampton James	7	14
Harcourt, Luke	8	7
Haffey Michael	5	14 W½
Hoath Robert	4	4
Hoath, William	4	4
Headon John	7	10 (W
Healy, Michael	5	29 (E½
Heaslip, Samuel	4	29 (W½
Holland, Felix	7	12
Holland, Thomas	6	20
Huntley, Harvey	7	14 E½)
Innes, James	4	6 W½)
Irwin, Thomas	4	3 (E½
Jackson, George	2	2
Johnson, William	7	6
Keough Owen	8	4
Keenan, James, Sr	6	15 (W½
Keenan Robert	6	15
Keenan, Thomas	6	16
Keenan James	6	19
Keenan, John	3	16 (E½)
Langley, Thomas	4	30
Leavins, George	1	16 (W½
Leavins, James	1	17
Leavins Edward	1	17 (W½)
Lee John	2	7 W½)
Leggett, William	2	5 E½
Livingston, Wm	4	3
Lynch Morty	6	28 (part)
McGovern, Michael	4	13 E½)
Maggott, Edward	2	6
Malone, John	5	13
Marshall, Alex.	5	4

ADJALA *Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Marshall, James	5	3
Mason, Stewart.	3	1 (E½)
Mitchell, Robert,	3	1
Morrow William	8	9
Moore, Robert	3	29
Morin, James.	5	19 (W
Morin, John	5	20 E½
Moon, Peter	1	1
Mullin, Michael	4	22 E
Murphy, Felix	5	6 W½
Murphy, James	3	9
Murphy John	5	16 W½
McCaughay, John	1	12 (W½
McCabe Thomas	6	17 E½
McCabe, Paul	6	17
McCann, Michael ..	2	3 W½
McCarthy, David	8	18
McCarron John	5	28
McCulloch, Henry	7	21
McCulloch Robert	1	4
McCutcheon, Robert	1	30
McElroy Patrick	5	18 W½
McFarlane, John	4	24
McFarlane, Terence	1	20 (W½
McFarlane Felix	3	10
McGuinnis, Thomas,	4	
McIlroy, Hugh	6	18
McKenna, James	3	7 L½
McLey, Copeland	3	8 W½
McLaughlin, Lawrence	8	
McMahon James	5	13 (E.
McNamara, John	2	9
Nevins Robert	5	7
O'Leary, Daniel	7	2
O'Neil, Henry	4	11
Patterson, Thomas	8	8
Patton, Patrick	6	9
Pendleton, William	1	13

ADJALA —*Concluded.*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Pidgeon, Samuel	3	9 & 10 (E halves)
Proctor, William	1	16
Querson, Peter	6	3
Reany, William	2	4 (E½)
Ryan, William	5	26 (E½)
Ryan, Patrick	6	4
Sarrs, William	4	8
Shaw, Thomas	5	17
Sloan, James	4	6 (E½)
Snell, George	2	1
Small, Daniel	7	10 (E½)
Speahan, Daniel	7	4 (W½)
Stewart, William	2	18 (W½)
Trimble, Hamilton	3	31 (W½)
Walker, William	5	8
Ward, John	2	6 (W½)
Webb, John	1	23 (E½)

ESSA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Agnew, John	10		
Allen, William	1	11	
Annett, John	6	2	
Arnold, James	11	5	
Arnold, Alexander	11	5	
Arnold, Thomas	10	3 (E½)	
Assip, John	4	4 (W½)	
Ayherst, William	10	21	
Bateman, John	11	11	
Bell, S.	10	11	
Bell, Wm	10	20	
Blackstock, John	11	19 (E½)	
Blackstock, William	9	18	
Blackstock, Thomas	11	18 (E½)	
Blackstock, John	1	9	
Brice, John	1	6	Bryce
Brice, Robert	1	6	"

ESSA *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Bullock, James	1	5
Cassin, James	10	13
Chapman, Charles	8	7 (E½)
Coleman, Wm	9	2
Coleman, Andrew	9	2
Cunningham, Wm	9	5
Dinwoody, George	10	
Dolen Michael	11	18 (W½)
Duff, Thomas	9	1
Gilroy, Robert		3
Hall, William	4	7 (W½)
Handy, Charles	4	5
Highland Wm.	10	10
Johnston, John	4	
Kinlor, Robert	6	2 W½
Lewis, David	11	3 (E½)
Lowes, Daniel	11	6
Mooney, Robert	7	8 S½
Mooney, Henry	7	3 (E½)
Morris, Henry	9	7
Morrow, Hugh	9	
McCann, John	8	
McClellan, David	2	
McKeown, James		14
Nicholson, Thomas	8	6 (W½)
Robinson, James		
Rooney, Henry	8	2 W½
Ross, William	11	21
Ruthven, Alex	1	10
Ruthven, Robt Sr	1	7
Ruthven, Robt Jr	1	9
Smith, James	4	11
Somerville, Pearce	7	8
Speers, James	10	2
Speers, Joseph		5
Stevenson, Wm	1	8 (W½)
Strong, John	10	5 (E½)
Strong, Wm	10	5

ESSA *Concluded*

Settler.	*Con.*	*Lot*
Todd, Walter . ..	4	3
Whiteside, Robt	8	4
Wilkinson Thomas	4	3
Wilkinson, Thos. Jr	4	3
Wilkinson, Arthur	3	4

FLOS

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Bishop, Stephen	1	53
Campbell, William ...	1	61
Craig, Thomas	1	43
Davenport, Wm	1	51
Gager Obadiah	1	48
Hamilton, John	1	60
Hocking, George Jr.	1	52
Hunt James .	1	72 N.
Johnston, James	.	48
Kettle, Thomas	.	74
Marlow, Hugh		55 N½
Marlow Hugh	.	59 (N½
Moore, Alfred	5	.
Moran, Dominic .	2	4 S½)
Murphy Patrick	1	59
McCormick, George	2	46
McDivitt Daniel	1	53
McDivitt Daniel	2	52
McDougall, David	1	44
McGenerty Dennis	1	61 N½)
Peploe Samuel	1	75 (N½)
Prey, William .	1	53
Richardson, Gideon	6	.
Richardson, John	1	41
Rowat, John..	.	53
Rowley, John ..	1	70
Swan, James	2	47
William, George	1	3

WEST GWILLIMBURY

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*	
Ageo. Lewis	7	13	
Armson William	7	5	
Armstrong Christopher	6	9	
Armstrong, John	6	12	
Armstrong, Robert	6	13	
Armstrong, Thomas	6	11	
Armstrong, William	5	12	
Armstrong, Thomas	7	8	
Atkins, Robert	8	5	
Atkins, Robert	9	[illegible]	
Banks E	9	[illegible]	(Negro)
Bannerman, George	4	[illegible]	
Bannerman, Donald	3	7	
Bannerman, Alex	5	9	
Bannerman, Hugh	6	10	
Barrett, William	9	10	
Bawdy, John	10	12	(Boddy)
Belfry, Ira	8	14 (S½)	
Belfry, James	8	16 (S½)	
Belfry Philo	8	14 (N½)	
Belfry, Prince	8	16 (N½)	
Bell, James	13	17	
Blair, Wm	13	13	
Bowles, George	9	11	
Bostwick, John	3	3	
Bostwick, Edward	4	4	
Brandon, John	1	2	
Brandon, Thomas	2	3 (W½)	
Brandon, Matthew	2	5 (S pt)	
Brandon, John	2	2	
Brandon Robert	2	4	
Brazier, John	5	3	
Brazil, Michael	7	1 (S½)	
Brady, Robert	10	18 (N½)	
Brown Philip	7	6	
Brown, James	11	5	
Burns. Christopher	9	15 (S½)	
Caffrey, William	9	17	

WEST GWILLIMBURY *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Campbell, Arthur	6	10	
Campbell, Robert	7	4 (N½)	
Carruthers, Wm	7	4 (S½)	
Carney, Patrick	7	6 (N½)	Kearney
Castor Henry	6	1	
Castor, William	6	1	
Cayton, John	13	15 (N½)	
Christy, John	6	4	
Clark, Ira	8	3 (E½)	
Clement, George	14	15	
Coburn, John, Sr	10	1 (N½)	
Coburn, John, Jr	9	2 (S½)	
Coley, George	4	1	
Collins, William	5	4	
Collins, Richard	7	8	
Condell John	13	10	
Conway James	10	6 (S½)	Cundle)
Corbett Christopher	3	1	
Corbett Joseph	3	4	
Cosgrave, William	14	13	
Cosgrave, Archibald	14	16	
Coulson, Robert	10	13 (NW¼	
Coulson, John	11	15 S½)	
Creighton, Samuel	2	4	
Cronan, John	12	21	
Cronan James	12	15	
Cronan, Thomas	12	19	
Cronan Edward	12	15	
Cunningham, Wm.	6	2 (N½	
Cunningham, Andrew	5	1 N½)	
Curry, John	9	14	
Daley, John	8	7	
Davis, John	3	1	
Davis, James	11	8 N	
Derry, Alexander	9	4	
Devit John, Sr	1	1	
Devit, John Jr	1	1	
Dimond, James	9	5	

WEST GWILLIMBURY—*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Dissett, John	7	16	
Dissett Philip	12	9	
Doan, Jonathan	7	3	
Doan, James	7	1	
Doan, John	0	12	
Doan, Ebenezer	3	2	
Dodds, James	4	3	
Downey, Robert	9	4	
Elliott, Francis	12	9	
English, Gilbert	12	13	S½
Evans, James	10	14	
Evans George	10	14	
Evans, John	9	13	
Feagan, Wm	13	16	Flegehen
Fennel, Joseph	10	17	
Fennell, John	10	1	
Ferguson, James	6	6	
Ferris, John	6	8	(S½)
Ferris, John	5	7	
Fisher, John	8	6	(N½)
Flanagan, Patrick	3	10	
Foster John	13	17	
Fowler, William	3	3	
Fowlis, Charles	9	4	(Lot 8)
Fraser, John	3	8	
Fraser, William	5	9	
Fraser, William, Rev	6	1	
Frye, Henry	2	5	
Garbutt, John	13	13	S½
Garbutt, William	12	13	N½
Galloway, James	11	6	
Gibbons, Patrick	9		
Goodfellow, John	7	14	(S½)
Goouteliow, Adam	6	8	
Gould, John	10	12	
Grant, Hector	3	7	
Greer, Matthew	8	13	(N½)
Greer, William	11	16	

WEST GWILLIMBURY.—*Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Greer, Patrick	9	13 (S½)
Greenfield, James	10	19
Gunn, Alex.	5	9 (S½)
Gunn, Alex	4	3 (N½)
Hardgrave, William	7	16
Hall, Lowell	7	12 (N½)
Herrican, Andrew	9	6
Henderson, Thomas	11	15
Hill, James.	11	1 (S½)
Hodgson, Joseph	6	9 (N½)
Huff John	7	12
Hughes, Samuel	2	1
Hunter, James	11	8
Hutchinson James	9	9
Jackson, Nathan	13	11
Jebb, Thomas	[illegible]	10
Jeffs, Edward	6	3
Johnson, Joseph	10	4
Johnston, Isaac	3	4
Johnston, Robert	13	7 (S½)
Jones, Humphrey	6	1
Kerr Alexander	10	7 (S½)
Kerr John.	10	9 (S½)
Keenan, Dominick	9	8
Kelly, John	9	7
Kidd, James	14	1
Kitley, Joseph	3	2
Kitley, John	4	3
Kneeshaw, William	14	14
Landerkin, James	6	2
Latimore, John	9	1
Lawrence, Alex	10	6
Lawrence, James	10	5
Lee Patrick	11	15
Lee, Henry	11	2 (S½)
Lee, John	11	3 (S½)
Lee, Thomas	11	4
Lewis, John	7	2

WEST GWILLIMBURY *Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Lewis, George	7	2
Lloyd, Charles	3	5
Lloyd, Charles	2	9
Long, James	8	1
Long, John	8	4
Long, Richard	9	5
Long, Samuel	9	2
Macauley, John	7	8
McDowell, Wildredge	1	13 (S½)
Mackee, William	2	15 (McKee)
Magee, John	8	4
McGee, Richard	8	8 (S½)
McGee, James	8	8 (N½)
McGee, Edward	9	8
Matchett, Thomas	10	4 (N½)
Matchett, Edward	10	2 (N½)
Matthews, Wm	12	11 N½
Mattice, Thomas	12	10
Matheson John	6	7
Matheson, John	5	10 N½
Megan, Lawrence	8	13
Megan, John	9	12
Megan, James	8	1
Merrick, Mary	2	9
Mills, James	5	4
Mills James	6	3
Miller, Thomas	9	14
Molloy, Charles	7	6
Molloy, Garrett	9	13
Molloy William	13	13 N½
Molloy, Timothy	10	13
Molloy, John	12	19
Moore, Joseph	4	2
Morarity, Owen	7	16
Morarity, Michael	10	13 S½
McArthur, Angus	2	4
McBeth, Charles	4	9 N½
McBeth, Andrew	5	7

WEST GWILLIMBURY *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
McAfee, John	12	8	
McCarroll, Hugh	13	10	
McArthur, William	11	7	
McArthur, Oliver	11	8	
McArthur, Robert	12	6	
McCausland, Alex	9	3	(E.
McClennon, John	5	11	
McDonald, Donald	5	11	
McKay, William	4	5	
McKay, Alex	4	11	N½
McKay, Donald	4	10	E½
McKay, Roderick	4	10	W. ½
McKay, Alex	4	1	
McKay, George	4	5	
McKay, James	6	7	
McKenney, Neil	11	6	
McKibbon, Wm	6	5	
McLean, Widow	11	16	S. ½
McLellan, William	11	19	N½
McLellan, Alex	4	7	S.
McLeod, Hector	6	6	
McMahon, Thomas	5	—	
Nay, Matthew	7	7	N.
Nay, Robert	8	11	
Neely, Wm	12	17	
Neely, Samuel	13	8	
Nelson, John	6	1	
Nesbett, John	14	17	
Newry, Wm	9	5	(Nowrey
O'Connell, Darby	13	9	N½
O'Donnell, John	13	8	S½
O'Donnell, Richard	14	19	(N½
Parker, Thomas	8	10	S.
Parker, Robert	8	10	N½
Patfield, James	14	16	(Padfield
Penrose, Yarne	2	2	
Phillips, Wm.	6	1	
Pilkington, James	10	6	N½

WEST GWILLIMBURY *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Porter, Oliver	6	10 (N½)
Procter, Samuel	8	9
Proctor Thomas	8	3 W½)
Quay, John	11	19 E½)
Quigley, Charles	11	13
Quigley, Wm	1	13 (N½)
Rainey, Wm	6	14 N½)
Ramsay, Wm	1	10
Read, John	2	2
Robins, Henry	6	6 (S½
Robinson, Gilbert	8	15
Robinson, Peter	6	3
Robinson, Joel F	7	1
Robinson, Wm	8	15
Robinson, John	9	16
Roberts, Wm	11	17 N½
Roberts, John	11	18 N½
Roe, William	2	3
Rogers, Elias	2	1
Rogers, Dennis	3	3
Rogers Levi	3	3
Rogers, James	7	8
Rogers, Isaac	8	12
Rogers Isaiah	10	3 S½)
Rogers, E....	0	15
Roony Thomas	7	7
Rose John	4	4
Ross, George	4	[illegible] N½
Ross, Sandy	7	7
Rutledge John	9	20 (S½
Sawyer, Robert	14	17
Scanlan, Patrick	9	6 (N½)
Scanlan, Mark	9	16
Scanlan, Cornelius	9	7 (S½
Scobie, Hugh	7	13
Sloan, John	8	17
Sloan, William	9	18 S½
Smith, Phelps	6	5

WEST GWILLIMBURY —*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Smith Ralph ..	9	3
Sparling, George	7	5
Steele, James	11	11
Steele Hugh	11	11
Steele, Thomas	12	7
Stevens, Wm	7	1
Stigmey, Levi	4	6
Stinson, Wm	3	6
Stinson, George	3	5
Stinson, George.. .	10	9
Stone Solomon	5	4
Stoddart, Wm	7	10 (S½)
Stoddart Wm	8	7
Stoddart, John	8	9
Stoddart, James	7	10 (N½)
Stoddart, Hugh	8	9 (N½)
Sutherland, Robert	5	8 (S½)
Sutherland, William	5	5 (S½)
Sutherland, Donald .	5	5 (N½)
Sutherland Argus	5	10 (S½)
Sutherland, Haman	5	12 (S½)
Sutherland, John	6	1
Sutherland, John	8	1
Sutherland, Thomas	8	6 S½
Sutherland Wm	4	8
Tasker, Mark	10	16
Thornbury, Wm	5	10
Thorpe, George	10	16
Thorpe, William	10	17
Thorpe, John	12	14
Tindall, James	12	16 (N½)
Towse, Richard	13	15
Trotter, James .	10	3
Vanstock, Garrett	6	11
Varnam, James	9	7
Walker, Wm.	11	2
Wallace, John	2	1
Wallace, James . .	6	14

WEST GWILLIMBURY —*Concluded*

Settler.	*Con*	*Lot*
Wardman, Wm	7	14
Wardman, John	9	3
Waters, James.	10	4
Wells, James.	7	14 (N½)
West, Thomas	5	2
West, George,	6	6
West, Benjamin	6	4
White. William	9	10
Whiteside, William	9	4
Willard Asa.	10	11
Williams, Moses	2	4
Willoughby, Ralph	7	4
Willoughby, John	9	1
Wilson, Benjamin	5	1
Wilson Hugh	6	4
Wilson, John	13	11
Wood, James	11	16 (N½)
Wood. William	13	15

INNISFIL

Aloe, Robert.	6	17 (W½)
Allan, Gavin,	3	16
Armstrong, Thomas.	6	3
Arthur, John	8	13 (N½)
Batters, Thomas.	4	2
Boys, Richard	5	14
Booth, Wm	10	14 (S½)
Breend, George.	10	17
Calder Thomas	12	12
Clement, Albert	4	12 S½)
Clement, Lewis J	1	16 N½
Climie, John	2	21
Climie, William	2	21
Climie, John Jr	2	17 S ½
Coleman, John.	2	2
Coleman William	2	2
Coleman, Richard	2	2

INNISFIL—*Continued*

Settler.	*Con*	*Lot.*
Cosgrove, George ..	8	22
Cripps, John	4	20
Cross, Wm	6	20
Cummins, James	2	1
Deacon William	8	2
Denure, James	5	19
Doag, Thomas ..	7	19 N½
Duncan, Thomas	6	19 S½)
Duncan, Wm	6	18 N½)
Easton, Thomas	9	3 (Pt)
Fenner, Andrew	3	1
Fields, William	6	21
Fife, Joseph	7	2
Fisher, William	6	.. (N½
Fitten, Robert	12	26
Fleming, James	7	[illegible]
Gartley, Peter .	6	21
Gibbons, David	11	11
Gibson, Wm	11	6
Gimby, John	4	[illegible]
Gowery, Wm	10	17
Green, Jacob	[illegible]	3
Groesbeck, Cornelius	6	18
Grose, Henry	4	22
Hamilton	7	6
Hammond, John	13	24
Hewson, Frances	14	30
Hayter, Moses	13	25
Hindle, James	3	6 (N½)
Hunt, Joseph	12	25
Hunt, George	8	3 S½)
Jack, William	5	22
Jack, John ...	6	22 S½)
Jack, James	3	21
Jefferson, Robert .	10	18
Johnson, J.	6	9
Johnson, John	8	[illegible] S½)
Kelder, Thomas	12	12 (See also Calder

INNISFIL *Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Kettle, Rober	1	16
Kilgore, Samuel	5	1
Laird, Robert	2	15
Lawrie John	2	17
Lawrie, Wm	2	17
Lawrence Wm	9	15 N ½
Lennox, Wm	3	10 Pt 9
Lennox, John	3	8
Lessee, Wm		(near Nantyr)
Main, William	2	16
Maneer, Samue	8	25 N
Myers Davi	10	25
McConkey James	4	25
McConkey, William	5	15
McConkey, John	3	26
McConkey Robert	7	21
McConkey, Thomas	8	16
McConkey, John	8	22 S½
McCormack, James	6	S (N½)
McCullough, Wm	6	17 (N½)
McGinnis, James	4	7
McGruther George	4	1
McKay, Robert	2	16
McKinnass, Samuel	2	6 (Pt
McLean Robert	3	17 S
McLean, James	7	19 S ½
McLean Alex	5	20 S½
Orchard, Joseph	11	14 S
Orser, Gilbert, Jr	8	26 N½
Patterson, John	5	14
Patterson, Benjamin	8	28
Patterson, Samuel	7	20
Perry George	1	1
Perry, John, J.	2	1 S ½
Perry, John Sr	1	1
Perry, Thomas	2	1 (N
Picken Robert	1	3
Pratt John, Jr	7	15 (S

INNISFIL — *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Pratt, John	11	16	
Ray, Thomas	5	3	
Reid, James	4	19	(N½
Rennie James	2	4	(N½)
Richey, John	4	6	
Reive, Thomas	5	14	
Robins, James	9	15	
Robinson, Robert	12	26	
Rogerson, James	2	19	
Rogers, Patrick	11	16	
Ross, Alexander	5	11	
Ross, Benjamin	8	15	
Scott, Mitchell	5	..	
Shaw, John,	8	19	
Shaw, Robert	8	20	
Shaw, Joseph	8	20	
Shilson James			Tollenda
Sibbald, John S	14	13	(N pt
Simmons, James	2	1	
Smith, Thomas	11	18	
Somerset, John	9	5	
Soules, James	13	26	
Soules, David	13	26	
Sutherland, John	1	4	
Thompson, John Jr	9	16	
Thompson, John, Sr	9	16	
Todd, Davidson	2	20	
Todd, Ebenezer	2	19	
Todd, Charles	3	21	
Todd, Hugh	5	12	
Walker, John	7	.	
Wallace, Robert	5	22	(S½
Warnica, George F	12	15	
Warnica, John	12	14	
Warnica, George F H	12	13	
Warnica, Joseph	7	15	(N½
Warnica, William	12	12	
Wilson, James	10	18	N½

INNISFIL.—*Concluded.*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Wilson Charles	2	25
Wice, Henry	10	13 (N½
Wice, Samuel	12	13
Wood, Nathaniel	12	16
Wood, Jonas	2	16
Wray, Thos	5	3
Wright, Samuel	6	3

MEDONTE

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Abbone, George	8	9 (E½
Anderson, Thomas G	12	24
Archer, William	4	69 (W½
Bailey, John	12	6
Bailey Robert	6	1
Beard, James	11	2
Barr, Walter	11	6 E½)
Barr, George	6	11 (E½)
Bell John	7	8
Bell, James	7	8
Borland, John	11	22
Boyd, William	10	16 (E½
Boynton John	3	9 (W½
Bradley, William	1	56
Broomlaw, John	1	70
Brotherstone, Jane	9	6 (W½
Brimsmead, Richard	11	5 (E½)
Bunton Conway	5	5 E½)
Byrnes, John	2	57
Burnfield, James	6	14
Butcher, Joseph	12	8
Callaghan, Patrick	4	6 W½)
Callaghan, John	5	7
Carthew, John	10	17
Cavanagh, Thomas	10	6 (NE¼)
Champagny, Peter	10	15
Connor, Michael	4	9
Connor, John	4	8

MEDONTE—*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Cook, James	10	2 (SE¼)
Cook, John	11	2
Craddock, Joseph	12	23 (SW¼)
Craig, Thomas, Sr	1	43
Craig, Thomas, Jr	1	44
Craig, John	1	43
Cowan, Samuel	6	6 (E½)
Davenport, Benjamin	4	20
Dorer, Joseph	10	19
Douglass, William	8	7
Duddy, Thomas	7	7
Dunaghan, Miles	1	75
Eplett, John	9	9
Evans, Joseph	6	8 (E½)
Fitzgerald, Charles	6	4
Flanaghan, Michael	3	8 (E½)
Fowler, John	8	8 E½)
Fox, James	11	8 (E½)
Fox, James	10	20
French, Samuel	4	7 (E½)
Frawley, Cornelius	3	10 (E½)
Fullerton, John	9	7 E½)
Ganton, David	3	8 (W½)
Goss, Joseph	11	7 W½)
Grant, John	5	1
Greenlaw, Robert	3	49
Greenlaw, James	2	50
Grouette, Wm	13	22
Hahen, George	13	11
Harvey, John	7	13 E½,
Hands, John	3	1 (W½
Holt, Zechariah	4	
Horsburgh, Alexander	9	8 (SE¼
Hughes, Patrick	4	60 (W½,
Hussey, John	3	6
Ingram, Robert	1	49
Ingram, James	1	50
Ingram, George	3	5

MEDONTE *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Irwood, John	8	8
Jacques Franklin	1	4
Jamieson, John	3	1 E½
Jamieson, Ann	5	10
Johnson, David	2	5+
Kearns, William	10	6 (SE¼
Kelly, Thomas	9	10 E½
Kent, William	10	12
Kinghorn, Andrew	5	6 (W½
Laing, Alexander	1	42 N½
Lawler, Cornelius	12	1 (W½
Leonard, James	1	69
Little, Robert	6	1
Livingston, Donald	11	6 (W½
Miller, Robert	6	13
Miller, Alexander	6	13
Mirriken, Thomas	1	34 S½
Moon, Henry	10	16
Moon, Edmund	9	15
Moon, George	3	56
Moran, John	2	41
Mordan, Robert	5	13
Morehead, Graham	4	53 (N½
McArthur, Patrick	3	1
McCabe, Michael	9	20
McCarroll, Robert	9	1
McClure, Samuel	7	3 E½
McCondra, Thomas	5	5 (W½
McDonald, John	6	8 (W½
McHugh, Daniel	13	1 NW¼
McHugh, Peter	13	1
McKay, George	1	72 (N½
McKinley, John	11	3 E½
McKinley, Duncan	11	3
McKinley, Donald	8	3
McLean, Dougal	10	10 E½
McLeod, Malcolm	2	52
McMurray, Michael	4	9

MEDONTE.—*Continued.*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
McNamara, Lawrence	3	10
Nicholl, Robert	1	65
Nicholl, S. .	9	22
O'Donnell, Patrick	6	2 (E½
Orton John	9	7 W½
Parker, Thomas	4	7 SW¼
Pilgrim, Henry	9	14
Power, William	4	6 (E½)
Quail, Thomas .	9	5 E½
Reardon, Jermiah	7	5 (E½)
Reid, Archibald		
Riley, Thomas .	9	19
Robins, Jethro	7	7 E½,
Ross, Richard Colmer	7	15
Ross, William	5	8
Rutherford, Allan	11	9
Rutherford, Justus	6	9
Seal John .	6	6 (W½,
Shanahan, John . .	3	9 NE¼
Shanahan, Thomas	3	7 (E½)
Shire, Charles	10	1 (W½)
Siegal, Edwin	8	15
Smyth, Traverse	1	53 S½)
Steele Elmes	12	9
Stevens John .	9	8 W½)
Stokely, James	1	71
Switzer, William	10	1 (NE¼)
Terry, Jane	7	3 W½)
Thomas, John	8	16
Thompson, William	7	0
Thompson, Dougald	12	3 NW¼)
Thornton, Peter	11	1 E½
Thornton, Thomas	11	1 (W½)
Tearning, John	9	10 W½)
Turner, George	4	59
Walker, George	7	1 (E½
Watt, William	4	11 E½,
Whelan, John ..	12	7 W½)

MEDONTE —*Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Williams, Joseph	7	5	W½
Wilson, Lieut George	10	14	
Yates, John	2	53	

NOTTAWASAGA

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Adair, John	10	32	
Bell, Angus	8	23	
Bell, Archibald	8	35	
Bell, John	10	26	S½
Bell, Malcolm, Sr	8	35	
Bowerman, Joseph	9	4	(N)
Bertle, John	3	15	
Bertle, Joseph	4	15	
Bremer, John	7	6	
Campbell, Alex	10	33	N½)
Campbell, Angus	4	33	
Campbell, Duncan	2	17	Pt)
Currie, Archibald	8	31	S)
Currie, Donald	11	35	S)
Currie, Hugh	8	28	
Currie, John	12	35	
Currie, Malcolm	8	5	
Currie, Peter	8	25	
Dallas, William	9	20	N½)
Dixon, John	8	1	
Dooling, Patrick	7	16	
Duggan, Edmund, Sr	4	16	
Feneron, Thomas	2	17	N½
Gillespie, Donald	11	30	
Jardine, Andrew, Sr	10	30	(N½
Jardine, David	10	30	S½)
Klippert, George	9	26	N½)
Kneff, George	9	25	(Pt)
Lawler, Andrew	10	5	
Lawler, James	9	19	
Leach, William	8	30	

NOTTAWASAGA. *Concluded.*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Lott, John	4	3
Martin Anthony	11	23 E½
Martin, Robert	2	4
Martin, William	8	25
Matchett, James	4	4 (Pt)
Mattz	8	35
Moore Peter	3	31
Moore, William	7	3
McCallum, Archibald	4	33 (N½
McCallum, John	0	28 Pt
McCallum, Malcolm	8	35
McCutcheon, William	2	38
McDermid Archibald	11	33
McDermid, John	8	27 S½
McDermid Malcolm	0	33 S½
McDuffie, Dougald	11	29 N½
McEwan, Archibald	10	31
McEwan, Neil	9	26 S½
McFadyen, John	1	29
McGillivray, Arch	9	29 W½
McGregor John	9	20 S½
McLean Duncan	4	30
McNabb Duncan	7	19
McQueen, Donald	5	23
McQueen, John	11	35 N½
McQueen Neil	12	33
Neelands, Hamilton	4	4 Pt
Patterson John	11	29 (S½
Patterson William	2	12 (S½
Paul, Neil	4	21 (S½
Ross, William	8	23
Smith, Randall	12	37
Smith, William	9	6 (N½
Smyth John	11	1
Swam Conrad	8	29 (S½
Thompson, Samuel	8	26
Wing, Nathan	9	24

NORTH ORILLIA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Booth, Robert	3	6 N½
Drinkwater, John	3	1 (W½
Fraser, Henry	1	1
George, Robert	4	2
Golding, Thomas	2	5 (W½)
Hume, W C	1	2
Joice, Patrick	3	5 E½
Magovern, John	2	2
O'Connor, John	2	2 (Pt
Patton, Mara	4	1
Pettis, John	1	2
Rees, John	3	6 (S½)
Rickard John	2	7 E½
Robinson Charles	9	5
Rout James	9	4 E½,
Taylor, Robert	1	2
Thompson, John	6	1
Wood William	7	1
Wright, John	3	1 (E½,

SOUTH ORILLIA

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Dallas, Frederick	3	11
Darling, Paul	2	6
Finch, John	1	11
Harvey, John		9
Johnson,	1	10
Kersop William	6	4 Ept
Murdoch William	2	5
Rowe, Chas	1	5
Sanson, James	2	9
Sibbald, William	5	1
Squires, Phremon	3	8
St John, St Andrew	5	6

ORO

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Adams, John	8	27	
Adams, James	9	26	(Ept
Algeo, William B	11	23	
Allingham J D	11	24	
Ambler, Thomas	1	6	
Anderson George	..	18	
Ashfield, John	6	9	
Barber, Luther	3	6	E½)
Baskerville, William	13	14	E½
Bass, Malen	3	12	E½
Bailey, Thomas	6	18	
Bell, Gilbert	8	7	
Bergen Michae	.	19	
Blair, William	8	6	
Black Hector	9	12	
Bone David	13	20	E½
Brown, Samuel	1	20	
Brown, George	12	11	(F½)
Brough Charles, Rev	14	13	
Buchanan Francis	13	7	(W½)
Bush, James	5	12	(W½,
Batters, Charles G	7	17	
Caldwell, George	2	13	
Call, John	2	21	
Cameron, Duncan	12	6	
Cameron Dane	13	12	W½)
Cameron, Malcolm	13	6	(W½
Campbell, Arch	5	17	
Campbell John	7	17	W½)
Carthew, Arthur	13	32	(Spt)
Chapel, John	2	11	
Chedwick, Richard	3	7	
Clark, John	10	2	
Clark Alex	10	1	
Clark, Joseph	14	8	
Clifford, Henry	2	30	
Caughly, Danie	2	14	
Coleman, James	14	7	(S½

ORO *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Cotton, Noah	10	14 (E½)
Crawford, Henry	10	14 W½)
Crea, William	9	14
Crooks, Richard	9	23
Crooks, Richard	12	20
Cross, William	1	33
Currie, Edward	9	5
Currie, John	10	6
Cuppage, William	13	2
Davis, Edward F	12	22
Darkman, George	2	15
Deay, John	2	E
Drury, Thomas	1	11
Drury, Richard	1	12
Dunsmore, William	6	16 (E½)
Eddy, George	3	24
Edwards, Joseph	2	31
Elsmere, Joseph	4	1 (W½)
Emms, James	1	31
Fell, Isaac	14	11
Feters Mary	14	10 (N½)
Ferguson, George	6	14 E½)
Ferguson Thomas	14	8
Firth, George	7	15
Fitzgibbon, Thos	13	I
Flaherty, John	2	10
Forster, Richard	2	24
Frazer William	14	14
Frazer, John	4	20
Galbraith, John	9	10 (S½
Galbraith Angus	10	8
Galbraith Donald	10	13
Gardiner William	2	33
Gardiner John	2	25
Gilchrist, Duncan	8	6
Gilespie, Arch	9	1
Gossing, John	2	24
Gough, John	1	E

ORO *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Graham, William	3	11	Wpt
Grant, Donald	7	12	(E½
Gray, William	3	14	
Gruette, Peter	12	20	
Hall H	10	16	E½)
Hammond, John	12	1	(E½
Hart, Isaac	1	32	
Hartwell, William	2	1	
Hardy, John	13	6	(E½
Harkey, John	4	1	(Pt)
Harrison, Wm	10	12	W½
Hatch, William	7	14	W½
Hawkins, Charles	3	5	E½)
Hepburn, Caesar	4	12	(W½)
Hickling, George	4	15	
Hickling, Wm	2	20	
Hickling Ebenezer	2	9	
Hodsworth, Thomas	10	16	(W½)
Hodges, Richard	12	24	
Horn, Peter	12	15	
Hughes, George	1	6	
Hollichan, Patrick	13	15	
Hunt, Wm	1	40	
Jackson, Samuel	5	12	
Jackson, John	2	3	
Jarrett, Charles	11	1	
Jennings Henry	6	11	E½
Jermey, Samuel	10	12	
Jervis, John	2	F	
Johnson, Matthew	14	7	(N½)
Johnson John T	3	12	
Johnson, Benjamin	2	27	
Jones, John	5	13	E½
Keating, Horace	12	23	
Kerridge, Charles	1	23	
Kyle, Wm	12	1	W½
Lally Edmund	5	38	
Lauder Walter	5	9	

ORO —*Continued.*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Langman, Nicholas.	14	6 (W½)
Langman, Joseph	14	6 (E½)
Lawrence, John	1	7
Lister Henry	12	9 (E½)
Leigh, John	3	16
Leitch, Angus	8	9 NE¼)
Leonard, Wm.	2	28
Livingston, Neil.	9	7
Loftus, James	3	6 W½)
Locke Joseph	3	13 (E½)
Luck Edward	1	16
Marshall, John	14	12 W½
Millan, Daniel	6	14 (W½)
Mitchell, William	12	12 S½)
Moffatt, James	4	9 (E½)
Monk, Charles	6	27
Monro, Jeremiah ...	5	10
Morris, John N.	4	11 (E½)
Morris, Noah ..	4	11 (W½)
Morrison, Thomas	4	10
Montgomery, Henry	3	29
McCallum, Peter	10	6 NE¼)
McArthur, Duncan	8	7
McArthur, Duncan	9	5
McCraig Duncan	5	16
McCulloch, Robert	6	16 (W½)
McDonald, Michael	10	15
McDuffie, Peter	9	1
McDuffie John	10	2 (W½)
McDougall, Arch	6	14
McEachern Duncan	8	12
McEachern, John	8	11
McFaydon, John	9	10
McKay Angus	9	12
McKenzie, John	8	16
McKerron, James	10	1 W½
McLean, George	1	39 (N½)
McLean, John	10	4 (E½)

ORO, *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
McLeod Donald	12	12	N½
McLeod, Joan	13	8	
McMillan Duncan	9	10	
McMillan, John ..	1	8	
McNab, Alex	10	1	(E½
McNiven, John	8	3	
McPherson, John	13	7	(E½)
McVity, Wm. B	11	25	
McVittoe, Charles	10	25	
Nash, James	13	13	
Norman, George	12	16	
O Brien, Edward G	2	2	
Oades. Francis	1	27	
Oliver, Robert	1	1	(Ept)
Oliver, George	1	18	
Ormsby, James	12	14	(E½)
Overs, George	2	40	
Park William	9	13	(E½
Parker, Simon	6	6	W½)
Partridge, Charles	1	17	
Paxman, John ..	11	8	
Pearce, Joseph	7	15	
Perkins. Wm	8	16	
Prentis, James	8	1	NW¼)
Pulford, George	8	14	
Putney, Robert ..	6	8	
Rawe, John	13	17	
Reid Duncan	9	2	(E½)
Reid, John	3	15	(E½
Reid, Hugh	9	2	
Reid, Wm	14	20	
Richardson, Samuel	1	5	
Richardson. Wm	1	36	W½)
Richardson, Jesse	5	10	E½)
Robertson, George	13	10	(W½)
Ross, Malcolm	8	17	
Rutherford, Wm	12	8	(E½
Ryan, Edward	12	19	(W½)

ORO *Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Scott John	11	10 (SE½)
St Denny, Henry	2	26
Shaw Henry	10	12 (S½)
Simpson, Wm	11	15
Sinclair, John	3	16 (E½)
Smith, Matthew	4	7 (E½)
Smith, John	6	11
Smith, Duncan	9	6
Smith John	9	13 (W½)
Smith, Peter	11	20
Summer Edward	2	D
Swan Robert	11	15 (W½)
Tabor, James	3	14 (W½)
Thomas, Samuel	4	8
Thomas, Samuel	5	13
Thompson, John	11	6 W½)
Tudhope Walter	8	NE¼)
Tudhope, William	12	7 (NE¼)
Tudhope George	1	6 (E½)
Turner, Benjamin	4	12 E½)
Turner, Edward	8	3 (Pt)
Usher Frederick	1	8
Walker, Edward	3	8 (W½)
Walker John	4	9
Walker, Joseph	7	3 (E½)
Watson James	4	28
White James	1	26
Whitley, John	3	28
Whiting, George	10	1 (E½)
Wilson, John	10	15
Young, John M	14	13 (W½)

SUNNIDALE

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Bell John	5	19
Birchall Samuel	13	9
Cameron John	1	27
Cane, Hugo	12	8

SUNNIDALE.—*Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*	
Cathey, Geo.	14	4	SE pt)
Coates, Matthew	3	21	
Crow, Joseph	13	6	
Currie, John	12	3	
Currie, Donald	12	3	
Finlay, William	2	26	
Fisher, S	7	12	
Gardner, James	12	8	
Goode, Cephas	13	4	
Gilchrist, Alex	10	5	
Gillespie, Alex	10	12	
Haggart, Timothy	11	9	
Harvey, Patrick	13	8	
McCallum, Peter	9	15	
McCallum, John	10	14	
Macaulay, Gilbert	10	13	
McKenzie, John	10	4	
McNeil, Alex	1	27	
Moore, John	11	3	(E½)
Patterson, Malcolm	9	17	
O'Connell, John	2	26	NW¼,
O'Connor, Patrick	7	12	N½)
Richey, James	13	+	
Shuard, William	1	27	
Somerville, Archd	5	20	
Smith, George	7	14	
Shaw, Donald	9	16	
Shaw, John	9	16	
Shaw, Duncan	9	15	N½
Sullivan, James	11	11	
Setter, Henry	2	7	
Thompson, T. Job	14	3	

TAY

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot.*	
Bannister, David	1	76	(S½
Boyer, Charles			
Cowan, William	1	98	W½)

TAY —*Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Dusang, Aimable		
Devine, John	1	103
Dusome, Francis		Near the Wye
Fortin, Henry		
Letourneaux, Joseph	1	84
Ludlow, George	1	101
McDonnel, Michael	2	101
Mundy, Asher	1	112
Mundy, Israel	1	113
Quigley, Charles	1	85
Whelan, James	1	109
Wilson, William	1	100

TECUMSEH

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Abernethy, John	3	13
Agnew, William	1	8
Anderson, Joseph	5	11
Auger, Frederick	5	17 (N½)
Armatage, Joseph	1	21
Armstrong, Wm	8	19
Armstrong, James	7	22 (S½)
Armstrong, Philip	9	21
Armstrong, John	4	18 (S½)
Atkinson, Wm	2	8
Atkinson, Jonathan	6	10
Ausman, Jacob	5	19
Ausman, Philip	5	18
Ausman, Conrad	5	19
Ausman, John	4	18
Austin, John	5	9 (E½)
Austin, Alexander	5	9 (W½)
Bainbridge, Francis	8	2 S½)
Bateman, Joseph	4	4 (NE¼)
Batters, Richard	6	21
Baycroft, George	9	19 (W½)
Beard, William	8	16 (Pt

TECUMSEH --*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Beaty, John. . . .	14	20	
Bell, Joan .	7	21	
Bigelow, Hiram	9	21	
Black, Thomas .	6	19	
Boynton, Elijah .		21	
Brooks, Jonathan	6	22 (S½	
Brooks, John	6	21 S'	
Brooks, Jane	6	24	
Brawley, Charles	4	6	
Braze , Patrick	6	24 (N pt)	
Brown John . .	3	4	
Brownlee, James	2	5	
Calhoun, Thos . .	6	2 (N ½)	
Calhoun William	7	2	
Callaghan, James	4	3 (N½,	
Callaghan, Richard . .	9	24 (S pt,	
Carswel Andrew	4	24 ,N pt	
Carswel John . .	7	23	
Carter, Edward	8	23	
Carter, William	8	23	
Casey, Owen	3	4	
Chamney, Wm	8	23	
Clark, George	3	8	
Clark George	.	23	
Clark, Robert	2	23	
Culver Jesse	1	21	Oliver ?)
Cunes, George	6	13	
Coady, James	10	33	
Coffey, John.	4	22 (E½,	
Coffey, Gilbert	4	21 N½	
Collard, Elijah	4	21	
Colgan John	5	1	Colgar
Connely Edward	7	20	
Connedy Neal	2	3	
Connor, John	2	18	
Coomer Peter	9	21	
Cook, Thomas. .	14	23	
Corbett, Andrew	1	7 (S. W¼)	

TECUMSEH. -*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Cosford John.. ..	1	22 (N½)
Cotton, Robert	7	5
Coulter, Robert	4	20
Courtney Jas	5	30
Courtney, John ..	4	17 (N pt)
Cross, Robert	12	24
Curran John.	3	6
Curry, James	1	5
Dale George.	2	13 S½)
Dale John	3	15
Dale, Thomas ..	2	17 (N pt
Davis, Richard	5	8
Davis, Samuel .	1	20
Dean, Hosea ..	2	22
Deane, Lawrence...	10	20
Devon, John..	5	8
Dickey, William	10	24
Deane, John.	4	10 N½
Dinwoody, Hugh	14	16
Dixon, John ..	1	13
Dean, James.. .	7	24
Doyle, John	1	18
Doyle Peter .	3	24
Doyle, Bernard. ...	1	18
Doyle. Patrick	1	17
Doyle James.	1	15
Doyle, James	3	16
Doyle, Hugh.	3	19
Douthwaite, George	2	13
Dunham, Joseph.	3	18
Dunning, Adam.	4	1
Dunning, Thomas	4	17
Duff, Robert	13	16
Duff, Thomas	14	16 S½)
Egan Nicholas	3	4
Ellis, James	5	16 (S½)
Ellison, Daniel	5	17
Ellison, James.	2	8 (SE¼)

TECUMSEH *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Erwin, Thomas	3	20
Evans, David	7	16 (W½)
Evans, Cadwalder	7	12
Evans, Selby	7	9 (N½)
Farel, Andrew	3	3
Ferris, John	10	21 (N½)
Ferris, William	9	24 (Npt)
Feeheeley, Patrick	2	2
Ferguson, Isabella ..	2	24
Ferguson, William	6	18
Ferguson, John	1	24
Fletcher, William	14	3
Fletcher, Thomas	14	2
Gardiner, John	15	21
Graham, John	14	16 (N½)
Gilroy, William	9	23 (W½)
Graham, Edward	13	25
Graham, William	8	20
Gray, James	2	19
Gray, Richard	8	22
Greenaway, Alex	4	6
Gamberson, Enos	2	23
Gamberson, Thomas	5	21
Hall, William	4	22
Hammill, Patrick	6	3
Hammill, Wm Sr	8	7 (Npt)
Hammill, Wm Jr	4	4
Hammill, James	8	6
Hammill, Henry	8	21
Hamilton, James	9	19
Hamner, William	1	6 (NE¼)
Hampton, William	4	15
Hawke, John	2	19
Hawke, Benjamin	1	20
Hawke, Gabriel . .	1	23
Hayes, George	4	7
Hayes, Thomas	4	7
Headen, Thomas	10	21

TECUMSEH *Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Heasty, James	11	18 S½
Hill James	1.	24 SEpt
Hill, William	5	20
Hill, Arthur	11	23
Hill, John	6	18
Higdays, William	4	19
Hodges, Jonathan	3	16
Hodgkinson, Wm	14	12 (S½
Hoglan, E	6	6
Hollingshead, Wm	4	13 (S½)
Hughes, E	2	17
Hughes, Levi	2	17 S½
Hughes, Thomas	3	2 N½)
Hughes, Patrick	2	17
Hurst, Thomas	8	16 S½
Jennings, Benjamin	2	20
Jones William	7	18
Jordan John	2	10
Jordan, L	3	10
Keating, Richard	11	19 (S½
Keena, Thomas	1	3
Keough Owen	7	1
Keough, Peter	7	2 S½
Kirkpatrick, And	9	19 (E½
King Moses	2	8
Kitley, John	3	24 (Npt
Langrell, Wm	7	6
Law, William	11	24 SWpt
Leopard, Henry	1	16
Lewis, Geo. R	7	20
Long, William	14	23 N½
Low, Richard	2	6
Lowry, Robert	13	24
Lowry, John	1	3
Lundy, Jeremiah	1	19
Manning William	3	24 S½)
Manning, James, S	5	24
Manning, James	9	22 (E½)

TECUMSEH —*Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*	
Martin, Daniel	4	19	
Martin, Robert	4	9	
Mears, William	9	22	SE¼
Messerman, John	2	24	
Mulligan, James	2	9	S½
Mulligan, John	5	14	S½
Mulligan, Thomas	3	9	N½
Mulroy, Peter	4	5	
Mitchell, James	2	7	(S½)
Monaghan, Patrick	10	19	N½
Monkman, William	3	17	
Moore, John	8	19	
Moore, Hugh	8	19	
Morris, Edward	4	8	
Morrow, George	6	2	S½
Morrow, Francis	6	1	
Mulloy, John	8	6	
Murray, Alexander	6	9	
McBride, James	6	1	
McBurnie, David	6	23	N½
McCann, Thomas	4	17	
McCarty, William	7	4	
McCarty, Hiram	8	2	
McCormack, Moses	3	12	
McDermott, Neil	6	14	
McDermott, John	6	13	
McDermott, James	8	18	
McGoey, Thomas	2	2	(N½)
McGoey, Michael	1	7	NW¼
McLauchlan, James	5	16	
McLauchlan, John	4	8	
McLean, John	11	24	NEpt
McLennan, Hugh	12	11	
McMahan, Robert	5	8	
McMaghan, Patrick	4	3	S½
McMeghan, Isaac	5	17	
McQuone, James	6	16	
McCurdy, Daniel	5	13	

TECUMSEH *Continued*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Nelson John	7	8 (N½)
Nolan Henry	2	23
Pearson Joshua	5	7
Penfield, Adna	4	18
Phillips, Philip	8	21
Poole, Jacob	3	18
Poole, William	1	8
Ramsey Geo G	8	19 (S½)
Ramsay, William	9	16
Reilly, James	5	4
Reilly Henry	3	14
Reilly, Francis	1	14
Reilly, Edward	2	15
Reilly, William	2	11
Reynolds, Michael	6	10
Rice, Charles	3	21
Richardson John	4	7
Richardson, Hugh	4	22 W½
Richardson, Wm.	4	20
Roberts Isaac	8	24
Robertson, James	9	20
Rogers, John	9	23
Rogers, Abraham	3	15
Rogers, Joseph	5	15
Rodgers, William	2	12
Rorke, John	8	14 (Pt
Rorke, Edward	7	25 (SW¼)
Rorke, Richard	8	13 Pt)
Rose, Wm	5	22
Ross, John	14	20
Rush Peter	4	26
Ryall, Matthew	5	2
Ryan, Thomas	2	3 (S½)
Ryan, Michael	1	13
Sanderson, John	5	20
Semple, Hugh	4	7
Sheppard Thomas	6	23 S½
Sigsworth, John	3	13

TECUMSEH —*Continued*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Skelly, Bryan	2	2 SW½
Smith, Jethro ..	7	9 SW¼
Smith, James	8	15
Spears James.	4	18
Spelane, Cornelius.	2	4
Sproule, Wm	3	13 S½
Sproule. Robert .	8	2 (N½)
Sproule, Wm .	8	1
Stephens, Frederick.	8	3
Stephenson, Alex	8	17 N½
Strong, Wm	8	20
Stewart, Alex.	6	19
Thompson, John	6	23
Thompson, Robert	4	23 (S½
Thompson, Wm	4	24 (Spt)
Thompson, Thomas	4	23 (N½)
Tegart, James	4	8 (S½
Totten, John	3	6
Tracy, Patrick	2	16 N½
Tracy, Wm	2	16
Tracy, Richard	2	16
Tracy, Richard	1	18
Travers, Jeremiah,	8	17
Travers, Whitney	7	16
Travers, Joshua	8	21
Walker, Samuel	3	33
Walker, John	2	21 N½
Walker William	3	3
Walker, Joseph	1	3
Walker, John	4	
Walker, William.	1	24 N pt)
Walton, Jesse T	3	14
Ward, William..	5	24
Washburn Josephus.	7	18
Watson, John.	6	18
White. James	3	2
Widdes, Robert.	9	23
Williams, Gilbert.	2	5

TECUMSEH —*Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Williams, Daniel	5	13
Williams, William	8	7
Willoughby, Henry	8	24
Willoughby, Ralph	7	22
Wilson, Edward	5	14
Wilson, James	7	24
Wilson, Francis	6	19
Wilson, Robert	7	19
Wilson, William	8	20
Wise, Henry	3	19
Worthington, Thomas	4	15

TINY

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Amotte, Cuthbert	15	16 (S½) sometimes as Amyot)
Bowden, James	1	80 S½)
Crawford, Mrs		100
DeCheneault, Louis	16	16
Desaulniers, Louis	15	13
Jeffs, Robert	1	95
Labatte, Louis G	17	16 (S½
Lanagan, Thomas	2	107 (sometimes as Landrigan
McDonald, Edward	1	114

TOSORONTIO

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Armstrong, Robert	1	4
Cody, John	7	8 (E½)
Fletcher, Robert	3	3 W½
Gugins, James	6	2
Jennings, John	2	10 (W½)
Murphy, Andrew	2	2
Murphy, Robert	2	3
McGirr, George	7	2
McMurkin, John	6	1
O'Hearn, Timothy	5	2 W½
Reid, John	7	8

TOSORONTIO *Concluded*

Settler	*Con*	*Lot*
Thompson, John	5	3 (W½)
Thompson, Stewart...	1	7

VESPRA

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Barry, Thomas	1	19
Boyle William .	1	24
Brown, John	1	20
Brown, Jonas	10	18 (W½)
Bruce, Agnes	1	31
Carney, Thomas. .	9	20 W½,
Carson, William	6	17
Caston, Thomas ...	.	32
Caston, Aaron. .	1	40
Cockburn, Joseph	1	40
Crow, Joseph ...	9	20
Cresor, John	10	20
Cullen, Samuel .	6	15
Cullen, J .	9	20
Daly, William .	7	18 W½
Debenham Charles .. .	1	27
Drury Edward	2	26
Dunn, John	4	9 E½
Dunn, John	5	14 (W½)
Dunn, Patrick	4	16 , W½
Fletcher, Silas .	2	39
Foster, Thomas .	10	18 E½
Gal, Richard.. ..	3	11
Garbutt, Joseph	1	40
Green, John	7	20
Henderson, James	2	20
Hunt, George	4	2 W½,
Jones, John	1	19
Johnston, James	1	39
Johnston, William	1	4 (N½)
Keely, Dennis .	2	23
Kelly, John.	7	18 E½)
Kemp, James	11	17

VESPRA — *Concluded*

Settler	*Con.*	*Lot*
Kenny, Miles	7	15
Larkin, William	1	4 (S½)
Lawrence, John	1	5
Lodge Francis	1	20
Mair, Thomas	1	12
Martin, Denis	7	17 (E½)
Molloy, Thomas	10	17
Moore William	3	12
Munro, John	7	14 (E½
Murphy, Peter	3	19 (Ept)
Murphy, Henry	6	17 E½
McClare, James	5	3 E½)
McGorgan, George	2	34
McGowan Robert	14	21 (Ept)
McGuire, Patrick	10	19 L½
Oliver, George	4	29
Palmer, James	1	20
Partridge, John	1	17
Partridge, William	1	17
Pearsall Benjamin	3	9
Preston, James	1	40
Rollings, William	4	8 Ept)
Rolson, John	4	29
Robertson, Archibald	11	18
Root, Dudley	11	20
Seadon, George	9	18 (W½
Sisk, Michael	2	19
Sissons, Jonathan	1	16
Smith, Hugh	7	16 (E½)
Stratton, John	2	16
Sullivan, Mrs	3	18
Taylor Henry	1	18
White, Peter	1	26
Wickens, Jas, M P P	1	13
Walker, Alexander	4	23
Williams, Richard	1	36
Williams, Thomas	5	1
Williams, Richard G	4	1

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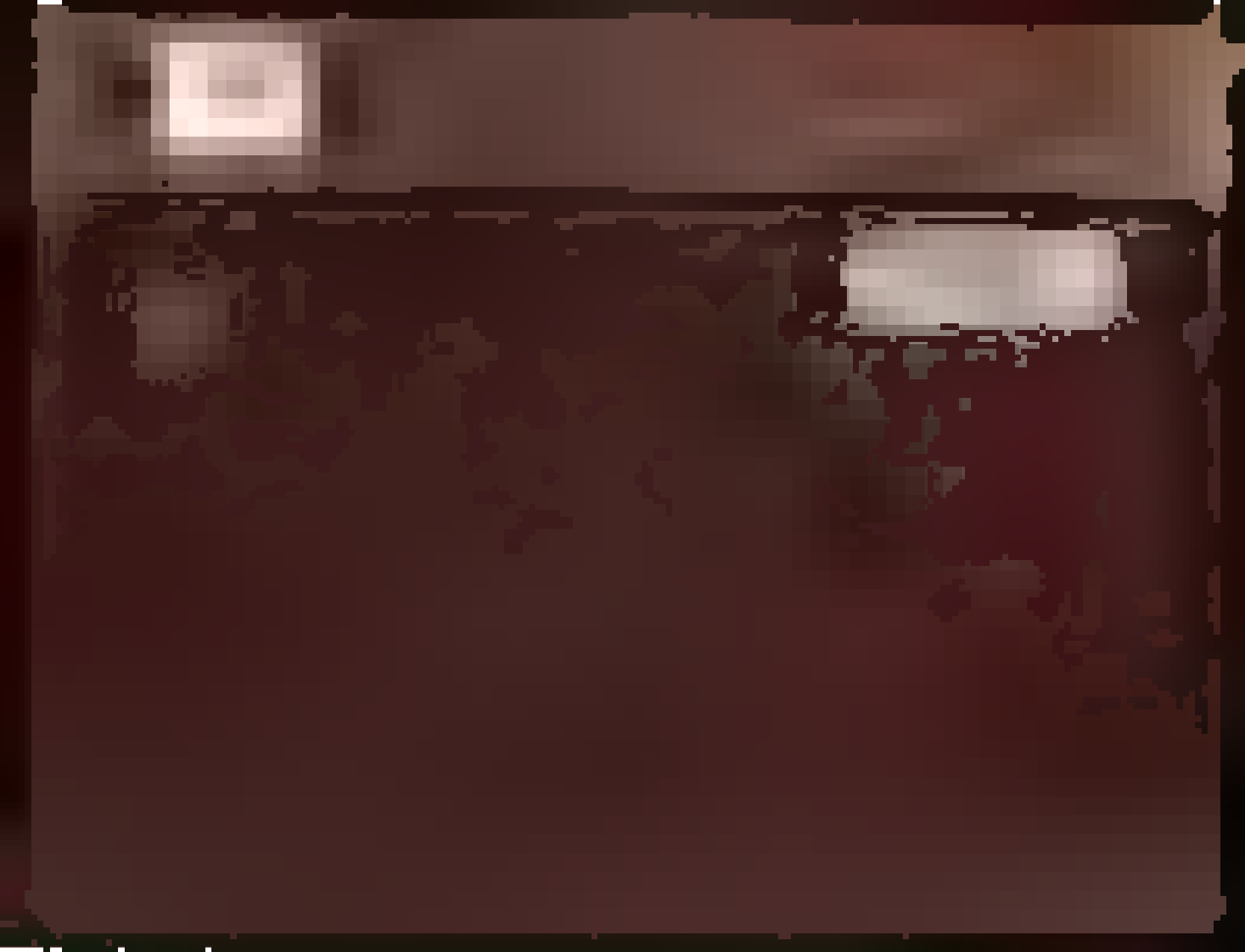

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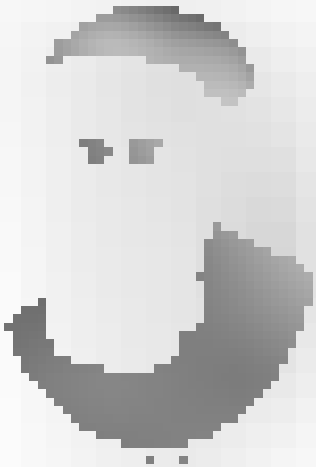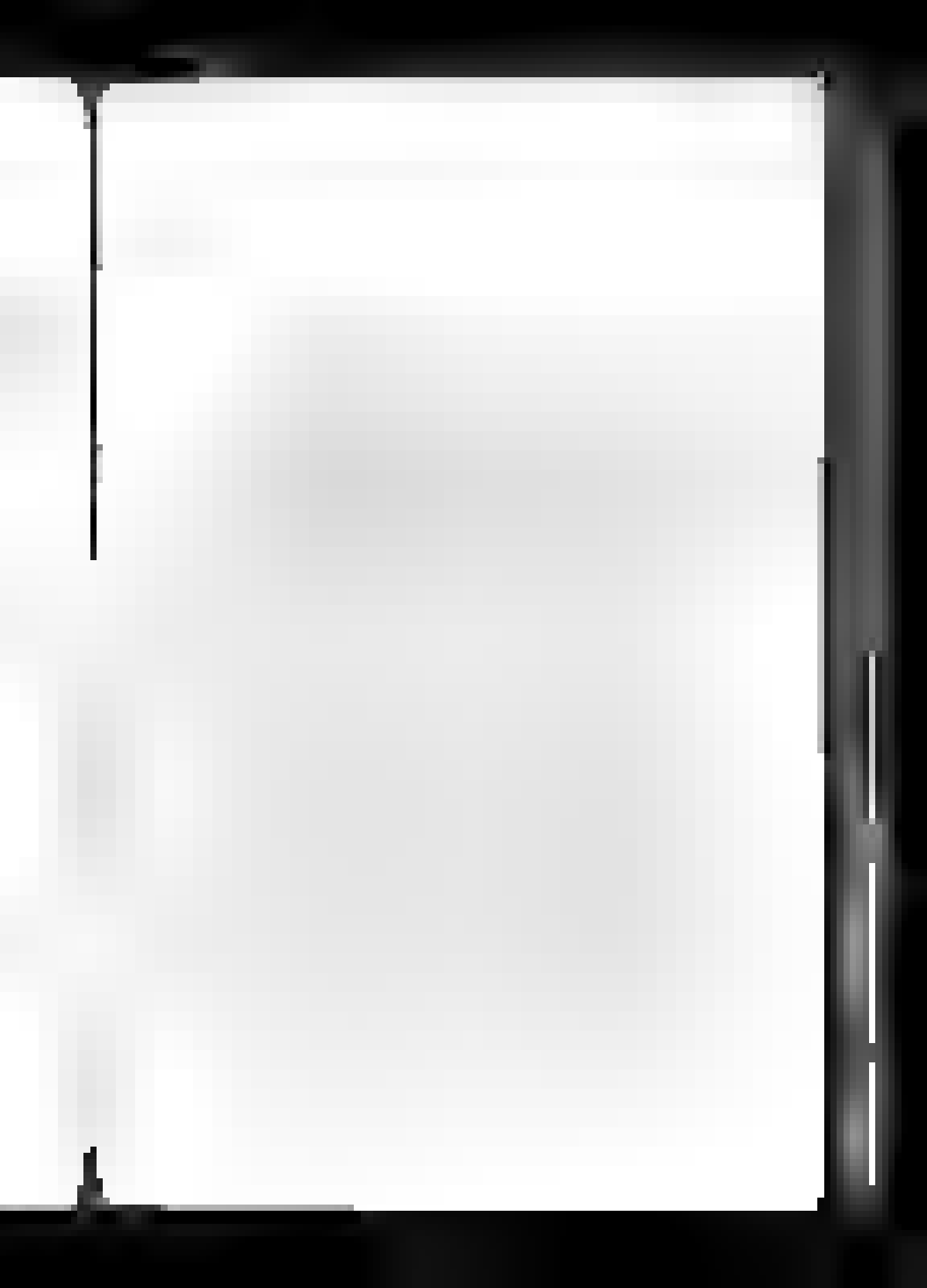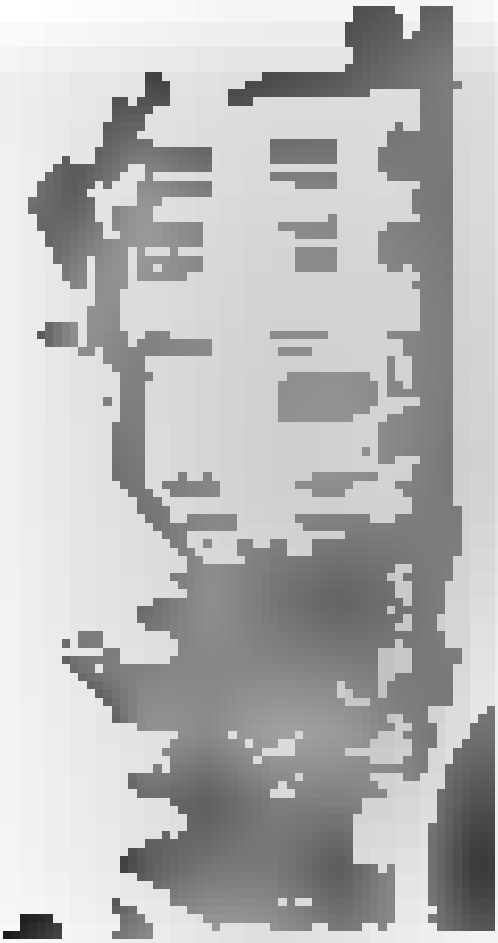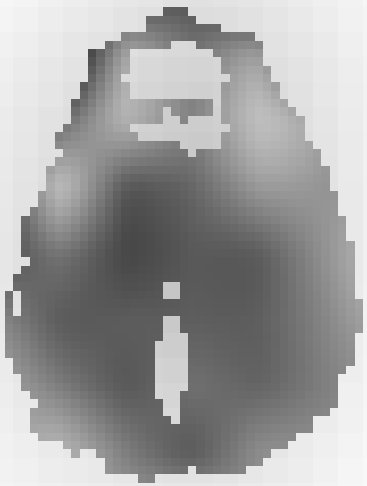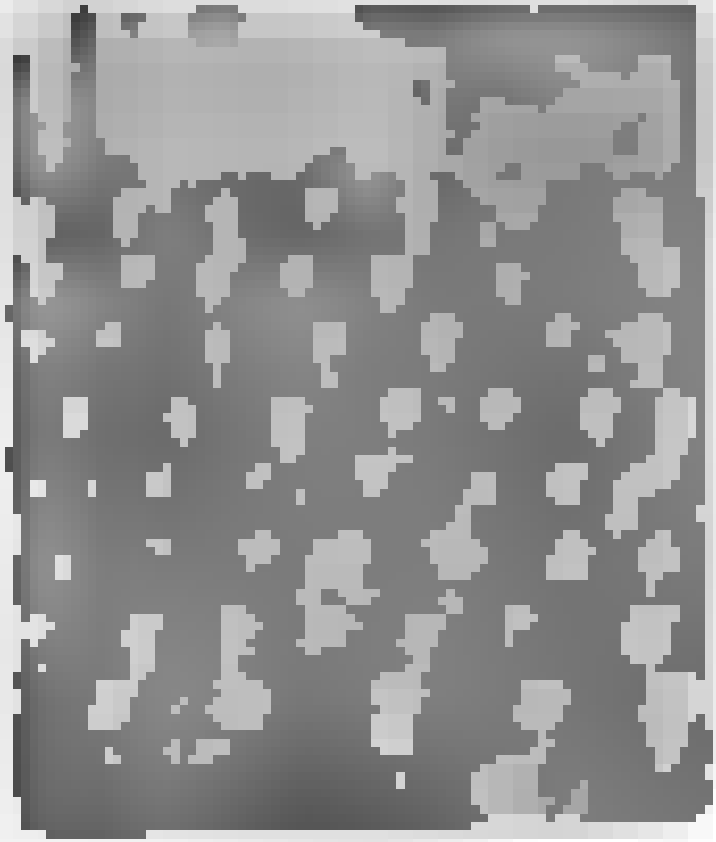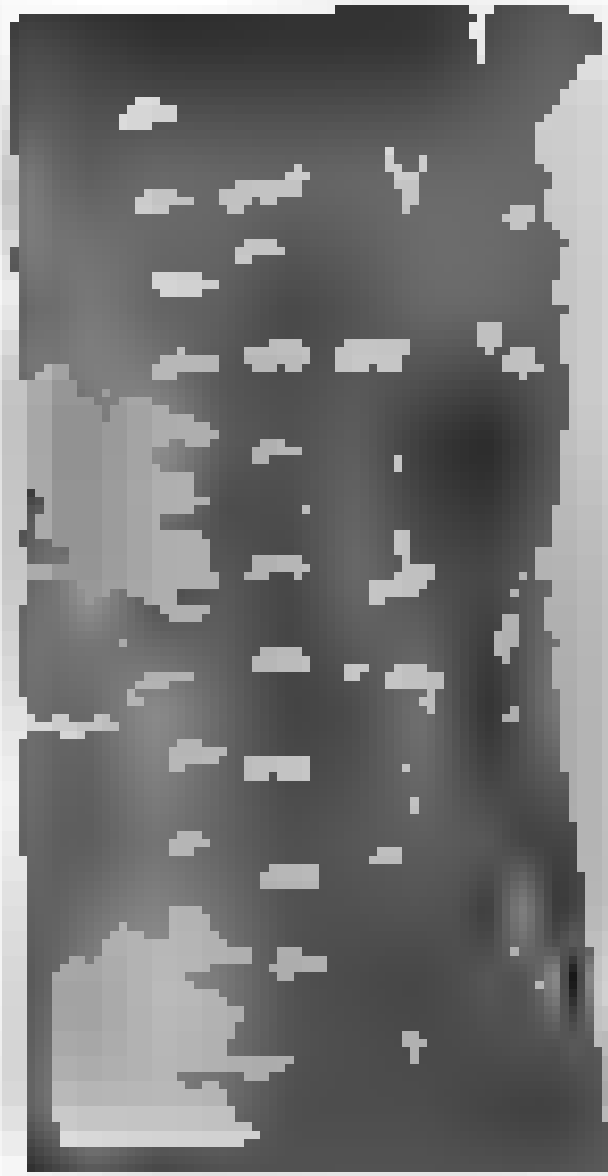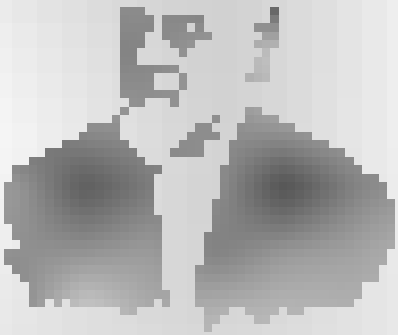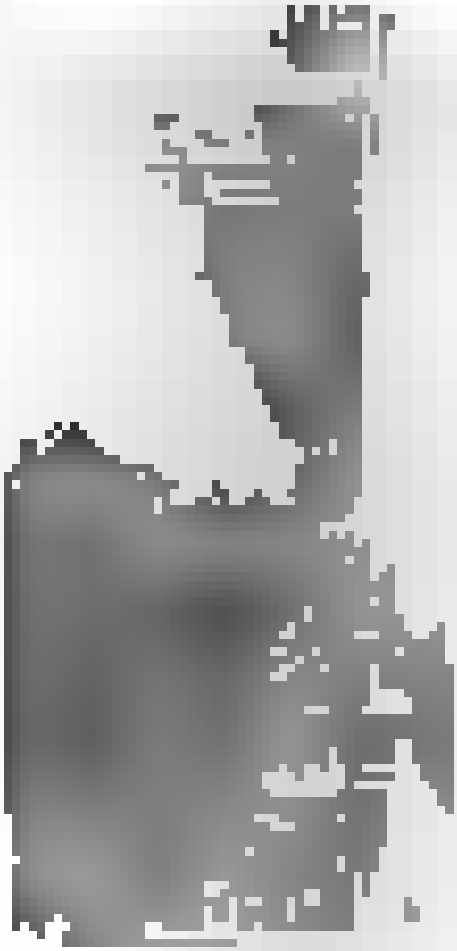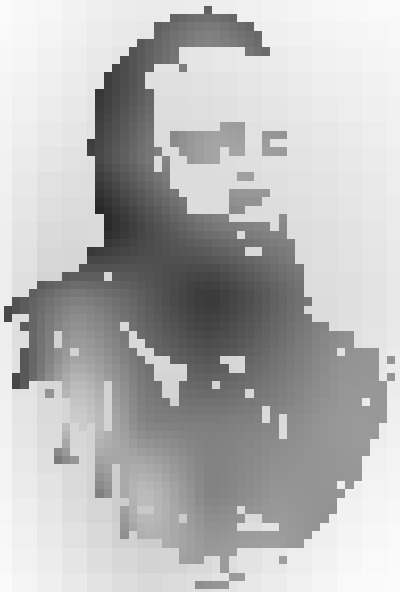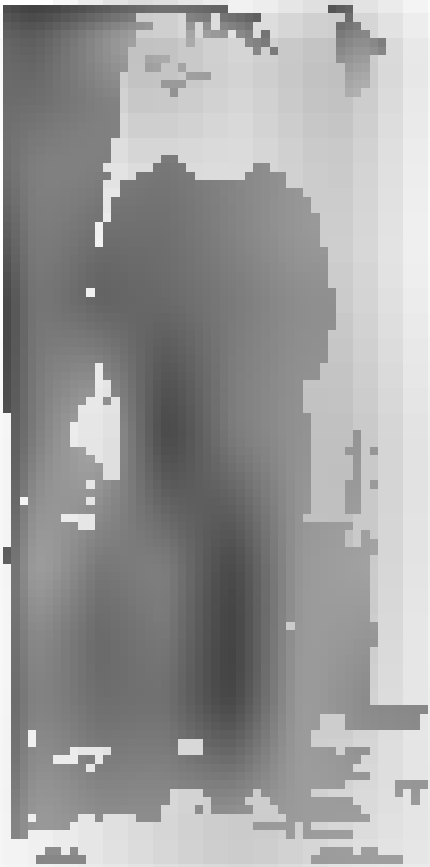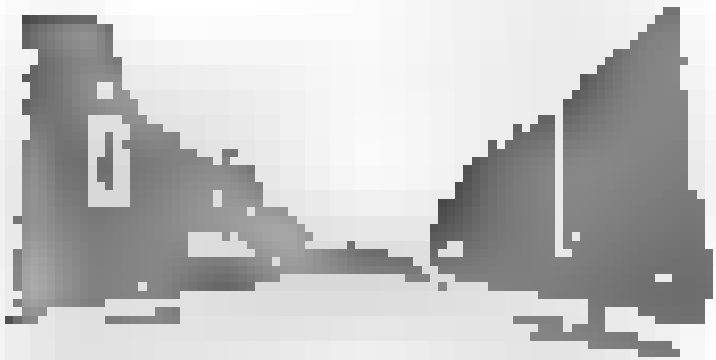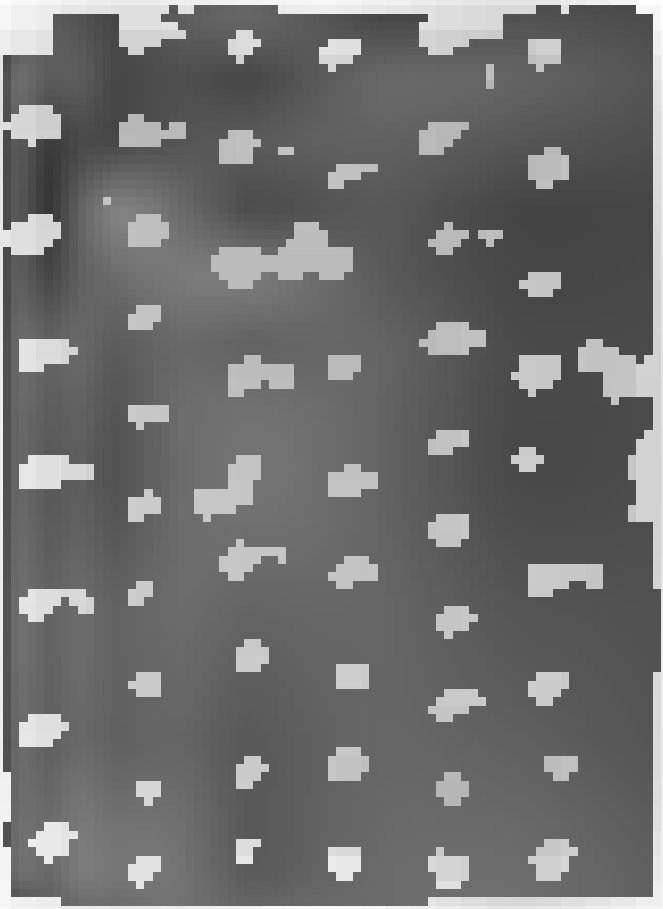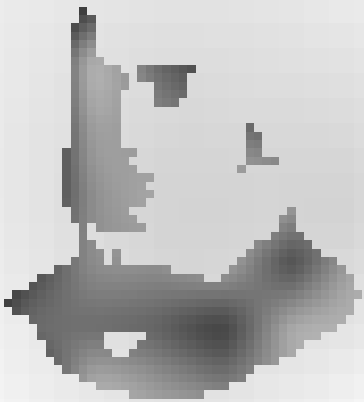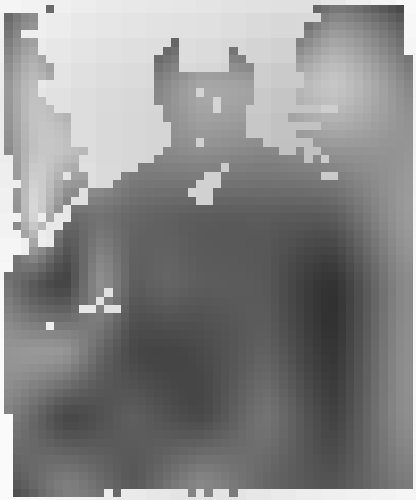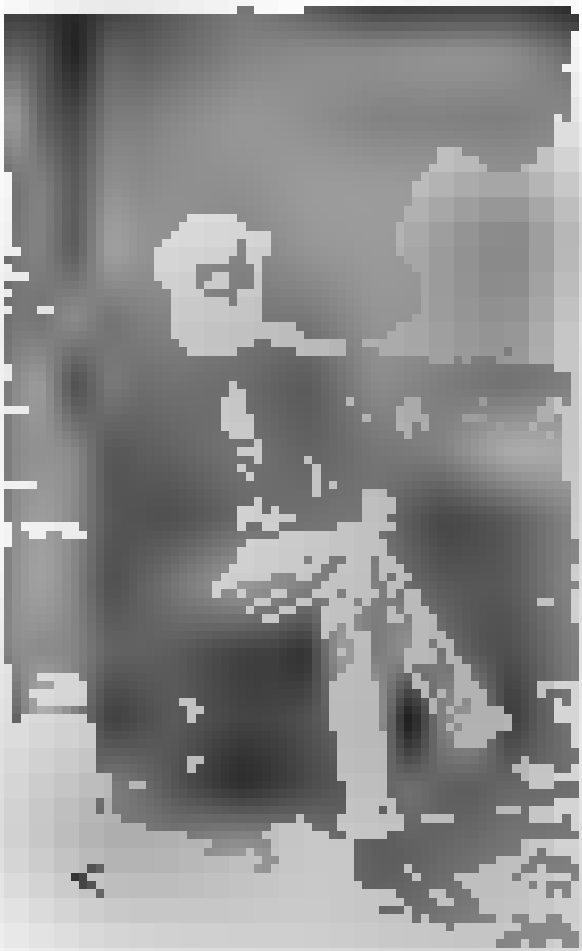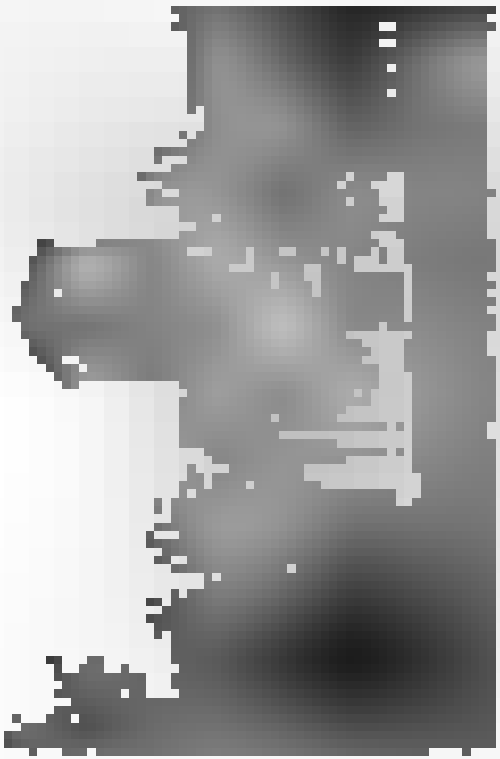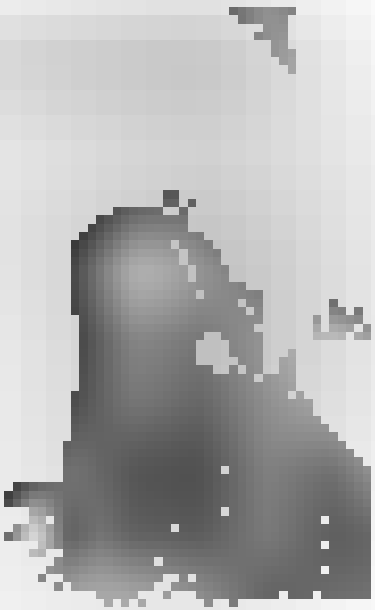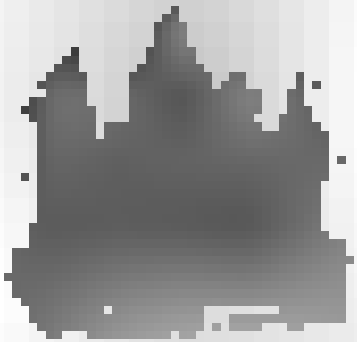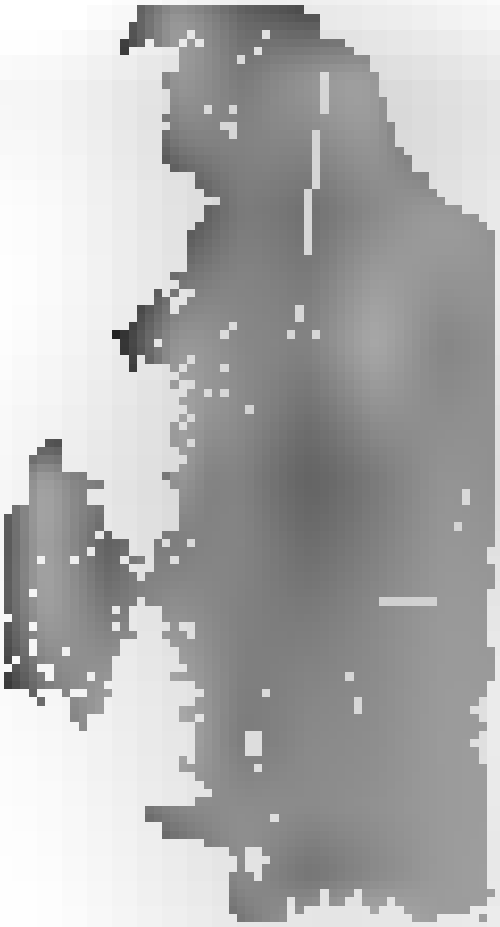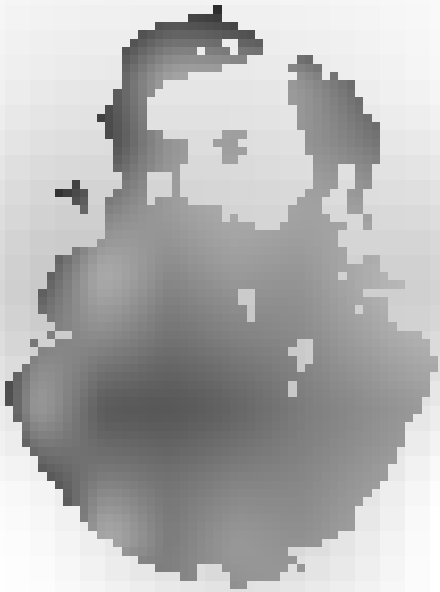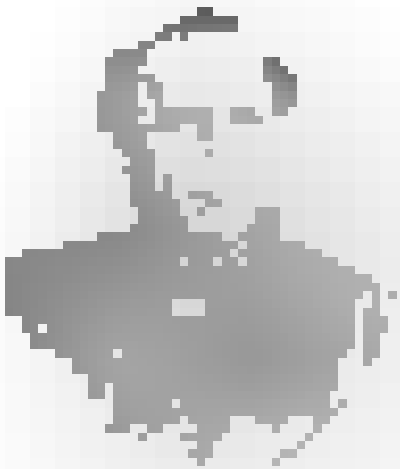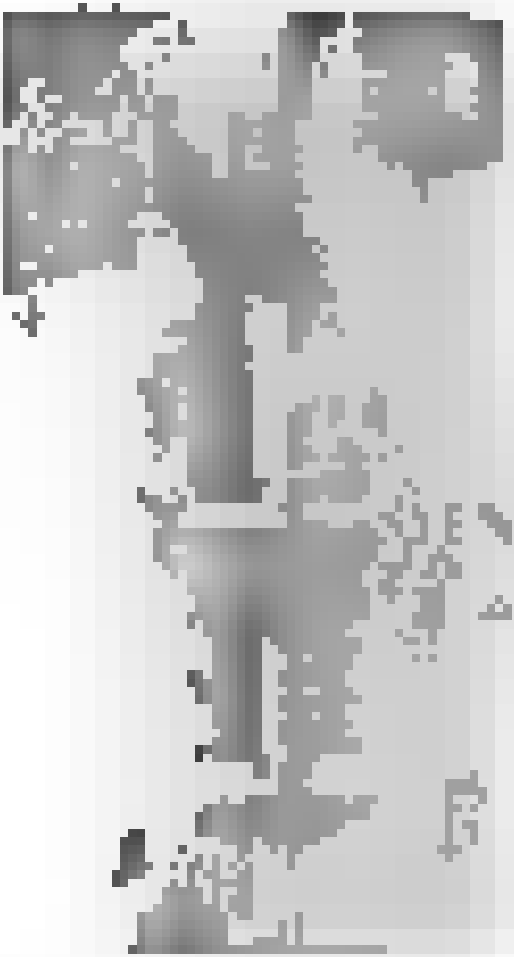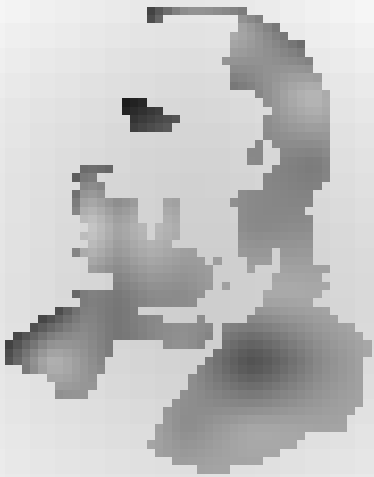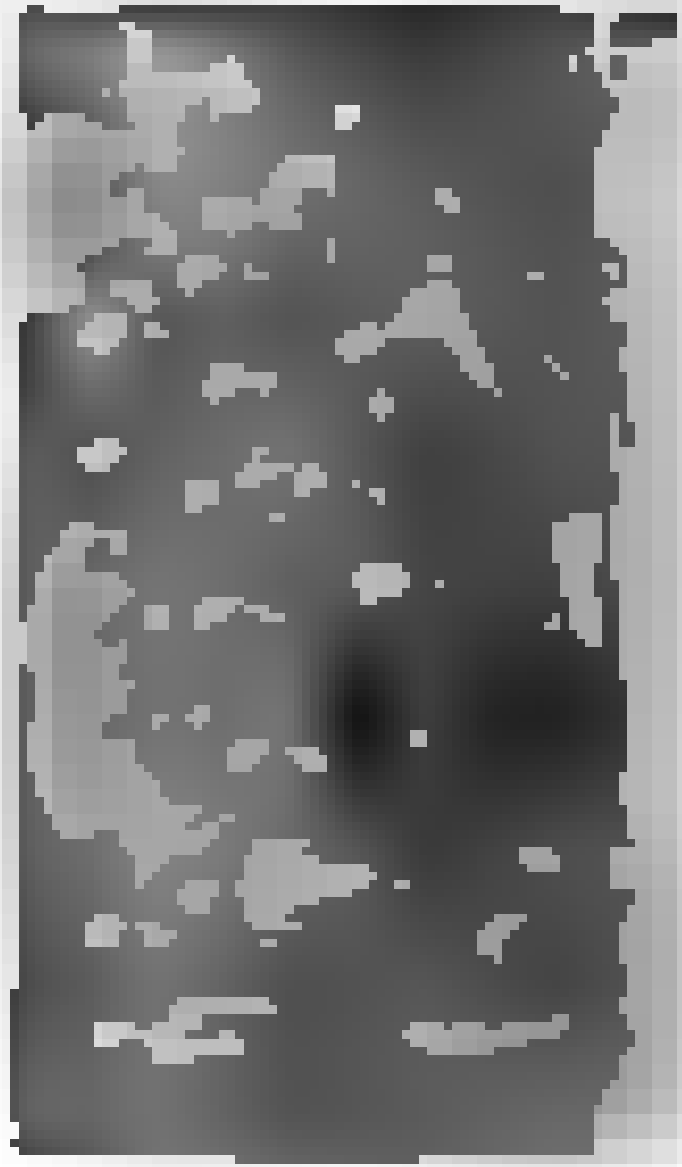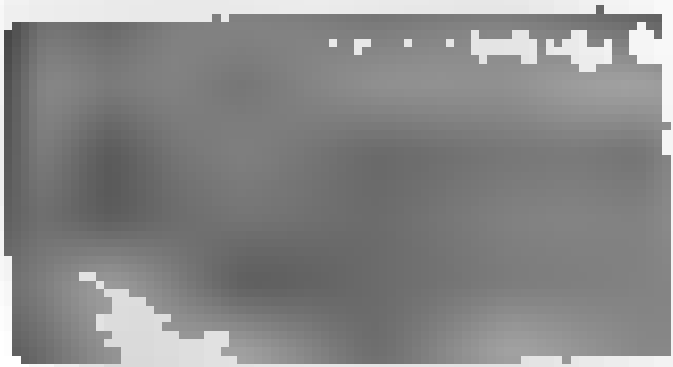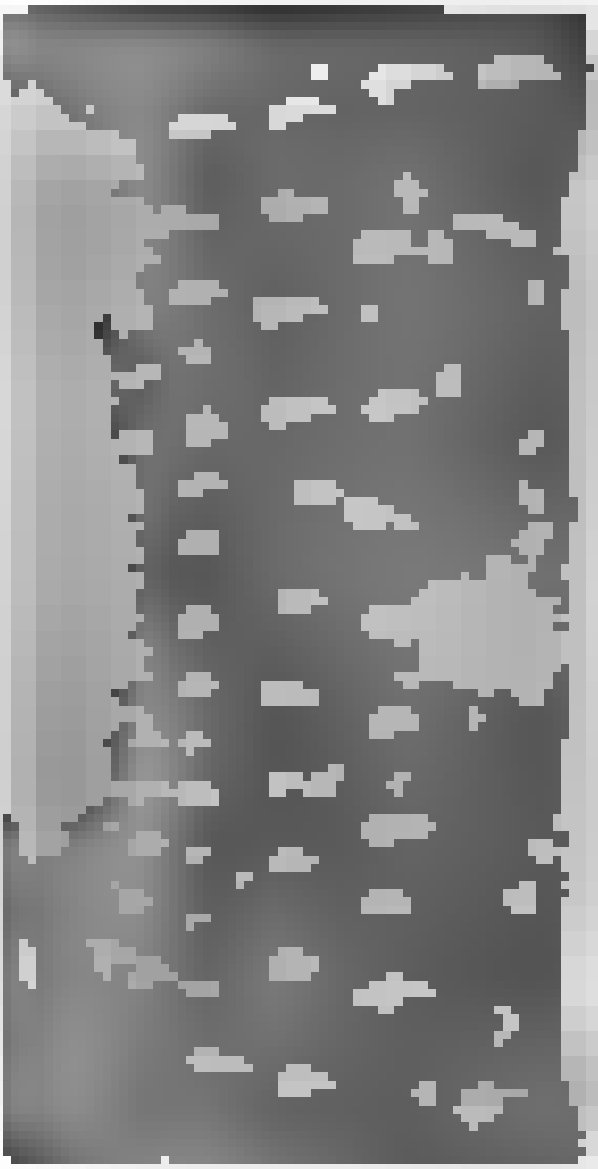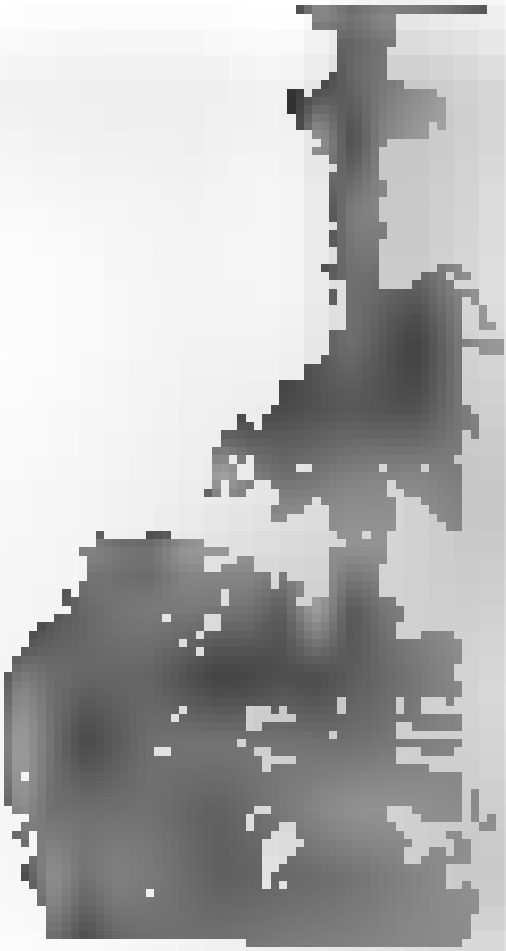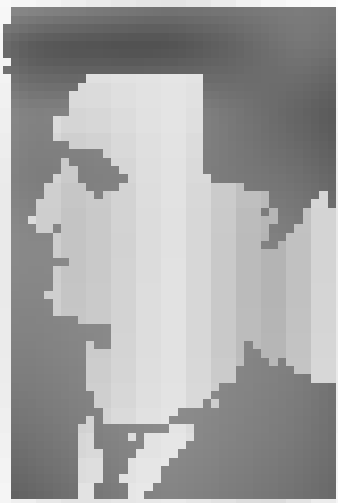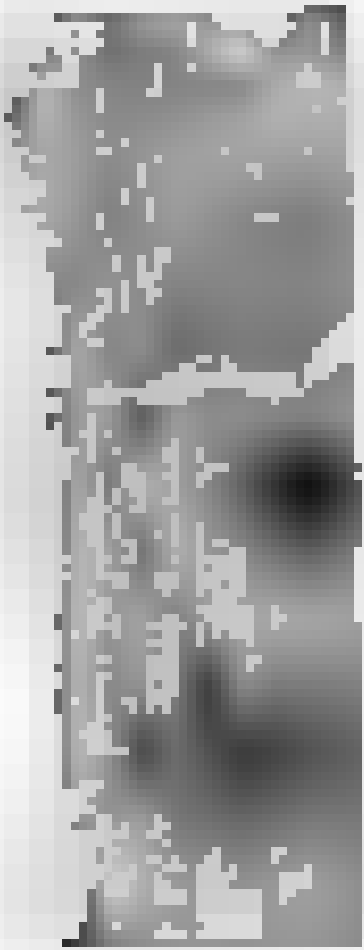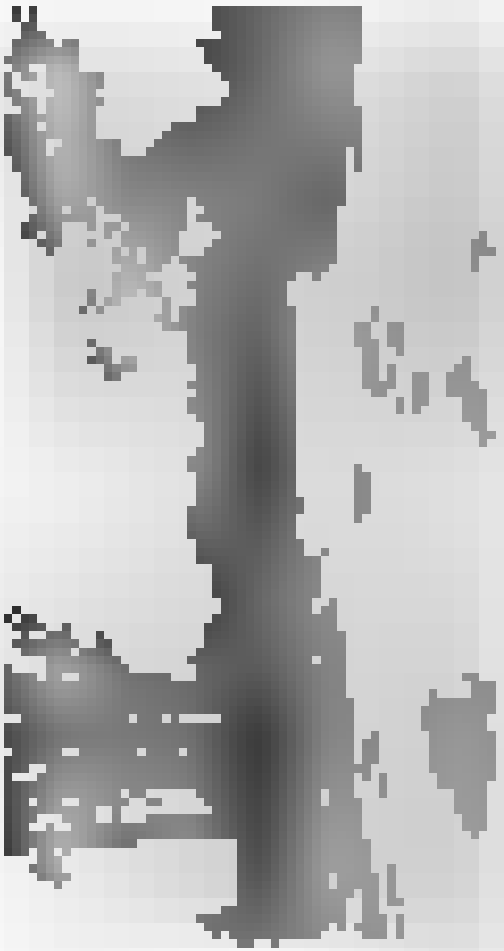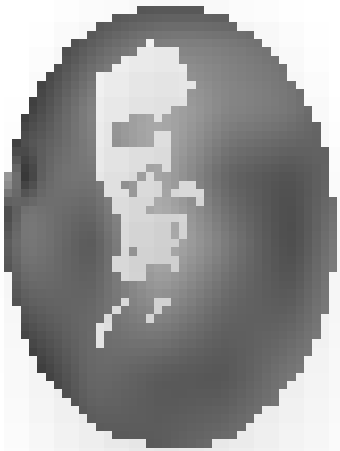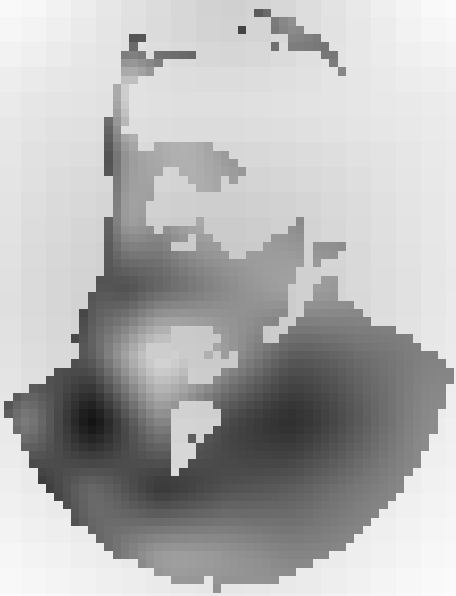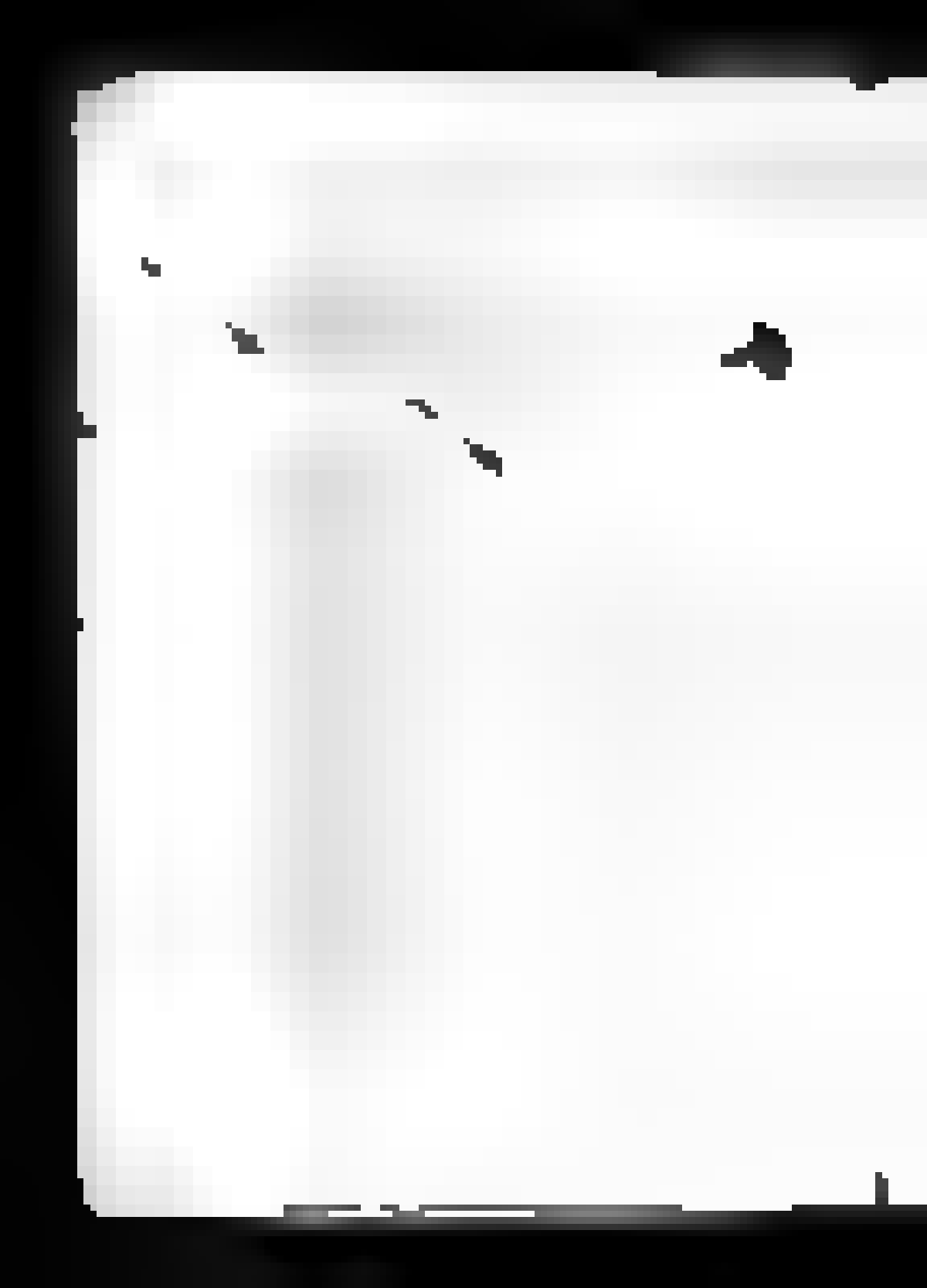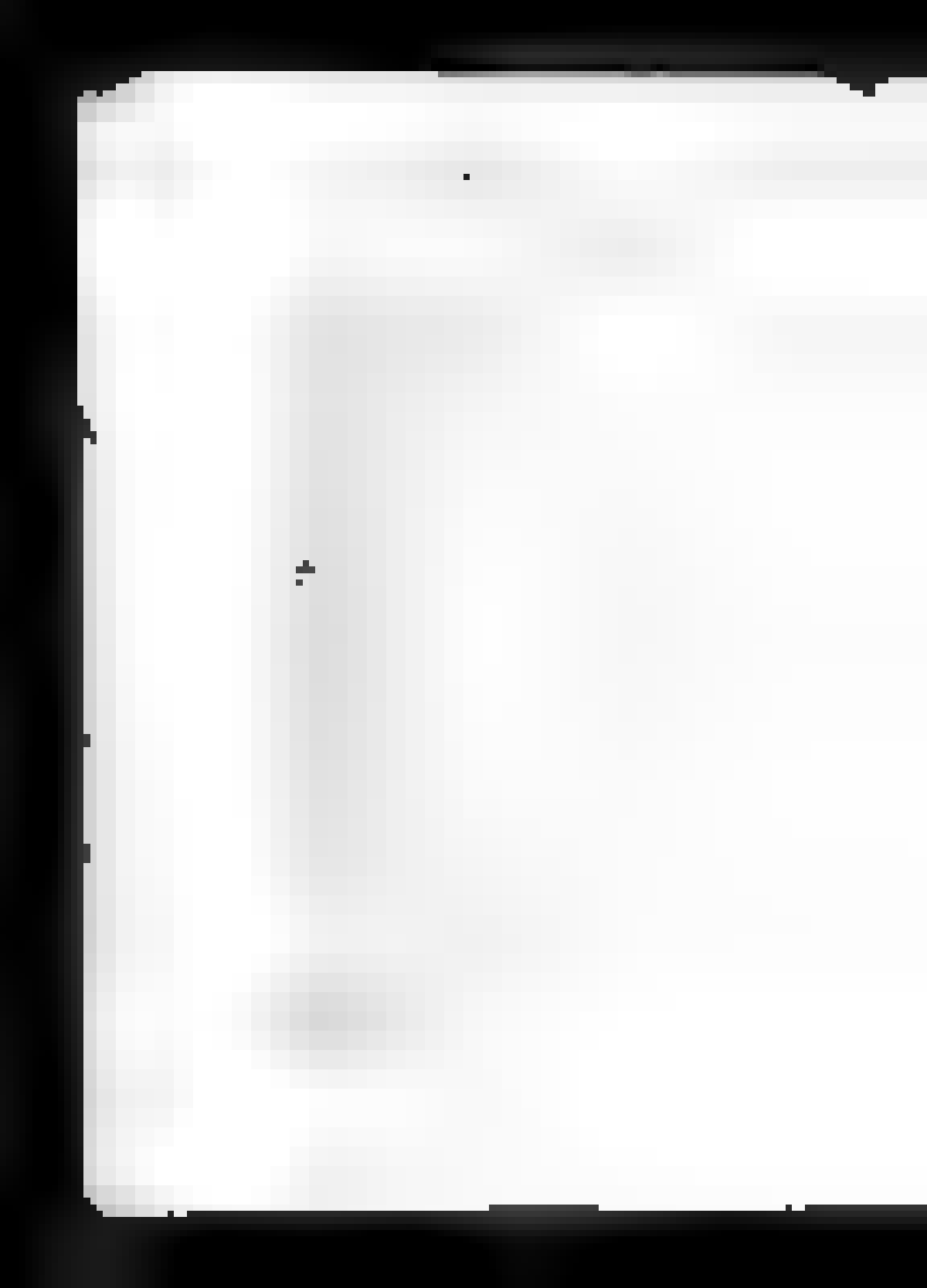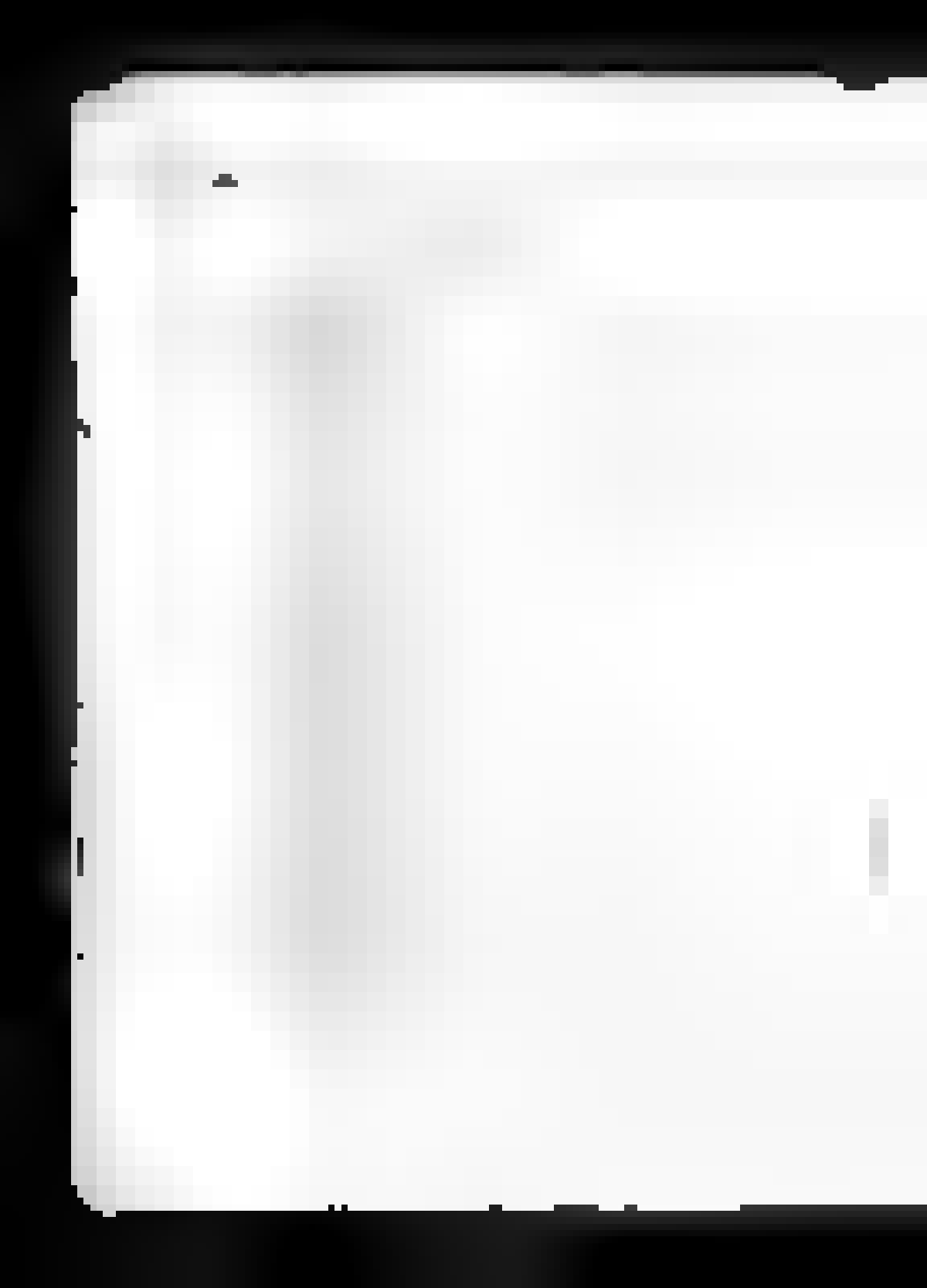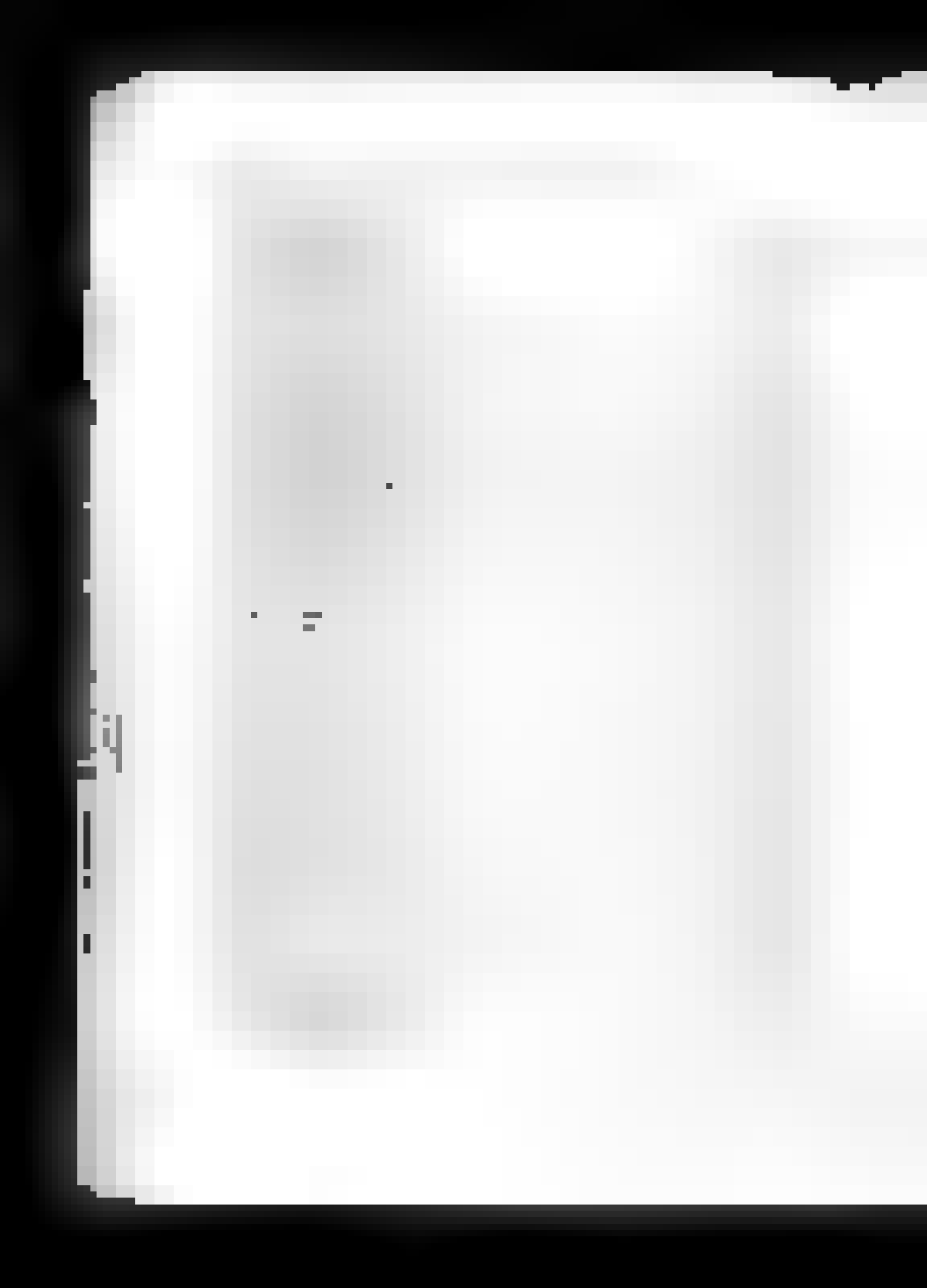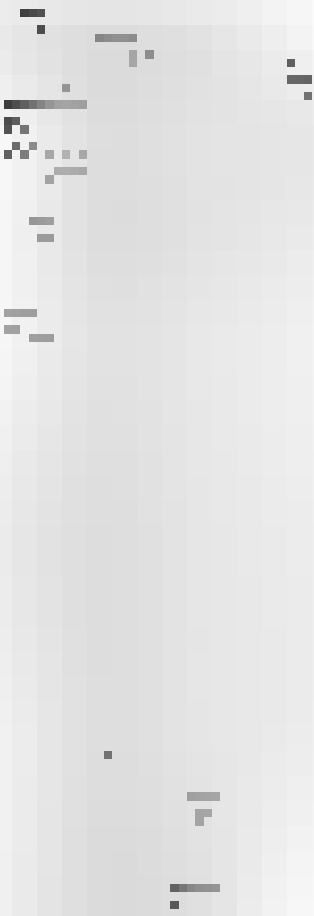
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